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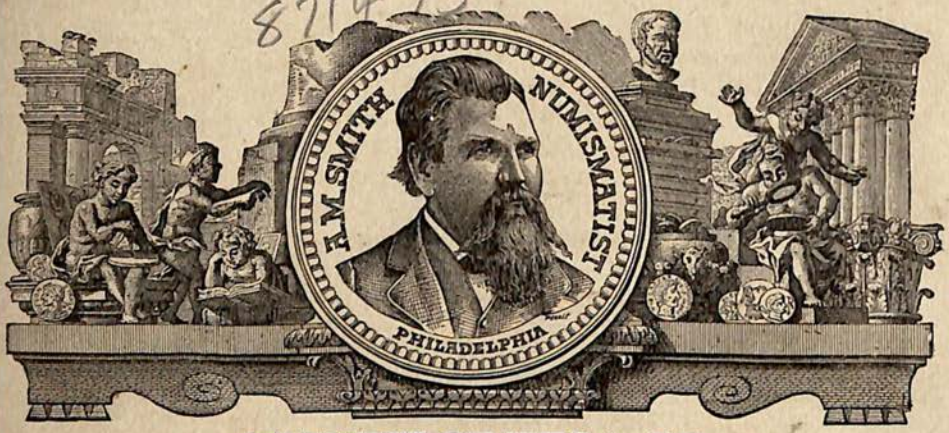

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD,

BY A. M. SMITH.

INTRODUCTORY.

Many years since, upon first applying myself to the study of Numismatics, I diligently sought for a work which should contain, in brief form, the requisite information necessary for the casual inquirer or business dealer in current and uncurrent coins of the world. Such a book did not exist. Constant demands from Banks, Bankers, Brokers, and Merchants for a work of this character, since I became a publisher, and the ever repeated regrets of experts and students in the science, that they could obtain nothing of the kind, with frequent requests from all, that I would prepare, write, or compile, such a text-book, finally induced me to undertake the onerous labor, the results of which are presented in THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD.

Of works upon Numismatics, and of "Coin Books," within the last two hundred years, there has been issued an immense number, many of them very valuable in specialities; but none universal in application, all crowded with unnecessary matter, and not one adapted to the requirement of every-day business life or students' reference. To translate many of these works from the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, and other languages; to compare, sift, select, and verify all the mass, and to condense the information to the utmost, comprises but a portion of my task. Correspondence was entered into with the Financial Ministers of every nation on the earth possessing a coinage; official reports only were received as authority; every channel, every source of knowledge was exhausted to obtain authentic, reliable data. Our own and foreign

mints, national and private; museums, collections, and cabinets have given copies of their treasures to our artist's pencil. Foreign and Home departments, financial institutions and financiers, the most distinguished scientists, have all generously responded to every application for information and material. The results of long years of study and dearly bought experience; large sums of money for importations of literature, purchase of rare, costly volumes, specimen coins, artistic and clerical labor, have all been lavished upon this work to render it complete and correct, an authority beyond question, an embracement of the entire field.

In the interests of the science to which I have been so long devoted, to justify the flattering opinion expressed by those who desired this work from my hands, to aid, so far as in my power, in systemizing money and commercial transactions, and for my own reputation, I have expended upon THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA an amount of hard, conscientious labor for which money cannot recompense me.

With facts and figures alone I have dealt, and to present these in the plainest possible form, arranged for the most speedy and satisfactory reference, has been my sole object.

Without egotism I may say that I consider my work well done; in the whole range of literature devoted to numismatics or coined money there is and has never been, a volume so exhaustive in explanation and illustration or so certainly reliable as this Encyclopædia. Errors there may be; mistakes will creep into the most carefully edited works. I have discovered them in every authority, official document or statement I have used; consequently I cannot, do not, claim infallibility, and will thankfully receive corrections. Just, fair criticism is invited, and will be heartily welcomed. I believe my book to be the best and most complete, the only *complete* work of its kind, ever issued, and, claiming that high standard, I offer it to my friends and the public without further apology or commendation.

Philadelphia, March, 1886. A. M. SMITH.

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CURRENT GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD.

A COMPILATION FROM OFFICIAL DATA.

Name, Fineness and Weight, of Coins furnished especially for this work by the HON. Director U. S. Mint. Amount of Pure Metal in Each Piece, accurately computed. Current Valuation of the Coins based upon the official proclamation of the Secretary U. S. Treasury, that "the values of such coins, expressed in the money of account of the United States, are to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandize, made out in any of said Currencies"

Gold.	Coin.	Legal Weight Grains.	Fineness.	Grains of Pure Gold.	Metal Value.
AUSTRIA.	Quadr'pl Ducat.	215.40	986.1	212.4	$9.12
	1 "	53.85	986.1	53.1	2.28
	8 Florins.	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	4 Florins.	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	1 Argentine.	124.45	900.	112.	4.82
	½ "	62.22	900.	55.9	2.41
BELGIUM.	100 Francs.	497.80	900.	4.39	18.89
	50 "	248.90	900.	224.	9.64
	20 "	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	10 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	5 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96
BOLIVIA.	10 Bolivianos.	248.90	900.	224.	9.64
	5 "	124.45	900.	112.	4.82
	2 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
BRAZIL.	20 Milreis.	276.63	916.6	253.5	10.92
	10 "	138.31	916.6	126.7	5.45
	5 "	69.16	916.6	63.3	2.72
CENTRAL AMERICA.	Half Onza.	254.	875.	222.2	9.57
	¼ "	127.	875.	111.1	4.78
	⅛ "	63.5	875.	55.5	2.39
	1-16 "	31.7	875.	27.7	1.19
	Ten Pasos.	294.	875.	257.2	11.07
	5 "	147.	875.	128.6	5.53
	2 "	58.8	875.	51.4	4.21
	1 "	29.4	875.	25.7	1.10
CHILI.	Condor.	235.35	900.	211.8	9.11
	Doubloon.	117.67	900.	105.9	4.51
	Escudo.	47.07	900.	42.3	1.82
	Peso.	23.53	900.	21.1	.91
DENMARK.	20 Crowns (*Kroner.*)	138.28	900.	124.4	5.35
	10 " "	69.14	900.	62.2	2.67
EGYPT.	100 Piasters.	131.18	875.	114.7	4.94
	50 "	65.59	875.	57.3	2 47
	25 "	32.79	875.	28.6	1.23
ENGLAND.	Sovereign,	123.27	916.6	113.	4.86
	½ "	61.63	916.6	56.5	2.43
FRANCE.	100 Francs.	497.80	900.	448.	19.28
	50 "	248.90	900.	224.	9.64
	20 "	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	10 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	5 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96
GERMANY.	20 Marks.	122.91	900.	110.6	4.75
	10 "	61.45	900.	55.3	2.37
	5 "	30.72	900.	27.6	1.18
GREECE.	100 Drachmas.	497.80	900.	448.	$19.28
	50 "	248.90	900.	224.	9.64
	20 "	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	10 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	5 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96
HAYTI.	10 Gourdes.	248.90	900.	224.	9.64
	5 "	124.45	900.	112.	4.82
	2 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	1 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96

Gold.	Coin.	Legal Weight Grains.	Fineness.	Grains of Pure Gold.	Metal Value.
INDIA.	15 Rupees (*Mohur.*)	180.	916.6	164.9	7.09
	10 "	120.	916.6	110.	4.73
	5 "	60.	916.6	55.	2.36
ITALY.	100 Lire.	497.8	900.	448.	19.28
	50 "	248.9	900.	224.	9.64
	20 "	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	10 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	5 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96
JAPAN.	20 Yen.	514.41	900.	462.96	19.92
	10 "	257.20	900.	231.48	9.96
	5 "	128.60	900.	115.74	4.98
	2 "	51.44	900.	46.29	1.99
	1 "	25.72	900.	23.14	.99
MEXICO.	20 Pesos.	522.23	875.	456.95	19.66
	10 "	261.11	875.	228.47	9.83
	5 "	130.55	875.	114.23	4.91
	2½ "	65.28	875.	57.11	2.45
	1 "	26.11	875.	22.84	.98
NETHERLANDS.	10 Florins.	103.7	900.	93.3	4.01
NORWAY.	20 Crowns.	138.28	900.	124.45	5.36
	10 "	69.14	900.	62.22	2 68
PERU.	5 Incas.	89.65	900.	80.68	3.47
	2 "	35.86	900.	32.27	1.38
	1 "	17.93	900.	16.13	.69
PORTUGAL.	1 Coroa.	273.68	916.6	250.8	10.78
	½ "	136.84	916 6	125.4	5.39
	1-5 "	54.73	916.6	50.1	2.15
	1-10 "	27.36	916.6	25.	1.07
RUSSIA.	Half Imperial.	100.98	916 6	92.55	3.99
	3 Roubles.	60.59	916.6	55 53	2.38
SPAIN.	100 Pesetas.	497.8	900.	448.	19.28
	50 "	248.9	900.	224.	9.64
	20 "	99.56	900.	89.6	3.85
	10 "	49.78	900.	44.8	1.92
	5 "	24.89	900.	22.4	.96
SWEDEN.	Same as Denmark.				
SWITZERLAND.	Same as France.				
TURKEY.	500 Piasters.	556.78	916.6	510 34	21.96
	250 "	278.39	916.6	255.17	10.98
	100 "	111.35	916.6	102.06	4.39
	50 "	55.67	916.6	51.03	2.19
	25 "	27.84	916.6	25.51	1.09

Owing to the frequent variations in the metal value of Silver, it is here computed at U. S. value, 1000 fine, $1.00 per ounce.

Silver.	Coin.	Legal Weight.	Fineness.	Pure Silver.	Metal Value.	Current Value.
AUSTRIA.	2 Florins.	381.03	900.	342.92	.71	$.79.6
	1 "	190.51	900.	171.46	.35	.39 8
	2 Union Thaler.	571.54	900.	514.38	1.07	1.19.4
	1 " "	285.77	900.	257.19	.53	.59.7
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	1 Peso.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	½ "	192.9	900.	173.6	.36	.48.2
	1-5 "	77.16	900.	69.44	.14	.19.3
	1-10 "	38.58	900.	34.72	.07	.09.6
	1-20 "	19.29	900.	17.36	.03	.04.8
BELGIUM.	5 Francs.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	2 "	154.32	835.	128.85	.26	.38.6
	1	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
	50 Centimes,	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
	20 "	15.43	835.	12.97	.02	.03.8
BOLIVIA.	1 Boliviano.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.80.6
	½ "	192.9	900.	173.6	.36	.40.3
	1 Peseta.	77.16	900.	69.44	.14	.16.1
	1 Real.	38.58	900.	34.72	.07	.08.
	½ "	19.29	900.	17.36	.03	.04.
BRAZIL.	2 Milreis.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	1.09.2
	1 "	192.9	900.	173.6	.36	.54.6
	½ "	96.45	900.	86.8	.18	.27.3
CENTRAL AMERICA.	50 Centavos.	254.	750.	190.	.39	.50.
	25 "	127.	750.	95.	.19	.25.
	10 "	50.8	750.	38.1	.08	.10.
	5 "	25.4	750.	19.	.04	.05.
CHILI.	1 Peso.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.91.2
	50 Centavos.	192.9	900.	173.6	.36	.45.6
	20 "	77.16	900.	69.44	.14	.18.2
	10 "	38.58	900.	34.72	.07	.09.1
	5 "	19.29	900.	17.36	.03	.04.5
DENMARK.	2 Crown.	231.48	800.	185.18	.38	.53.6
	1 "	115.74	800.	92.59	.19	.26.8
	50 Oere.	77.16	600.	46.30	.09	.13.4
	40 "	61.72	600.	37.03	.07	.10.8
	25 "	37.34	600.	22.40	.04	.06.7
	10 "	22.37	400.	8.94	.01	.02.7
ECUADOR.	1. Peso.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.80.6
EGYPT.	10 Piasters.	192.9	750.	144.6	.30	.40.
	5 "	96.45	750.	72.3	.15	.24.5
	2½ "	48.22	750.	36.1	.07	.12 2
	1 "	19.29	750.	14.43	.03	.04.9
ENGLAND.	Crown.	436.36	925.	403.63	.84	1.21 6
	½ "	218.18	925.	201.81	.42	.60 8
	Florin.	174.54	925.	161.44	.33	.48.6
	Shilling.	87.27	925.	80.72	.16	.24.3
	Six-pence.	43.63	925.	40.36	.08	.12.1
	Four-pence.	29.09	925.	26.90	.05	.08.
	Three-pence.	21.81	925.	20.18	.04	.06.
	Two-pence.	14.54	925.	13.44	.02	.04.
	Penny.	7.27	925.	6.72	.01	.02.
FRANCE.	5 Franc.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	2 "	154.32	835.	128.85	.26	.38.6
	1 "	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
	50 Centimes.	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
	20 "	15.43	835.	12.97	.02	.03.8
GERMANY.	5 Marks.	428.66	900.	385.79	.80	1.19.
	2 "	171.46	900.	154.31	.32	.57.6
	1 "	85.73	900.	77.15	.16	.23.8
	50 Pfennig.	42.86	900.	38 57	.08	.11.9
	20 "	17.14	900.	15.42	.03	.04.7
GREECE.	5 Drachmas.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	2 "	154.32	835.	128.85	.26	.38.6

Metal value of Silver, it is here computed at U. S. value, 1000 fine, $1.00 per ounce.

Silver.	Coin.	Legal Weight.	Fineness.	Pure Silver.	Metal Value.	Current Value.
GREECE—Continued.	1 Drachmas.	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
	50 Lepta.	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
	20 "	15.43	835.	12.97	.02	.07.7
HAYTI.	1 Gourde.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	50 Centimes.	192.9	835.	161.1	.33	.48.2
	20 "	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
	10 "	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
	5 "	19.29	835.	16.10	.03	.04.8
INDIA.	1 Rupee.	180.	916.6	165.	.34	.38.3
	½ "	90.	916.6	82.5	.17	.19.1
	¼ "	45.	916.6	41.2	.08	.09.5
	⅛ "	22.5	916.6	20.6	.04	.04.7
ITALY.	5 Lire.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
	2 "	154.32	835.	128.85	.26	.38.6
	1 "	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
	50 Cent'simo.	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
	20 "	15.43	835.	12.97	.02	.03.8
JAPAN.	1 Yen.	416.	900.	374.4	.78	.86.9
	50 Sen.	208.	900.	187.2	.39	.43.4
	20 "	83.20	900.	74.9	.15	.17.3
	10 "	41.6	900.	37.4	.07	.08.6
	5 "	20.8	900.	18.7	.03	.04.3
MEXICO.	1 Peso.	417.79	902.7	377.14	.78	.87.5
	50 Centavo.	208.89	902.7	188.57	.39	.43.7
	25 "	104.44	902.7	94.28	.19	.21.8
	10 "	41.78	902.7	37.71	.07	.08.7
	5 "	20.89	902.7	18.85	.03	.04.3
NETHERLANDS, (HOLLAND.)	2½ Florin.	385.8	945.	364.5	.76	1.00.5
	1 "	154.32	945.	145.8	.30	.40.2
	50 Cents.	77.16	945.	72.9	.15	.20.1
NORWAY.	2 Crown.	231.48	800.	185.18	.38	.53.6
	1 "	115.74	800.	92.59	.19	.26.8
	24 Skillings.	92.59	800.	74.07	.15	.21 4
	15 "	77.16	600.	46.3	.09	.13.6
	12 "	61.72	600.	37.03	.07	.10.2
	3 "	22.37	400.	8.9	.01	.03.4
PERU.	1 Sol.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.80.6
	5 Pesetas.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.80.6
	1 "	77.16	900.	69.44	.14	.16.1
	1 Real.	38.58	900.	34.72	.07	.08.
	½ "	19.29	900.	17.36	.03	.04.
PORTUGAL.	500 Reis.	192.9	916.6	176.8	.36	.40.
	200 "	77.16	916.6	70.7	.14	.16.
	100 "	38.58	916.6	35.3	.07	.08.
	50 "	19.29	916.6	17.6	.03	.04.
RUSSIA.	1 Rouble.	319.92	868.	277.69	.57	.64.5
	½ "	159.96	868.	138.84	.28	.32.2
	¼ "	79.98	868.	69.42	.14	.16.1
	1-5 "	63.98	868.	55.53	.11	.12.9
	1-10 "	31.99	868.	27.76	.05	.06.4
	1-20 "	15.99	868.	13.88	.02	.03.2
SPAIN.	5 Pesetas.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.96.5
SWEDEN.	2 "	154.32	835.	128.85	.26	.38.6
(See Denmark.)	1 "	77.16	835.	64.42	.13	.19.3
SWITZERLAND.	50 Centimes.	38.58	835.	32.21	.06	.09.6
(See France.)	20 "	15.43	835.	12.97	.02	.03.8
TURKEY.	20 Piasters.	371.21	830.	308.	.64	.88.
	10 "	185.60	830.	154.	.32	.44.
	5 "	92.80	830.	77.	.16	.22.
	2 "	37 12	830.	30.8	.06	.08.8
	1 "	18.56	830.	15.4	.03	.04.4
	½ "	9.28	830.	7.7	.01	.02.2
U. S. COLOMBIA.	1 Peso.	385.8	900.	347.2	.72	.80.6

UNITED STATES, N. A. Gold. I.

United States Coin History Tabulated.

Gold Coins.	Coinage Authorized.	Weight in Grains.	Fineness.	Remarks.
Double-Eagle	March 3, 1849.	516	900	
Eagle	April 2, 1792...	270	916⅔	
"	" ...	258	899.225	Changed by Act of June, 28, 1834.
"	" ...	258	900	Changed by Act Jan'y 18, 1837.
Half-Eagle	" ...	135	916⅔	
"	" ...	129	899.225	Changed by Act June 28, 1834.
"	" ...	129	900	Changed by Act Jan'y 18, 1837.
Quarter-Eagle	" ...	67.5	916⅔	
"	" ...	64.5	899.225	Changed by Act June 28, 1834.
"	" ...	64.5	900	Changed by Act Jan'y 18, 1837.
Three-Dollar Piece.	Feb. 21, 1853...	77.4	900	
One-Dollar Piece....	March 3, 1849.	25.8	900	

Silver Coins.	Coinage Authorized.	Weight in Grains.	Fineness.	Remarks.
Dollar	April 2, 1792...	416	892.4	
"	" ...	412½	900	Changed by Act Jan. 18, 1837. Coinage of Dollars discontinued by Act of Feb. 12, 1873, and re-authorized by Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
Trade Dollar	Feb. 12, 1873...	420	900	
Half-Dollar	April 2, 1792...	208	892.4	
"	" ...	206¼	900	Changed by Act of Jan. 18, 1837.
"	" ...	192	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 21, 1853.
"	" ...	192.9	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 12, 1873.
Quarter-Dollar	" ...	104	892.4	
"	" ...	103½	900	Changed by Act of Jan. 18, 1837.
"	" ...	96	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 21, 1853.
"	" ...	96.45	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 12, 1873.
Twenty-cent Piece.	March 3, 1875.	77.16	900	Coinage Discontinued May 2, 1878.
Dime	April 2, 1792...	41.6	892.4	
"	" ...	41¼	900	Changed by Act of Jan. 18, 1837.
"	" ...	38.4	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 21, 1853.
"	" ...	38.58	900	Changed by Act of Feb. 12, 1873.
Half-Dime	" ...	20.8	892.4	
"	" ...	20⅝	900	Changed by Act of Jan. 18, 1837. Coinage Discontin'd by Act Feb. 12, 1873.
Three-cent Piece	March 3, 1851.	12⅜	750	
"	" ...	11.52	900	Changed by Act March 3, 1853. Coinage Discontin'd by Act Feb. 12, 1873.

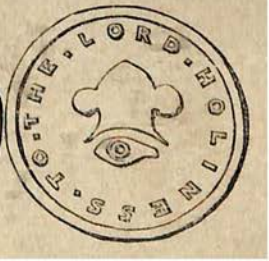
THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. [Note, while in the following description there may be much that at first glance will seem to be unnecessary, being perfectly familiar to citizens of the United States, yet as this book is *for the world*, it is proper that the country in which it is published, should receive equal attention with that bestowed upon foreign nations, the inhabitants of which are not, in all cases, well acquainted with our land, its commerce and finance]. The United States of North America constitute a Federal Republic comprising the central part of the continent and the territory of Alaska, separated from the rest by British Columbia (see special article on Alaska). The main portion lies between lat. 24° 30′ and 49° 24′ N. (at the Lake of the Woods, W. of which the boundary follows the 49th parallel), and long. 66° 50′ and 124° 45′ W. It is bounded N. by British America, from which it is in part separated by Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, with their connecting streams, and the river St. Lawrence; E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Gulf and Republic of Mexico, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande; and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The granted

UNITED STATES, N. A. Gold. I.

length, from Cape Cod on the Atlantic to the Pacific near the 42 parallel, is nearly 2,800 miles and the greatest breadth, from the N. W. extremity of Minnesota to the southermost point of Texas 1,600 miles. The area, from the census report of 1880, 3,607,530 sq. miles (including Alaska but exclusive of the Lakes and River surfaces bounding the Republic or single States). There are 38 States, 1 Federal District and 10 Territories. The total area of the States and Territories, including water surface of the Lakes and Rivers, is equal to about 4,000,000 sq. miles. In 1790 the population of the U. S. was 3,929,214; there were 6 cities containing an aggregate of 131,472 inhabitants. The census of 1880 shows: population of the Republic 50,155,783; Number of cities 286; population of these cities 11,318,547. The official valuation of property in 1880, real and personal, of the people of the U. S., was $43,642,000,000. The Independence of the United States was acknowledged by England which had held them as colonies, on September 13th, 1783, after a war which commenced in 1770, thirteen States were in the original confederation and these are given first in the table following.

STATES	Area Sq. Miles	Value of Manufactured Products in 1880	FARMS IN THE U. S. (1880)		Expenditurs Pub. Schools (1883)	Population (1880)
			Acres	Value		
Pennsylvania	45,215	$ 744,748,045	20,060,455	$ 975,689,410	$ 9,335,360	4,282,891
New Hampshire	9,305	73,978,028	3,721,173	75,834,389	605,887	346,991
Massachusetts	8,315	631,511,484	3,359,079	146,197,415	5,813,186	1,783,085
Rhode Island	1,250	104,163,621	514,813	25,882,079	647,315	276,531
Connecticut	4,990	185,680,211	2,476,413	121,063,910	1,813,486	622,700
New York	49,170	1,080,638,696	23,780,754	1,056,176,741	11,973,194	5,982,871
New Jersey	7,815	254,375,236	2,929,773	190,895,833	2,315,603	1,131,116
Delaware	2,050	20,514,438	1,090,245	36,789,672	207,281	120,160
Maryland	12,210	106,771,393	5,185,221	165,503,341	1,603,211	724,693
Virginia	42,450	51,810,692	19,910,700	216,028,107	1,297,620	1,512,565
North Carolina	52,250	20,084,237	22,639,644	135,793,602	582,470	1,399,750
South Carolina	30,570	16,738,008	13,535,237	68,677,482	389,834	995,577
Georgia	59,475	36,447,448	26,127,053	111,910,540	613,647	1,542,180
Kentucky	40,400	75,483,377	21,941,974	299,298,631	1,248,524	1,648,690
Vermont	9,565	31,354,366	4,882,588	109,346,010	558,290	332,286
Tennessee	42,050	37,074,886	20,666,915	206,749,837	918,863	1,542,359
Ohio	41,060	348,305,390	24,529,226	1,127,497,353	9,451,143	3,198,062
Louisiana	48,720	24,205,183	8,273,506	58,989,117	179,052	939,946
Indiana	36,350	148,006,411	20,656,259	635,236,111	4,307,020	1,978,301
Mississippi	46,810	7,495,802	15,883,251	92,844,915	803,876	1,131,597
Illinois	56,650	414,864,673	32,402,343	1,009,594,580	9,097,372	3,077,871
Alabama	52,250	13,565,504	18,855,334	78,954,648	448,498	1,262,505
Maine	33,040	79,825,393	6,552,578	102,357,615	1,107,725	648,936
Missouri	69,415	165,384,005	28,177,990	375,633,307	3,767,049	2,168,380
Arkansas	53,850	6,756,159	12,061,547	74,249,655	470,471	802,525
Michigan	58,915	150,692,025	13,869,221	499,103,181	3,299,003	1,636,937
Florida	58,680	5,546,448	3,297,321	20,291,835	133,260	269,493
Iowa	56,025	71,045,926	25,055,163	567,430,227	5,525,449	1,624,615
Texas	265,780	20,719,928	36,303,454	170,468,886	1,150,382	1,591,749
Wisconsin	56,040	128,245,480	15,353,118	357,709,507	2,892,877	1,315,497
California	158,360	116,227,973	16,503,742	262,051,282	3,312,215	864,694
Minnesota	83,365	76,065,198	13,403,019	193,724,260	1,977,815	780,773
Oregon	96,030	10,879,982	4,428,712	56,908,575	461,809	174,768
Kansas	82,080	30,790,212	21,454,476	235,178,936	2,194,175	996,096
West Virginia	24,780	22,867,126	10,225,341	133,147,175	879,820	618,457
Nevada	110,700	2,179,626	530,862	5,408,325	154,327	62,266
Nebraska	76,855	12,627,336	9,944,826	105,932,541	1,358,346	452,402
Colorado	103,925	14,260,159	1,126,585	25,109,223	752,361	194,327
Dist. Columbia	70	11,882,316	18,146	3,632,403	579,312	177,624
Ter. New Mexico	122,580	1,284,846	681,131	5,514,399	28,973	119,565
" Utah	84,970	4,324,992	655,524	14,015,178	182,414	143,963
" Washington	69,180	3,250,134	1,409,421	13,844,224	144,825	175,176
" Dakota	149,100	2,373,970	3,800,676	22,401,384	532,325	135,177
" Arizona	113,020	615,665	135,573	1,127,946	77,998	40,440
" Idaho	84,800	1,271,317	327,708	2,832,890	66,848	32,610
" Montana	146,080	1,895,867	405,683	3,234,504	260,030	39,159
" Wyoming	97,890	898,494	124,433	835,895	28,504	20,789
" Indian	64,690				151,950	
" Alaska	577,390					
Total	3,607,530	$5,369,667,706	539,369,179	$10,197,096,776	$95,709,945	50,155,783

UNITED STATES, Unauthorized Coins. Gold. I.



[The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory (both unorganized), are not included in the above total under "population." In 1880, the Alaska census showed 30,178 inhabitants; the estimated population of the Indian Territory was 75,000. In 1880, the total "colored" population of the United States, including Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and Indians, was 6,580,793. Foreign born whites, over 21 years of age, 3,072,487.]

In the year 1884 there was exported from the United States; of merchandise: $740,513,609 in value; of specie $67,133,383; of agricultural products, $536,315,318. Immigrants arriving in the U. S., in 1884, 518,592; total immigration from 1820 to 1885, 12,719,095. The report of the principal cereal productions in 1880, shows a total of 1,754,861,535 bushels of Indian corn; 459,479,505 of wheat; 407,858,999 of oats: 44,113,495 of barley; 19,831,595 of rye; and 11,817,327 of buckwheat. Total cotton production for 1880, was 5,737,257 bales, averaging 475 pounds to the bale. Salt produced, in 1880, was in value $4,817,636. The sugar product of the State of Louisiana alone, in 1883, was 221,515 hogsheads, the average weight of each being 1,137 pounds. The total tobacco crop of the United States, in 1879, was 469,816,203 pounds, valued at $36,624,357. Pig iron manufactured in 1883, amounted in tons to 5,146,972. In 1884, there was in operation, a total of 110,414 miles of railroad, built and equipped at a cost of $6,684,756,045, the gross earnings of which, in 1883, amounted to $823,772,924. The telegraph companies of the United States, in 1884, had an aggregate exceeding 164 miles of line, one company alone controlling 145,037 miles of line, with 450,571 miles of wire, sending in that year 42,076,226 messages, and receiving $19,632,940. The coal fields of the United States are estimated to embrace an area of over 600,000 square miles. There were within the Union, in 1884, 12,671 different periodicals in course of publication, daily, weekly or monthly. The public lands of the United States still open for settlement, and sold at government rates, in 1884, comprised an area of 2,835,883 square miles, or 1,814,965,179 acres. In 1883, there were 22,383 patents issued from the United States Patent Office. The public debt, in 1884, amounted to $1,830,528,923.57, a reduction of $942,707,250.12 from 1866, at the conclusion of the civil war. There are 50,017 post offices; 43,338,127 miles of post-routes, and the service is administered at a cost of $46,404,960 per annum. The total tonnage in 1884, including vessels of every class, was 4,271,229 tons. The total receipts of the U. S. for the year ending June 30, 1884, were $348,519,869. The gold and silver produce from the mines of the United States in 1883, in value was of gold $30,000,000; of silver $46,200,000. The amount of National Bank and Legal-Tender Notes, outstanding on October 31st, 1884 was, of National Bank Notes $332,473,693; of Legal-Tender Notes $346,681,016. The United States paid in 1884, in pensions to the 322,756 surviving participants in her wars, or to their legal heirs, the sum of $56,963,098. The amount of appropriation made by Congress, for the fiscal year 1885, to carry on the different departments of the government, was $137,451,398. To enumerate the cultivated and natural products of the United States would require more space than a volume of this class can afford. There is no gift bestowed by nature, necessary for the comfort or luxury of mankind that does not exist or have its equivalent within the boundaries of the nation; the wealth of minerals,

UNITED STATES, N. A. Silver. I.

precious and useful, is incalculable and inexhaustable, and its resources are so varied and immense as to render it, if needs be, totally independent of its entire world beyond its limits. The state of the total United States circulation, on October 1st, 1884, was as follows:

	In Treasury	In Banks and Gen'l Circulation	Total
Gold Bullion	$ 52,946,587		$ 52,946,587
Silver Bullion	4,934,404		4,934,404
Gold Coin	164,957,455	$ 392,630,986	557,588,441
Silver Dollars	142,058,787	40,322,042	182,380,829
Fractional Silver Coin	29,474,160	45,344,718	74,818,878
Gold Certificates	33,546,960	87,389,660	120,936,620
Silver Certificates	26,769,470	96,491,251	123,260,721
U. S. Notes	36,524,872	310,214,484	346,739,356
National Bank Notes	11,078,957	324,750,271	335,829,228
Fractional Currency	7,105	6,970,155	6,977,260
Total	$ 502,298,757	$ 1,304,113,567	$ 1,806,412,324

Alaska, a territory of the United States, formerly known as Russian America. It comprises that part of the continent W. of the 141st meridian of W. long., with a narrow strip of land between the Pacific and the British dominions, with the Alcutian archipelago; area 577,390 square miles, and population in 1880, of 30,178 (about 15,000 civilized), composed of Americans, Esquimaux and kindred tribes and Indians. The principal settlements are Sitka, or New Archangle, the capital, St. Paul, on Kadiak Island. The main depot of the seal fisheries, and Captain's Harbor, on the island of Unalska. The coast line, 4,000 miles long, is bordered N. by the Arctic Ocean, W. by Behring Sea, and S. by the North Pacific Ocean. Cape Prince of Wales, a rocky promontory on the E. side of Behring strait, is the most westerly land on the American continent, being only 45 miles from Asia. On the Pacific coast are dense forests of the Sitka spruce or white pine, and the yellow cedar, hemlock, and balsam fir are also found. Certain districts offer good grounds for agriculture and pasturage. Coal exists in several sections. Gold, silver, cinnabar and iron are met with in limited quantities. Four species of bears are found, with the fox, marten, otter, mink, lynx and wolverene. On the coast are the fur seal, sea lion, sea otter and walrus; in the adjacent seas whales abound; and cod, herring and halibut exist in immense numbers. Vast quantities of salmon and other river fish are caught and dried; in summer Alaska is the resting place of myriads of migratory birds. The fisheries and fur trade are the leading industries of the country. The taking of fur seals is now regulated by law. In 1880, the value of the fisheries was $2,661,640. The U. S. government has appropriated $25,000 for educational purposes, without distinction of race. The Territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia, by the United States, in 1867, for $7,200,000.

UNITED STATES, N A. Silver. I.

EQUALIZATION TABLE
GIVING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD OR SILVER IN COIN.

Explanation:—To find the actual amount of pure metal contained in a coin, its fineness being known, take the gross weight of the piece on the "grains" table and follow directly across until the column of the given fineness is reached. Thus, 110 grains **gross,** at 875 **fine** is found to be 96¼ grains **pure.** If the coin weighs 199 gross take the 190 and the 9 figures in the grains table. The calculations are only made as far as 800 fine. If lower or intermediate grades of fineness are sought, the simple rules of arithmetic will give the results of any possible combination, 450 fine being one-half of the figures here given for 900, &c., &c. Of course 1000 fine means the entire gross weight is pure.

GROSS WEIGHT. GRAINS AT 1000 FINE.	FINENESS 975 GRAINS	FINENESS 950 GRAINS	FINENESS 925 GRAINS	FINENESS 900 GRAINS	FINENESS 875 GRAINS	FINENESS 850 GRAINS	FINENESS 825 GRAINS	FINENESS 800 GRAINS
½	39/80	19/40	37/80	9/20	7/16	17/40	33/80	2/5
1	39/40	19/20	37/40	9/10	7/8	17/20	33/40	4/5
2	1 19/20	1 9/10	1 17/20	1 4/5	1 3/4	1 7/10	1 13/20	1 3/5
3	2 37/40	2 17/20	2 31/40	2 7/10	2 5/8	2 11/20	2 29/40	2 2/5
4	3 9/10	3 4/5	3 7/10	3 3/5	3 1/2	3 2/5	3 3/10	3 1/5
5	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/8	4
6	5 17/20	5 7/10	5 11/20	5 2/5	5 1/4	5 1/10	4 19/20	4 4/5
7	6 33/40	6 13/20	6 19/40	6 3/10	6 1/8	5 19/20	5 31/40	5 3/5
8	7 4/5	7 3/5	7 2/5	7 1/5	7	6 4/5	6 2/5	6 2/5
9	8 31/40	8 11/20	8 13/40	8 1/10	7 7/8	7 13/20	7 17/40	7 1/5
10	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8
15	14 5/8	14 1/4	13 7/8	13½	13 1/8	12 3/4	12 3/8	12
20	19½	19	18½	18	17½	17	16½	16
25	24 3/8	23 3/4	23 1/8	22½	21 7/8	21 1/4	20 5/8	20
30	29¼	28½	27¾	27	26¼	25½	24¾	24
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32
50	48¾	47½	46¼	45	43¾	42½	41¼	40
60	58½	57	55½	54	52½	51	49½	48
70	68¼	66½	64¾	63	61¼	59½	57¾	56
80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64
90	87¾	85½	83¼	81	78¾	76½	74¼	72
100	97½	95	92½	90	87½	85	82½	80
110	107¼	104½	101¾	99	96¼	93½	90¾	88
120	117	114	111	108	105	102	99	96
130	126¾	123½	120¼	117	113¾	110½	107¼	104
140	136½	133	129½	126	122½	119	115½	112
150	146¼	142½	138¾	135	131¼	127½	123¾	120
160	156	152	148	144	140	136	132	128
170	165¾	161½	157¼	153	148¾	144½	140¼	136
180	175½	171	166½	162	157½	153	148½	144
190	185¼	180½	175¾	171	166¼	161½	156¾	152
200	195	190	185	180	175	170	165	160
210	204¾	199½	194¼	189	183¾	178½	173¼	168
220	214½	209	203	198	192½	187	181½	176
230	224½	218½	212¾	207	201¼	195½	189¾	184
240	234	228	222	216	210	204	198	192
250	243¾	237½	231¼	225	218¾	212½	206¼	200
300	292½	285	277½	270	262½	255	247½	240
400	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320
480	468	456	444	432	420	408	396	384

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TABLES.

Standard Fineness of American Coins, the Latin Union, and Nine-Tenths of the World. Cash Value of Gold and Silver, 900 Fine, by Grains and Pennyweights.

GOLD.

Grains on outer column, money value opposite. U. S. Standard, **900** fine, $18.60 per ounce.

GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.
½	.01 5/16	45	1.74 3/8	Five	Pennyweight	200	7.75
1	.03 7/8	Two	Pennyweight	120	4.65	205	7.94 3/8
2	.07 3/4	48	1.86	125	4.84 3/8	210	8.13 3/4
3	.11 5/8	50	1.93 3/4	130	5.03 3/4	215	8.33 1/8
4	.15 1/2	55	2.13 1/8	135	5.23 1/8	Nine	Pennyweight
5	.19 3/8	60	2.32 1/2	140	5.42 1/2	216	8.37
6	.23 1/4	65	2.51 7/8	Six	Pennyweight	220	8.52 1/2
7	.27 1/8	70	2.71 1/4	144	5.58	225	8.71 7/8
8	.31	Three	Pennyweight	150	5.81 1/4	230	8.91 1/4
9	.34 7/8	72	2.79	155	6.00 5/8	235	9.10 5/8
10	.38 3/4	75	2.90 5/8	160	6.20	Ten	Pennyweight
One-half	Pennyweight	80	3.10	Seven	Pennyweight	240	9.30
12	.46 1/2	85	3.29 3/8	168	6.51	250	9.68 3/4
15	.58 1/8	90	3.48 3/4	170	6.58 3/4	300	11.62 1/2
20	.77 1/2	95	3.68 1/8	175	6.78 1/8	350	13.56 1/4
One	Pennyweight	Four	Pennyweight	180	6.97 1/2	Fifteen	Pennyweight
24	.93	96	3.72	185	7.16 7/8	360	13.95
30	1.16 1/4	100	3.87 1/2	190	7.36 1/4	400	15.50
35	1.35 5/8	105	4.06 7/8	Eight	Pennyweight	450	17.43 3/4
40	1.55	110	4.26 1/4	192	7.44	Twenty	Pennyweight
		115	4.45 5/8	195	7.55 5/8	480	18.60

SILVER.

The value, in this table, is in the outer column, grains opposite. U. S. Standard **900** fine, 90 cents per ounce.

CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS
1 5/16	5	Three	Pennyweight	.26	138 2/3	.37 1/2	200
.01	5 1/3	.13 1/2	72	.26 1/4	140	.38	202 2/3
.01 7/8	10	.14	74 2/3	Six	Pennyweight	.38 7/16	205
.02	10 2/3	.14 1/16	75	.27	144	.39	208
.03	16	.15	80	.27 3/16	145	.39 3/8	210
.04	21 1/3	.15 15/16	85	.28	149 1/3	.40	213 1/3
One	Pennyweight	.16	85 1/3	.28 1/8	150	.40 5/16	215
.04 1/2	24	.16 7/8	90	.29	154 2/3	Nine	Pennyweight
.04 11/16	25	.17	90 2/3	.29 1/16	155	.40 1/2	216
.05	26 2/3	.17 13/16	95	.30	160	.41	218 2/3
.05 5/8	30	Four	Pennyweight	.30 15/16	165	.41 1/4	220
.06	32	.18	96	.31	165 1/3	.42	224
.06 9/16	35	.18 3/4	100	Seven	Pennyweight	.42 3/16	225
.07	37 1/3	.19	101 1/3	.31 1/2	168	.43	229 1/3
.07 1/2	40	.19 11/16	105	.31 7/8	170	.43 2/16	230
.08	42 2/3	.20	106 2/3	.32	170 2/3	.44	234 2/3
.08 7/16	45	.20 5/8	110	.32 13/16	175	.44 1/16	235
Two	Pennyweight	.21	112	.33	176	Ten	Pennyweight
.09	48	.21 9/16	115	.33 3/4	180	.45	240
.09 3/8	50	.22	117 1/3	.34	181 1/3	.46 7/8	250
.10	53 1/3	Five	Pennyweight	.34 11/16	185	.56 1/4	300
.10 5/16	55	.22 1/2	120	.35	186 2/3	.65 5/8	350
.11	58 2/3	.23	122 2/3	.35 5/8	190	Fifteen	Pennyweight
.11 1/4	60	.23 7/16	125	.36	192	.67 1/2	360
.12	64	.24	128	Eight	Pennyweight	.75	400
.12 3/16	65	.24 3/8	130	.36	192	.84 3/8	450
.13	69 1/3	.25	133 1/3	.36 9/16	195	Twenty	Pennyweight
.13 1/8	70	.25 5/16	135	.37	197 1/3	.90	480

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TABLES

Giving the Cash Value of Gold and Silver 1000 Fine by Grains and Pennyweights.

The value of any lesser fineness may be determined by deducting at the rate of 10 per cent. for each hundred. Thus 925 (English Standard) is 7½ per cent. less than this table. For 900 fine (American Standard) deduct 10 per cent.; for 850, take off 15 per cent. and so on to any limit.

GOLD.

Opposite the number of grains on the outer columns, stands its money value calculated at U. S. Standard, 1000 fine, $20.66 per ounce.

GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.	GRAINS.	$ CTS.
½	.02 73/480	45	1.93 11/16	Five	Pennyweight	200	8.60 5/8
1	.04 73/240	Two	Pennyweight	120	5.16½	205	8.82 17/8
2	.08 73/120	48	2.06 3/5	125	5.38 1/48	210	9.03 3/8
3	.12 73/80	50	2.15 5/24	130	5.59 13/24	215	9.25 1/48
4	.17 13/60	55	2.36 35/48	135	5.81 1/16	Nine	Pennyweight
5	.21 25/48	60	2.58¼	140	6.02 7/12	216	9.29 7/16
6	.25 33/40	65	2.79 37/48	Six	Pennyweight	220	9.46 1/2
7	.30 31/240	70	3.01 7/24	144	6.19 1/2	225	9.68 7/16
8	.34 13/30	Three	Pennyweight	150	6.45 5/8	230	9.90½
9	.38 59/80	72	3.09 9/16	155	6.67 7/48	235	10.11 23/48
10	.43 1/24	75	3.22 13/16	160	6.88 2/3	Ten	Pennyweight
One-half	Pennyweight	80	3.44⅓	Seven	Pennyweight	240	10.33
12	.51 13/20	85	3.65 41/48	168	7.23 1/16	250	10.76 1/24
15	.64 9/16	90	3.87⅜	170	7.31 17/24	300	12.91¼
20	.86 1/12	95	4.08 43/48	175	7.53 1/48	350	15.06 11/24
One	Pennyweight	Four	Pennyweight	180	7.74¾	Fifteen	Pennyweight
24	1.03 3/10	96	4.13 1/5	185	7.96 13/48	360	15.49⅗
30	1.29⅛	100	4.30 5/12	190	8.17 19/24	400	17.21 3/8
35	1.50 31/48	105	4.51 15/16	Eight	Pennyweight	450	19.36 7/8
40	1.72⅙	110	4.73 11/24	192	8.26 2/5	Twenty	Pennyweight
		115	4.95 1/24	195	8.39 5/16	480	20.66

SILVER.

The money value occupies the outside columns in this table. As the price of Silver fluctuates more and more each year, these calculations have been based upon the metal at $1.00 per ounce, 1000 fine; such price being a fair and safe average for buyer and seller.

CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS	CENTS	GRAINS
.01 1/24	5	.15 5/8	75	.29	139 1/5	.41	196 4/5
.02	9 3/5	.16	76 4/5	.29⅙	140	.41⅔	200
.02 1/12	10	.16⅔	80	Six	Pennyweight	.42	201 3/5
.03	14 2/5	.17	81 3/5	.30	144	.42 17/24	205
.04	19 1/5	.17 17/24	85	.30 5/24	145	.43	206 2/5
One	Pennyweight	.18	86 2/5	.31	148 4/5	.43¾	210
.05	24	.18⅜	90	.31¼	150	.44	211 1/5
.05 5/24	25	.19	91 1/5	.32	153 3/5	.44 19/24	215
.06	28 4/5	.19 19/24	95	.32 7/24	155	Nine	Pennyweight
.06¼	30	Four	Pennyweight	.33	158 2/5	.45	216
.07	33 3/5	.20	96	.33⅓	160	.45⅝	220
.07 7/24	35	.20 5/6	100	.34	163 1/5	.46	220 4/5
.08	38 2/5	.21	100 4/5	.34⅜	165	.46 7/8	225
.09	43 1/5	.21 7/8	105	Seven	Pennyweight	.47	225 3/5
.09⅜	45	.22	105 3/5	.35	168	.48	230 2/5
Two	Pennyweight	.22 11/12	110	.35 5/12	170	.48 23/24	235
.10	48	.23	110 2/5	.36	172 4/5	.49	235 1/5
.10 5/12	50	.23 23/24	115	.36 11/24	175	Ten	Pennyweight
.11	52 4/5	.24	115 1/5	.37	177 3/5	.50	240
.11 11/24	55	Five	Pennyweight	.37½	180	.52 1/12	250
.12	57 3/5	.25	120	.38	182 2/5	.62½	300
.12½	60	.26	124 4/5	.38 13/24	185	.72 11/12	350
.13	62 2/5	.26 1/24	125	.39	187 1/5	Fifteen	Pennyweight
.13 13/24	65	.27	129 3/5	.39 7/12	190	.75	360
.14	67 1/5	.27 1/12	130	Eight	Pennyweight	.83⅓	400
.14 7/12	70	.28	134 2/5	.40	192	.93¾	450
Three	Pennyweight	.28⅛	135	.40 5/8	195	Twenty	Pennyweight
.15	72					$1.00	480

UNITED STATES, N. A. Silver. I.

ADVANCE SHEET FROM REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE U. S. FOR 1885, BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Average price of bar silver in London, per ounce British standard, (925,) since 1833, and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar year.	Average quotation. London.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation. U. S.	Calendar year.	Average quotation. London.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation. U. S.	Calendar year.	Average quotation. London.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation. U. S.
	d.	*Dollars.*		*d.*	*Dollars.*		*d.*	*Dollars.*
1833....	59 3/16	1.29,7	1851...	61	1.33,7	1869...	60 7/16	1.32,5
1834....	59 15/16	1.31,3	1852...	60½	1.32.6	1870...	60 5/16	1.32,8
1835....	59 11/16	1.30,8	1853...	61½	1,34,8	1871...	60½	1.32,6
1836....	60	1.31,5	1854...	61½	1.34,8	1872...	60 5/16	1.32,2
1837....	59 9/16	1.30,5	1855...	61 5/16	1.34,4	1873..	59¼	1.29,8
1838....	59½	1.30,4	1856...	61 5/16	1.34,4	1874...	58 5/16	1.27.8
1839....	60⅜	1.32,3	1857...	61¼	1.35,3	1875..	56⅛	1.24,6
1840....	60⅜	1.32,3	1858...	61 5/16	1.34,4	1876...	52¾	1.15,6
1841....	60 1/16	1.31,6	1859..	62 1/16	1.36	1877...	54 13/16	1.20,1
1842....	59 7/16	1.30,3	1860...	61 11/16	1.35,2	1878...	52 9/16	1.15,2
1843....	59 3/16	1.29,7	1861...	60 13/16	1.33,3	1879...	51¼	1.12,3
1844....	59½	1.30,4	1862...	61 7/16	1.34,6	1880...	52¼	1.14,5
1845....	59¼	1.29,8	1863...	61⅝	1.34,5	1881...	51 15/16	1.13,8
1846...	59 5/16	1.30	1864...	61⅜	1.34,5	1882...	51 13/16	1.13,6
1847....	59 11/16	1.30,8	1865...	61 1/16	1.33,8	1883...	50⅝	1.11,0
1848....	59½	1.30,4	1866...	61¼	1.33,9	1884...	50¾	1.11,3
1849....	59¾	1.30,9	1867...	60 9/16	1.32,8	1885...	48 9/16	1.06,48
1850....	60 1/16	1.31,6	1868...	60½	1.32,6			

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH TEN YEARS SINCE 1687.

YEAR.	RATIO.	YEAR.	RATIO.	YEAR.	RATIO.	YEAR.	RATIO.
1687.....	14.94					1840....	15.62
1690.....	15.02	1740....	14.94	1790....	15.04	1850....	15.70
1700.....	14.81	1750....	14.55	1800....	15.68	1860....	15.29
1710.....	15.22	1760....	14.14	1810....	15.77	1870....	15.57
1720.....	15.04	1770....	14.62	1820....	15.62	1880....	18.05
1730.....	14.81	1780....	14.72	1830....	15.82	1885....	19.41

STATEMENT Showing the Highest, Lowest, and Average Value of the U. S. Silver Dollar, Measured by the Gold Standard, and the Quantity of Fine Silver Purchasable with a United States Silver Dollar at the Average London Price of Silver Each Year Since 1873.

CALENDAR YEARS.	GOLD VALUE OF A SILVER DOLLAR.			GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE AVERAGE PRICE PURCHASABLE WITH A UNITED STATES DOLLAR.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	(371.25 { in a standard silver dollar.)
1873.....	$0.98,1	$1.01.6	$1.00,4	369.77
1874.....	.97,0	1.00.8	.98,8	375.76
1875.....	.94,1	.97,7	.96,4	385.11
1876.....	.79,2	.99,1	.89,4	415.27
1877.....	.90,2	.98,7	.92,9	399.62
1878.....	.83,9	.93.6	.89,1	416.66
1879.....	.82,8	.91.1	.86,8	427.70
1880.....	.87,5	.89.6	.88,5	419.49
1881.....	.86,2	.89,6	.88	421.87
1882.....	.84,7	.88.7	.87.8	422.83
1883.....	.84,7	.86,8	.85 8	432.69
1884.....	.83,9	.87,1	.86,1	431.18
1885.....	.79,4	.84,7	.82,3	451.09

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT, JANUARY 23, 1886.

JAMES P. KIMBALL,
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. (LA PLATA,) S. A. Gold. II.

Gold. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. (LA PLATA).

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Gen'l Rosa, Governor.	2 Escudos.	870	104	90	.18
2.	Republic.	4 do	870	208	181	.38
3.	Rosa.	Doubloon.	870	425	370	.77
4.	do	Rosa Doubloon.	870	417	363	.75
5.	Republic.	Doubloon.	815	418	340	.70
6.	do	2 Escudos.	870	104	90	.18

Silver. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	The monetary system of	Peso.	850	407	345	.72
2.	this Confederacy is the	Peso of 8 Reals.	899	422	379	.79
3.	same as that of Spain, of	do	931	437	406	.84
4.	which it was formerly	1 Real.	851	46	39	.08
5.	a Vice-Royalty, but the	¼ Peso, 2 Reals.	800	103	82	.17
6.	standards are so much	½ do	914	203	184	.38
7.	below the Spanish that	Peso, (1862,)	900	417	375	.74
8.	its coins never pass at	½ Real.	750	26	19	.04
9.	their face value.	1 do	851	45	38	.08
10.		¼ Peso.	800	100	80	.16

ARG. REPUBLIC, (LA PLATA) S. A. Silver. II.

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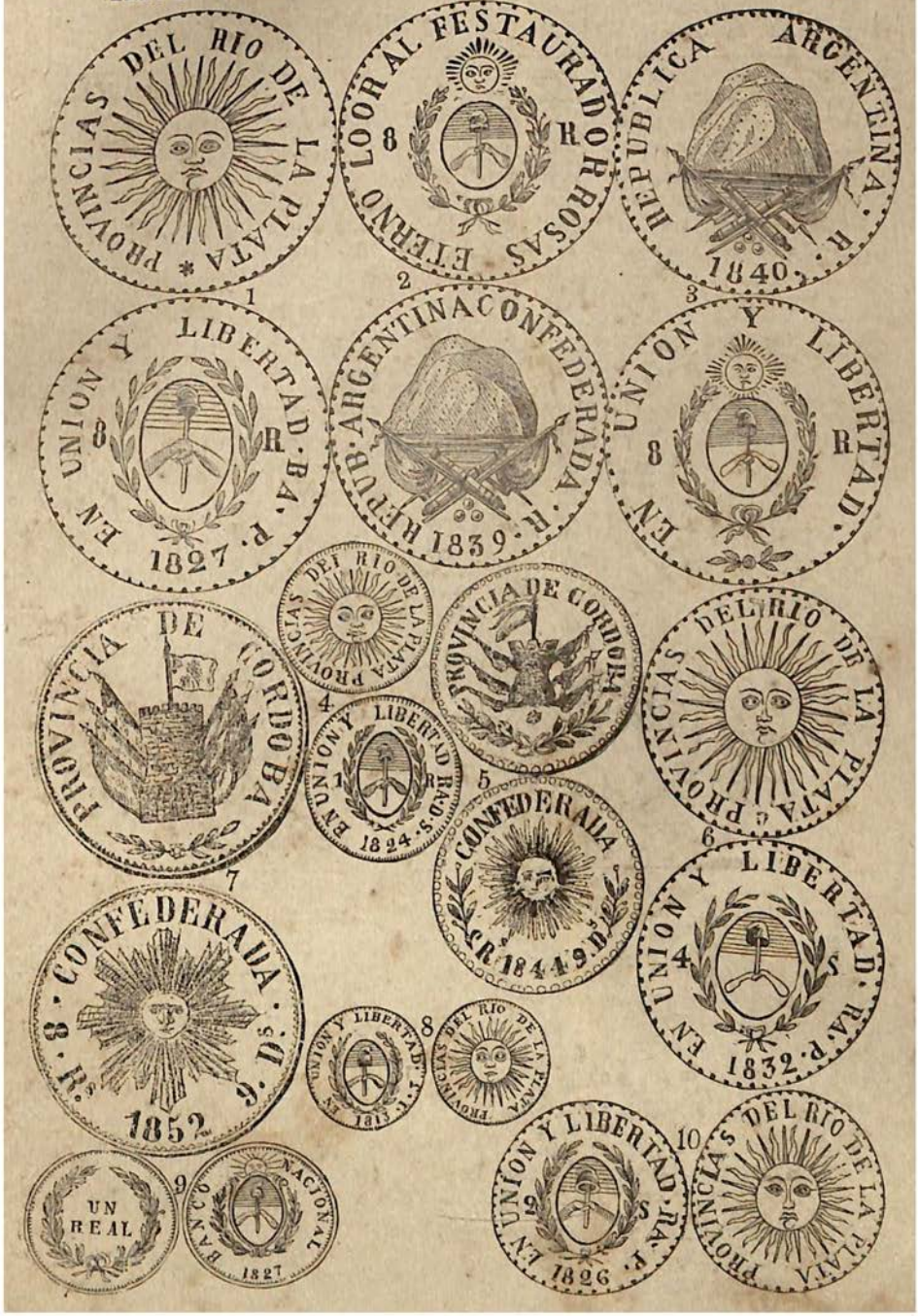
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, South America. Bounded, N. by Bolivia and Paraguay, E. by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and Patagonia, and W. by the Andes, separating it from Chili. The Confederation consists of 14 Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, Buenos Ayres being the most populous. Total area, 1,619,500 square miles; population, 2,942,000. Exports mostly wool, hides and tallow, amounting in 1882 to $60,389,052. No banking law exists; the National and Provincial are the only authorized banks of emission; private banks are not required to present their cash statements. Agricultural products, wheat and maize, cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, tobacco, flax, cocoa, cochineal, madder, cinchona, Paraguay tea and fruits. Minerals, gold, silver, copper, coal, salt, alum and sulphur.

ARG. REPUBLIC (LA PLATA) S. A. Silver. II.



Silver. BOLIVIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Peso.	900	414	372	.77
2.	No gold coins are issued	Peso of 8 Reals.	900	418	376	.78
3.	by Bolivia for general	do	900	418	376	.78
4.	circulation. There is	Boliviano.	900	500	450	.93
5.	a Doubloon minted, in	1-16 Peso or ½ Real.	900	25	22	.04½
6.	general style resembling	½ do	677	210	144	.30
7.	the silver coins; its value	½ do	677	210	144	.30
8.	is $15.58.	⅛ do	900	52	47	.09
9.		¼ do	900	104	93	.19

BOLIVIA, S. A. Silver. III.

Silver. BOLIVIA, S. A.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	These Coins are struck	On Boliviano.	900	381	343	.71
2.	at "The Mint" Birming-	Ten Cents.	900	38	34	.07
3.	ham, England.	Five do	900	19	17	.03½
4.	Ralph Heaton & Sons.	Twenty Cents.	900	76	68	.14
5.		Half Boliviano.	900	193	173	.36

BOLIVIA, a Republic and most central State of South America. Area, 536,200 square miles; population, 2,325,000. Immensely rich in Silver, the mines of Potosi having yielded, since 1545 over $1,600,000,000; gold, copper, lead, tin, salt and sulphur are also found, with large guano deposits. The agricultural products are rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, potatoes, the choicest fruits, india rubber gum, cinchona bark and medicinal herbs. Exports in 1881, $9,381,973. Only one chartered bank exists. Most of the imports are through German houses. Its exports comprise all the native productions.

BOLIVIA S. A. Silver. III. 1

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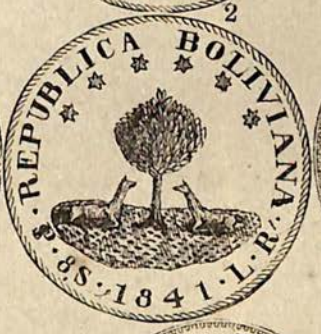

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BRAZIL. S. A. Gold. IV. 1

Gold. BRAZIL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Don Pedro II.	½ Dobra of 6,400 Reis.	916	221	202	$8.69
2.	do	do do	916	221	202	8.69
3.	Pedro I.	Mœda d'Ours, 4,000 Reis.	916	123	113	4.87
4.	Pedro II.	½ Dobra of 6,400 Reis.	916	221	202	8.69
5.	Pedro I.	do do	916	221	202	8.69

BRAZIL, S.A. Silver. IV.

Silver. BRAZIL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Peter II	2 Milreis.	916	393	360	.75
2.	do	1 do	916	196	179	.37
3.	do	1 do	916	196	179	.37
4.	do	½ do	916	98	89	.18

Silver. BRAZIL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Peter II.	1200 Reis Piece.	917	415	378	78
2.	do	800 " "	860 to 902	275		
3.	do	400 " "	904	138	124	26
4.	do	100 " "	897	34	30	6
5.	do	200 " "	897	69	63	13
6.	do	80 " "	915	35	31	6¼
7.	do	160 " "	917	59	53	11
8.	do	320 " "	917	138	124	26
9.	do	2 Patacas, 640 Reis.	906	280	253	52
10.	do	Pistare, 960 "	900	420	378	78

BRAZIL, the only Kingdom on the Western Continent, and the largest country of South America; bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; W. by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina, S. by Uruguay, and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 3,287,984 square miles; population, 11,831,326. Brazil consists of sixteen provinces along the coast, and four in the interior. It has noble rivers; the forests abound in mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazil and other valuable woods. Maize, beans, cassava-root and nuts are generally cultivated, also cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, india-rubber, and tobacco. The minerals comprise gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes and other precious stones. Its exports consist of all the products and amounted, in 1883 to $108,354,000. All the gold produced at the mines is exported except a comparatively small amount coined at the national mint. No gold is in circulation and very little silver, the paper money consisting of Treasury bills and notes of the Brazil and other banks. There are 23 lines of steam-vessels, receiving annual subsidy from the State of $1,000,000, besides the North American steamship line running from New York to Brazil receives $100,000 annually. In 1884 there were 3,500 miles of railway open and 1,500 in course of construction.

BRAZIL. S. A. Silver. IV. 2

Gold. CHILI.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.		Doubloon.	869	417	352	15.15
2.		¼ do	871	104	90	3.87
3.	Chili became a Republic,	¼ do	872	104	91	3.91
4.	seceding from Spain, in	½ do	870	208	180	7.74
5.	1817.	Doubloon.	870	415	360	15.49
6.	Its gold coinage is much	⅛ do	872	51	43	1.85
7.	below the U. S. Standard.	Doubloon.	870	410	356	15.31
8.		½ do	870	209	182	7.83

CHILI, a Republic of South America, between the Andes range of mountains and the Pacific Ocean, including Patagonia west of the Andes, extending coastwise from Bolivia to Cape Horn. Agriculture flourishes; the wheat crop averages 10,000,000 bushels, two-thirds of which is exported. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, coal, lead mixed with silver, and iron; in its mountains are found the agate, jasper, rock crystal and other precious stones. The manufactures are earthen and copper wares, cordage, linens, soap, brandy and light wines. Chief exports: wheat, flour, hides, tallow, salt, wool and the metals—they amounted in 1882, to $71,374,126. There is a National mint, but as the gold coined is almost immediately exported but little of it is seen in circulation; there is a paper money of National and other bank notes amounting to over $40,000,000.

CHILI. S. A. Gold. V. 1

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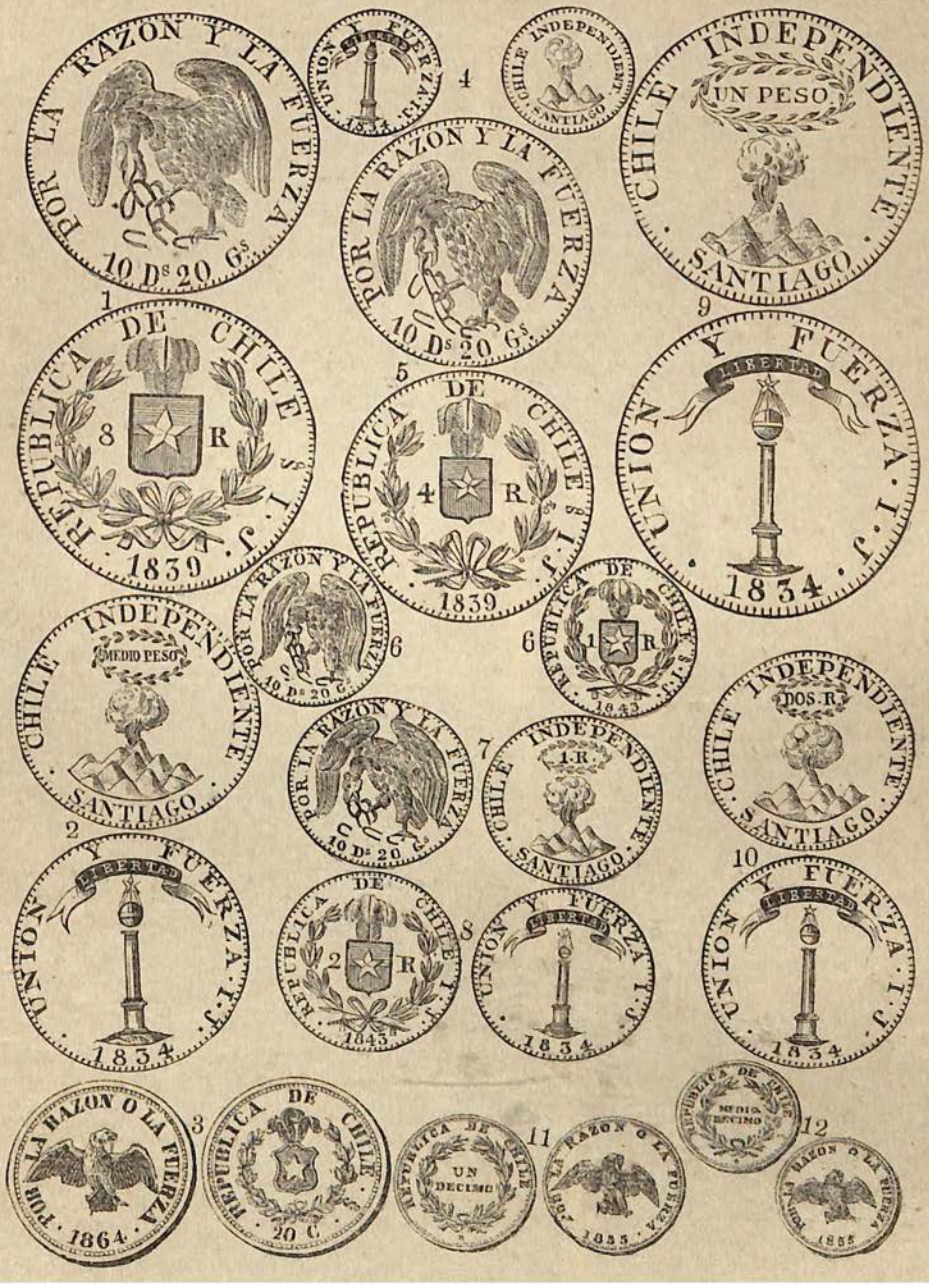
Silver. CHILI.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Pesos of 8 Reals.	904	416	378	.78
2.		½ do	962	210	190	.39
3.	See remarks on	20 Centavo.	900	72	64	.13
4.	Gold page.	1-16 Pesos.	900	28	25	.05
5.		½ do	900	210	189	.39
6.		⅛ do.	900	45	40	.08
7.		¼ do	900	102	92	.19
8.		⅛ Pesos of 1 Real.	906	45	41	.08
9.		Peso.	906	422	381	.79
10.		¼ do	900	93	83	.19
11.		10 Centavo.	900	36	32	.06½
12.		5 do.	900	18	16	.34

CHILI. S. A. Silver. V. 2



COLOMBIA, U.S. OF S. A.

Gold. VI., 1

Gold. REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, S. A.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	These coins bear the names	Doubloon.	870	416	361	15.53
2.	"BOGOTA" and "POPA-	do	870	416	361	15.53
3.	YAN," which are the	½ do or Escudo.	860	48	40	1.72
4.	mints where they are	½ do	870	207	180	7.74
5.	coined.	1-16 do or Peso.	872	24	20	.86

THE UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, a Republic of South America, including a large portion of what was once New Granada, consisting of nine States:—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima. Area, 320,733 square miles; population, 3,000,000. Its extensive forests contain mahogany, cedar, fustic and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal and precious stones. It grows tobacco, coffee, cocoa, plantine, bananas, vegetable ivory and indigo; also wheat and other cereals. The cattle of its plains yield large quantities of hides and "jerked" beef. Chief exports: cinchona, tobacco, coffee, hides, caoutchouc, straw hats, dye-woods and the precious metals, amounting in 1883, to $5,625,000. Nearly all the gold in the country is exported; none has been in circulation for years past. In 1883, there was exported, in gold and silver coin and bars, $2,400,083. In December of that year the circulation of bank bills was $1,097,830, and silver coin of 50 cents each, at a discount of 25 to 28 per cent. below American gold.

COLOMBIA, U. S. OF S. A. Silver. VI. 2

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Silver. REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA, S. A.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	The Indian Head marks	Pesto of 8 Reals.	913	415	378	.78
2.	the coins of New Granada	Peso of 8 Reals.	665	360	239	.49
3.	and Cundinamarca. The	½ do of 4 do	880	177	155	.32
4.	Pomgranate on the reverse	1-16 Peso.	850	20	17	.03½
5.	is the arms of Granada in	¼ Peso, 2 Reals.	850	89	76	.16
6.	Spain.	⅛ do 1 do	850	35	29	.06

ECUADOR, S. A. Gold. VII.

Gold. ECUADOR.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	There has been little or no	Doubloon.	868	419	372	16.00
2.	gold coined by this Republic	¼ do	860	102	87	3.74
3.	during the last eighteen	½ do	870	208	182	7.83
4.	years.	⅛ do	860	51	44	1.90

ECUADOR, a Republic of South America on its western side, traversed by the equator, from which it is named. Area 248,376 sq. miles; population 1,346,000. Extensive forests and the cinchona tree plentiful. Chief products, cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yarns, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, etc. Minerals: gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper and emeralds, all products form its exports, amounting in 1883 to $7,193,645, of which cocoa represented $4,539,641. Ecuador is divided into 3 departments:—Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay, and 13 provinces, including "Oriente." The finances are in a state of chronic deficit.

ECUADOR. S. A. Silver. VII. 1½

Published by A. M. SMITH,
Post Office Box 754,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

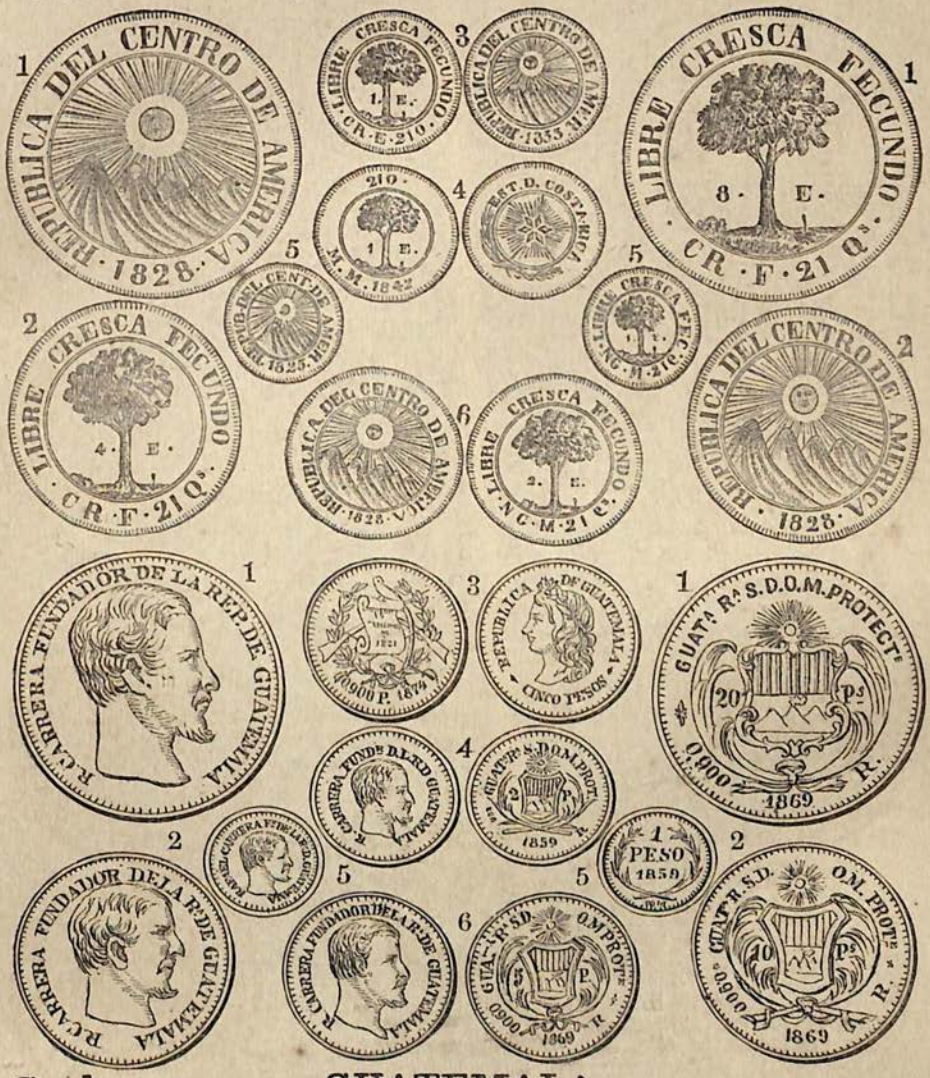
Silver. ECUADOR, S. A.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	These Coins were made	One Sucre.	900	381	343	.71
2.	at the Private Mint of	1-10 do	900	38	34	.07
3.	Heaton & Sons, Birming-	½ do	900	193	173	.36
4.	ham, England.	1-5 do	900	77	69	.14

ECUADOR. A. S. Silver. VII.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Peso.	902	405	365	.76
2.	The money of this country	do of 8 Reals.	898	405	364	.76
3.	fluctuates greatly. The	½ do or 1 do	666	49	33	.07
4.	name of the Capitol, Quito,	¼ do or 2 do	666	79	53	.11
5.	where the mint is, will be	½ do or 4 do	682	202	138	.28
6.	found on all coins.	Peso, or 5 Franc Piece	900	386	347	.72
7.		Macuquino Peso of 4 Reals.	900	309	278	.58

GUATEMALA, Gold. VIII.



Gold. GUATEMALA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	The most populous of	Quadruple.	825	417	344	$14.80
2.	the Central American	½ do	875	206	180	7.74
3.	Republics.	⅕ do	800	48	38	1.64
4.	———	⅕ do	800	48	38	1.64
5.	Gold coinage very un-	1-16 do	855	26	22	.94
6.	certain as to fineness.	¼ do	850	104	88	3.79

GUATEMALA, Silver. VIII.

Published by A. M. Smith,
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Philadelphia. Pa., U. S. A.,

Guatemala. Silver. No. 1. Peso. 386 grs. weight, 347 grs. pure, 72 cts. Nos. 2 and 3. Real, 09 cts. No. 4. 2 Reals, 18 cts. Nos. 5 and 6. 4 Reals, 36 cts. All these are 900 fine and proportionate in weight with the Peso. No. 7. 835 fine, 210 grs. weight, 172 grs. pure, 31 cts.

GUATEMALA, the most northern and populous of the Republics of Central America. It comprises nineteen departments. Total area, 44,800 square miles; population (1872), 1,197,054. The principal exports are cochineal, indigo, sugar, mahogany, sarsaparilla, tobacco, fruits and coffee (the coffee crop of 1884 exceeded 42,000,000 pounds), amounting to $3,716,240.

GUATEMALA. C. A. Silver VIII.

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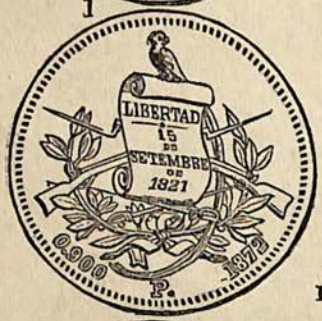

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Published by A. M. SMITH,
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1. The early Silver of this
2. Country varies consider-
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Peso, or Dollar.	.900	386	347	.72
do do	.900	386	347	.72
½ Dollar or 4 Reals.	.900	193	173	.36
1 do 8 do	.895	416	372	.77
½ do 4 do	.902	207	186	.38
1 Real.	.900	53	47	.09
¼ do		13		
¾ Dollar, 2 Reals.	.907	127	114	.23

HONDURAS, C. A. Silver. VIII½. 1

HONDURAS, most central of the C. A. Republics,— 58,168 sq. miles; 876,410 population; Revenue, 1882, $1,120,000; expenditure about the same. Debt, $31,000,000. Exports about $1,305.000; one Railway; products, mahogany, fruit cattle, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, india-rubber, hides, skins, sarsaparilla, cedar, fustic, rose and Lima wood. Mineral wealth is great. Capital, Tegueigalapa.

THE COINS OF HONDURAS AND URUGUAY here represented, are the Peso and Half Peso, all 900 fine, 386 grains weight, 347 grains pure, worth 72 cts. for the Peso, and the Half Peso in proportion.

URUGUAY. Silver. VIII¾. 1

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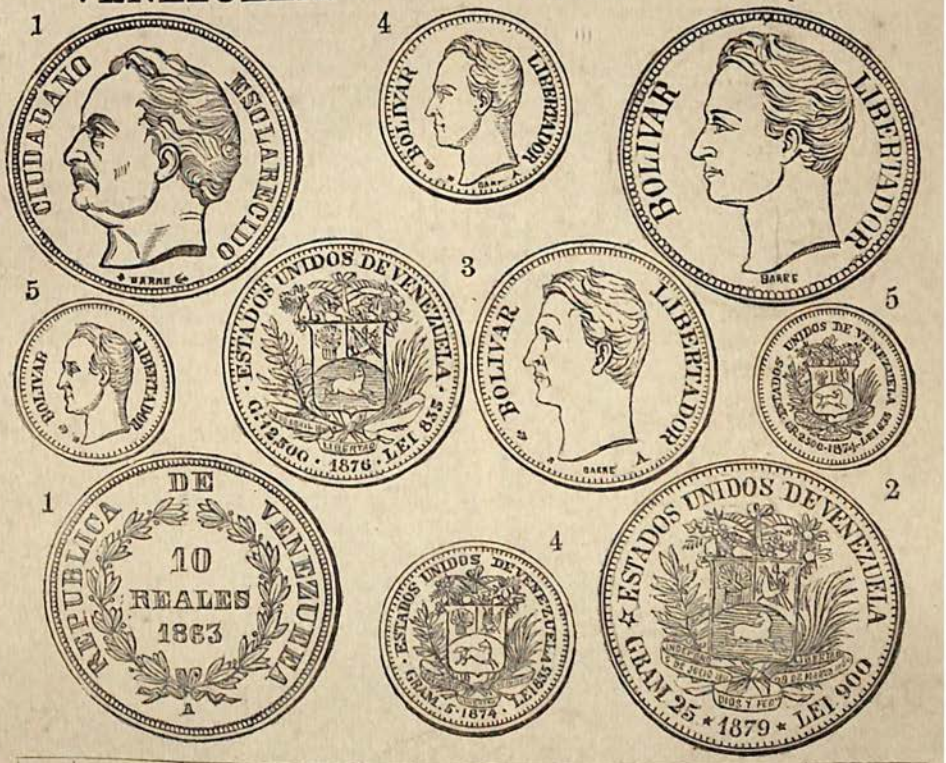
URUGUAY, a Republic of South America. 72,151 sq. miles, about 500,000 pop. Rev. 1883, was nearly $10,000,000; expenditures, same. Debt, $62,000,000. Paper money uncurrent in commerce. Capital, Montevideo. 500 miles of R. R. Exports, 1882, $22,229,512. The grains are cultivated; the exports are wool, hides, horn, hair and tallow. Gold mines exist.

VENEZUELA. S. A. Silver. XII.



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	Bolivar or 10 Reals.	900	385	346	.72
2.	do	do do	900	385	346	.72
3.	do	½ do	835	192	160	.33
4.	do	1-5 do do	835	77	64	.13
5.	do	1-10 do do	835	38	32	.06½

VENEZUELA, a Republic, the most northerly of South America, formed after the dissolution of the old republic of Columbia, dates from the constitution of 1864. Area, 403,276 square miles; population (1881), 2,075,245. It consists of 20 States, besides the Federal district. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, bark, hides, tallow, dye-woods, timber and metalic ores. Revenue (1883), $5,801,000; expenditures, $5,320,405; public debt, $21,010,000 (payment of interest on which was resumed in 1875). Imports (1882), $14,800,000; exports, $15,300,000. There is no mint in this country, the coins are struck abroad. There are two banks in Caracas (the capital), the "Commercial Bank," and the "Bank of Caracas;" the first with a paper circulation of 1,600,000 bolivars, and the second with a like issue of 1,300,000 bolivars. United States and English gold, and Spanish American doubloons are the foreign coins here in circulation. The foreign debt of Venezuela, which had grown to over $54,000,000 in 1875, when interest payments were resumed, was "consolidated" into 4 per cent. bonds in 1881.

Gold. MEXICO.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Empire.	Doubloon.	868	420	363	$15.62
2.	Empire.	Doubloon.	870	420	363	15.62
3.	Republic.	Doubloon.	870	420	363	15.62
4.	Republic.	Doubloon.	872	420	364	15.66
5.	Republic.	¼ Doubloon.	868	103	88	3.78
6.	Republic.	⅛ Doubloon.	868	52	44	1.89
7.	Republic.	1-16 Doubloon.	869	26	22	.94
8.	Republic.	½ Doubloon.	873	209	182	8.83
9.	Republic.	10 Pesos.	875	261	228	$9.83
10.	Republic.	5 Pesos.	875	130	114	4.91
11.	Republic.	2½ Pesos.	875	65	57	2.45

MEXICO, a Republic of North America, on the southern boundary of the United States, comprising 27 States, 1 Federal Division (Mexico), and one Territory (Lower California). Area, 751,598 square miles; population 9,787,629. All tropical fruits abound. The Northern States are filled with vast herds of cattle and sheep; medicinal plants and spices are abundant and in great variety; the mahogany, rosewood, ebony and caoutchouc trees are in its forests; the mines yield gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, alum, and precious stones. Chief exports: gold and silver in coin, bullion and plate, drugs, sugar, flour, indigo, timber, tobacco, coffee and hides, amounting annually to $40,875,000. Finances are controlled by the Mexican National Bank.

VENEZUELA. S. A. Silver. XII. 1

MEXICO. N. A. Gold. IX.

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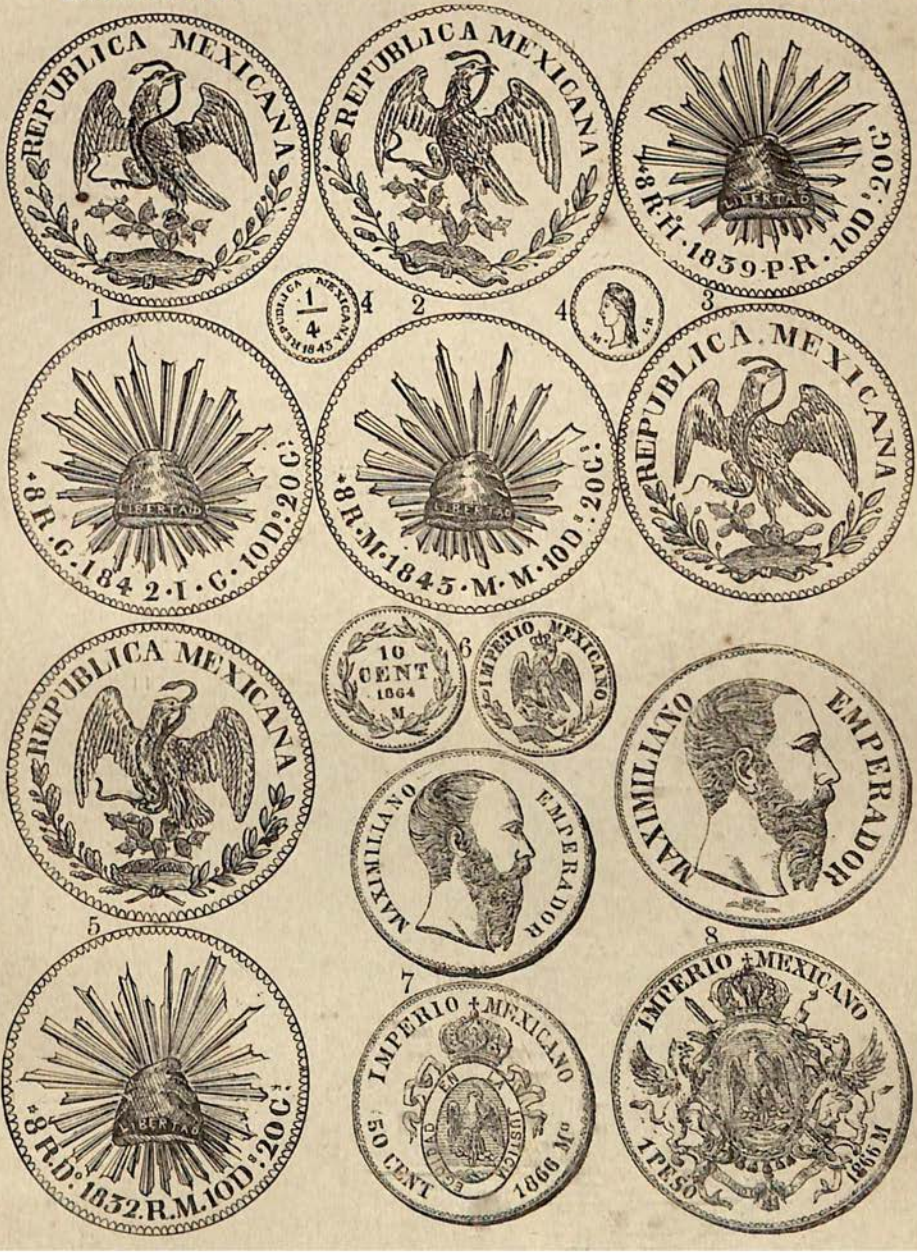
Silver. MEXICO.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	Dollar.	905	415	373	.77
2.	Republic.	Dollar.	902	415	373	.77
3.	Republic.	Dollar.	898	423	380	.79
4.	Republic.	½ Real, or 3 cents.	900	14	12	.02
5.	Republic.	Dollar.	896	418	373	.77
6.	Empire.	Dime, or 10 centavos	896	40	36	.07
7.	Maximilian,	½ Dollar.	900	190	171	.35
8	do	Dollar	900	387	348	.71

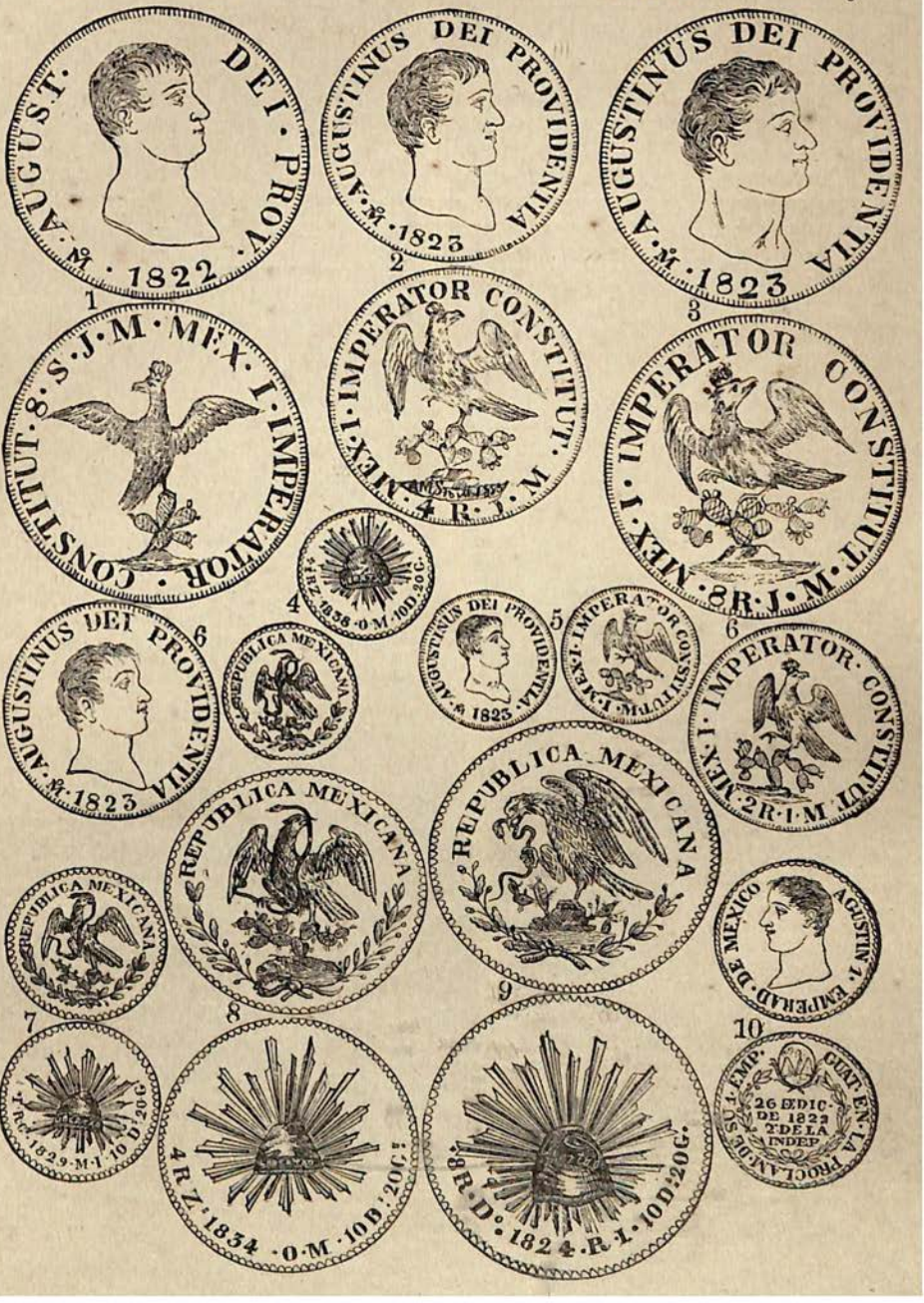
MEXICO. N. A. Silver. IX. 2



Silver. MEXICO.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Augustine I, (Iturbide.)	Dollar, 8 Reals	902	417	375	.78
2.	Augustine I.	½ Dollar, 4 Reals.	902	208	188	.38
3.	Augustine I.	Dollar.	902	417	375	.78
4.	Republic.	½ Real.	902	26	23	.05
5.	Augustine I.	⅛ Dollar, or Real.	902	52	47	.09
6.	Augustine I.	¼ Dollar, 2 Rea's.	902	104	94	.19
7.	Republic.	⅛ Dollar, Real.	902	52	47	.09
8.	do	½ Dollar, 4 Reals.	902	208	188	.38
9.	do	Dollar.	902	417	375	.78
10.	Augustine I.	⅛ Dollar, or Real.	902	52	47	.09

MEXICO. N. A. Silver. IX. 3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Gold. NEW GRENADA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1		Dobloon, 16 Pesos.	870	417	364	15.67
2.	See remarks on Silver.	½ do 2 do	867	58	50	2.15
3.		1-16 do 1 do	867	26	23	.99

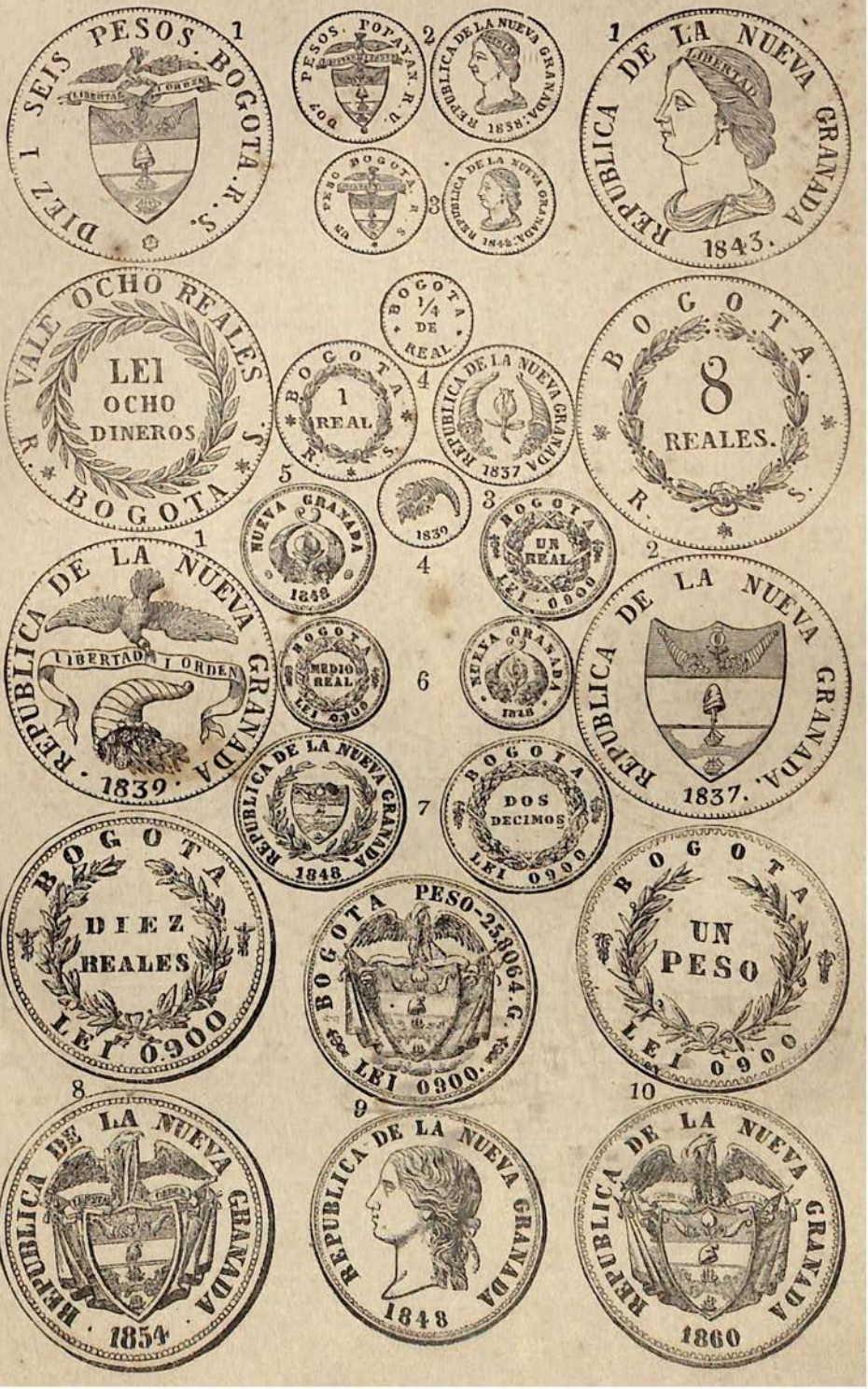
Silver. NEW GRANADA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER.	VALUE.
1.		Peso, or Piaster, 8 Reals.	672	362	243	.50
2.		do do	907	420	381	.79
3.	In 1822, New Granada, with Venezula, threw off the Spanish authority and became part of the Republic of Columbia, cutting off from that connection in 1831, but continuing until 1836 to use the name on its coins. The mints at Bogota and Popayan usually stamp the name in full on the coins.	1 Real	901	420	378	.78
4.		½ Real	900	11	10	.02
5.		1 Real	900	40	36	.07
6.		½ do	900	20	18	.03½
7.		Dos Decimos, 2 Reals,	900	77	69	.14
8.		Peso of 10 Reals.	900	398	358	.74
9.		Peso, 8 Reals De Plata.	900	398	358	.74
10.		Peso	900	386	347	.59

NEW GRENADA, Silver. X. ½

NEW GRENADA. SILVER. This new coinage corresponds, in weight, fineness and value with like coins described above.

N. GRENADA. S. A. Gold and Silver. X. 1



PERU, Gold. XI.

1.	Republic.	Onza or Doblou.	870	416	362	$15.58
2.	do	do do	870	378	329	14.16
3.	do	do do	870	416	362	15.58
4.	do	⅛ Onza.	870	51	44	1.90
5.	do	½ do	870	208	181	7.79
6.	do	¼ do	870	103	90	3.87
7.	do	1-16 do	870	26	22	.95

Silver. PERU.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	5 Pesetas.	900	385	346	.72
2.	do	Peso, 8 Reals.	900	369	332	.69
3.	do	do do	900	416	374	.78
4.	do	One Sol.	900	385	346	.72
5.	do	2 Reals.	900	104	93	.19
6.	do	1-5 Sol.	900	77	69	.14
7.	do	4 Reals.	900	184	165	.34
8.	do	½ Real.	900	26	23	.04

PERU, Silver. XI.

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Silver. PERU.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	This country revolted from	Real.	674	50	33	.07
2.	Spain 1821, and coined its	2 Real.	674	101	67	.14
3.	first dollar 1822. Spain con-	Peso of 8 Reals.	906	420	362	.75
4.	tinued to issue money for	Peso, restruck by Spain.	903	420	361	.75
5.	Peru until 1824, which some-	½ Real.	574	19	11	.02
6.	times causes confusion, some	Real.	907	44	40	.08
7.	of the coins being restamped.	Peso.	902	428	387	.80
8.	In 1836, the Republic di-	½ Peso.	900	200	180	.37
9.	vided into N. and S. Peru.	1-32 Peso.	899	12	10	.02
10.	*Nor* marks the N. *Sud* the S.	Peso.	903	420	361	.75

PERU, an important maritime Republic of South America, on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 416,493 square miles; population 3,374,000. Its valleys are very fertile, and the mountains rich in minerals; silver, quicksilver, and copper being most plentiful. Its medicinal productions are of great value: cinchona, sarsaparilla, copaiba, etc. The Hunnillos, Guanape, Macabi Islands, Pabillon de Pica and Lobos supply Europe with guano; cotton, sugar, grapes and olives are largely raised. Silver is produced to the amount of 3 to 4 millions dollars annually. Exports from latest official report (1879), $31,000,000, consisting of guano, nitrate of soda, sheep and alpaca wool, sugar, silver and cinchona. Wars and revolutions have destroyed its finances; the expenditure is always in advance of the revenue. In 1879 the public debt was over 241 millions, and interest on the foreign debt in default.

PERU. S. A. Silver. XI. 1

HAWII, SANDWICH ISLANDS. XII.

1.	These Coins conform	One Dollar.	900	412	371	.77
2.	with the United States	Half do	900	192	173	.36
3.	Silver Money.	One Dime.	900	38	34	.07
4.		Quarter Dollar.	900	96	86	.18

HAWAÜAN (*Sandwich*) *Islands.* A rich and beautiful chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean (consisting of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited), forming the kingdom of Hawaü. United area, 7,628 square miles; population, about 52,000. They are admirably situated for trade, being in the route from America to China, and in 1883 were visited by shipping to the extent of 185,316 tons. Exports (1882), $4,974,500, consisting of sugar, rice, coffee, puln, hides, etc.; imports, $8,300,000. Revenue, 1,780,080; expenditures, $2,196,000; public debt, $301,495. In 1883, silver half-dollars were coined for this government in the United States to the amount of $300,000; this was done under what is known as the "Spreckel's contract." Fifty per cent. of the gold in the country is of U. S. coinage. The amount of government (and only) paper currency outstanding at close of 1883, was $325,000, and this currency is issued only on and to the extent of coin deposits kept in the treasury for its specific redemption.

LIBERIAN COINS.—No 1. Quarter dollar, 25 cents, Nos. 2 and 3, Ten cents, (all these are of silver, same standard as the coins of United States.)

LIBERIA is an independent Republic of Western Africa, composed of Colored Emigrants from the United States, and their descendents, founded in 1820 by The American Colonization Society as a settlement; organized as a Republic in 1847. It occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea between the rivers San Pedro and Tong, about 500 miles extending inwards an average of 100 miles. Population, 1,500,000. Exports: coffee, sugar, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, ivory, gold-dust, etc. Revenue, 1884, $100,000. Chief Town, Monrovia.

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Gold. XIII. 1

Gold. AUSTRIA.

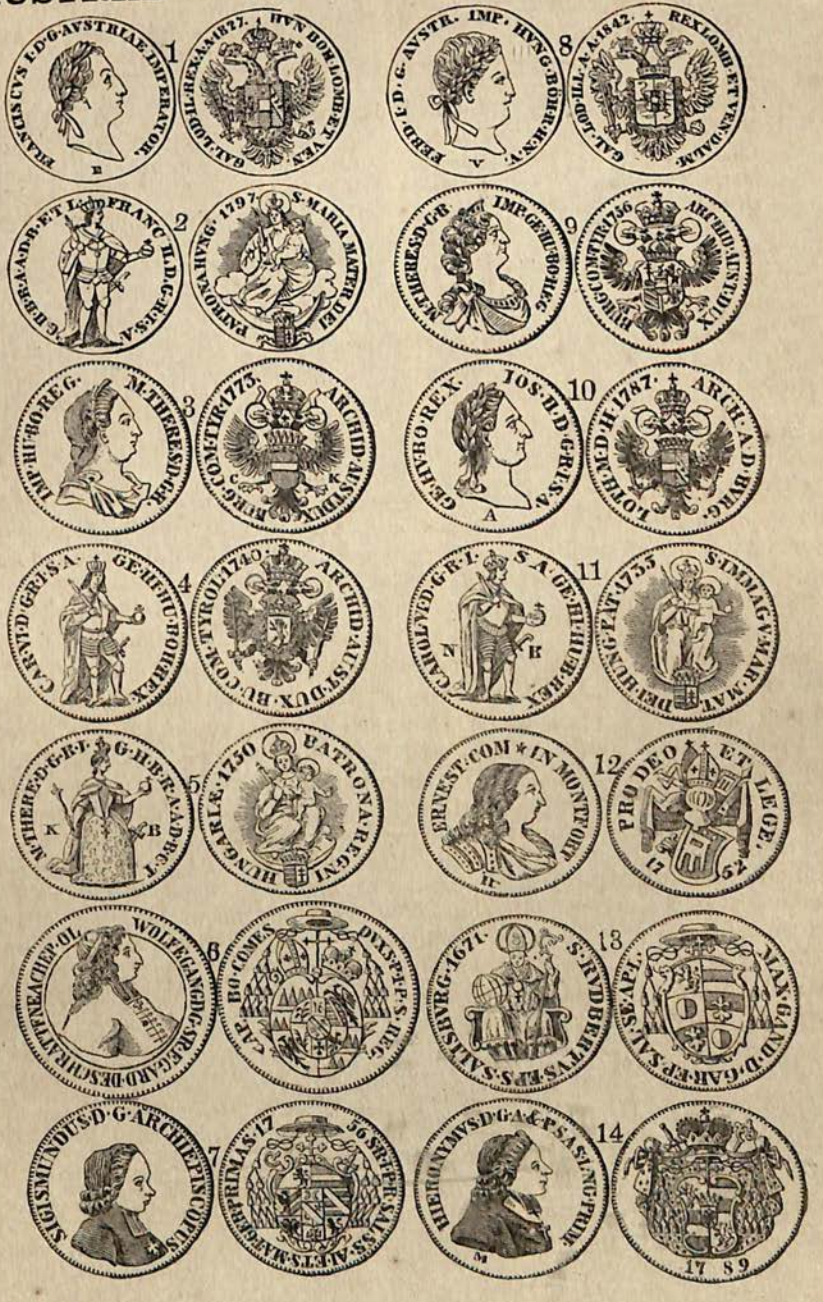
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Francis Joseph I.	8 Florins	900	99	89	$3.83
2.	do do	4 do	900	49	44	1 89
3.	Ferdinand I.	Souverain d'Or	900	174	156	6.71
4	Maria Theresa.	do do	900	174	156	6.71
5.	Ferdinand I.	Quadruple Ducat.	986	215	212	9.12

Gold. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Francis I.	Ducat.	986	53¾	53	2.26
2.	Francis II.	Ducat. Hungary.	987	53	52¼	2.24
3.	Maria Theresa.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
4.	Charles VI.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
5.	Maria Theresa.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
6.	Of Salzburg.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
7.	do	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
8.	Francis I.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
9.	Maria Theresa.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
10.	Joseph II.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
11.	Charles VI.	Ducat, Hungary.	987	53	52¼	2.24
12.	Of Montfort.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
13.	Of Salizburg.	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24
14.	do	Ducat.	987	53	52¼	2.24

AUSTRIA, called since 1867 the Austrio-Hungarian Monarchy. 246,954 square miles of area; 39,196,494 population. Exports, $376,000,000. It possesses great mineral riches of gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc and coal. Principal exports, dried fruits, cereals, roots, animal products, textiles, leather goods, wood, glass and earthenware, hardware, machinery, tools, beer, matches and small sundries. The imperial royal principal mint is at Vienna, the capital. The Empire is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry and Administration. The lands of the Austrian Crown are Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast-Districts, (Görz, Istria, Gradisca, and Trieste), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia. The Hungarian Crown holds—Hungary, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Salvonia. As a wine producing country Austria is second only to France, the value of this product being annually in Austria $2,000,000, and in Hungary $55,000,000. The Gross Revenue in 1883–84 was $384,400,170. Expenditures, $406,872,690. Deficit (chronic) $23,472,520. Amount of Public debt, Jan. 1884, was $2,262,141,085. December 31st, 1883, the amount of specie in the Austro-Hungarian Bank was, in Gold, 77,682,053 Florins, ($30,917,457); in Silver 121,696,815 Florins, ($48,435,332). Paper circulation (Dec. 31, 1883) State notes 350,951,770 Florins, ($139,678,804); Austro-Hungarian Bank notes 380,457,420 Florins, ($151,422,053).

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Gold. XIII.



Gold. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles VI.	Ducat.	987	53	52	2.23
2.	Ferdinand I.	Sovereign.	900	175	158½	6.80
3.	Maria Theresa.	Ducat, Hungary.	987	53	52	2.23
4.	do	Double Ducat, do	976	110	107	4.60
5.	Church, 1771.	do do	976	107	104	4.47
6.	Maria Theresa.	do do	990	107	106	4.55
7.	do	Ducat.	987	53	52	2.23
8.	do	do	988	53	52	2.23
9.	do	do Austria.	971	54	52	2.23
10.	Francis II.	Double Ducat.	987	107	105¾	4.58
11.	do	Sovereign d'Or.	900	85	76	3.27
		2 do do.	916	171	157	6.75
12.	Ferdinand I.	Ducat.	987	54	52½	2.25
13.	Maria Theresa.	Sovereign.	900	175	158½	6.80

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Gold. XIII. 3

Silver. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Francis Joseph I.	Double Vereins Thaler.	900	570	513	1.07
2.	do	2 Florins.	900	381	343	.71
3.	do	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
4.	do	Zwanziger, 20 Kreuzers.	583	103	60	.12
5.	do	10 New Kreuzer.	500	30	15	.03
6.	do	¼ Florin.	520	82	42	.08
7.	do	1 do	900	285	257	.53
8.	do	1 do	900	285	257	.53
9.	do	5 New Kreuzer.	375	20	7	.03½
10.	do	20 Kreuzers.	583	103	60	.12

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII.

Silver. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Francis I.	Specie Thaler.	834	405	337	.70
2.	Leopold I.	8 Marc of Lorraine.	910	428	389	.81
3.	Joseph II.	Scudo of Milan.	896	320	286	.60
4.	Maria Therese.	Scudo of Milan.	896	320	286	.60
5.	Francis I.	½ Lira Lombardy-Venice.	900	33	29	.06
6.	do	1 Lira Lombardy-Venice.	906	67	60	.12
7.	do	½ Ecu or Florin.	901	200	180	.37
8.	Francis II.	30 Soldi.	684	115	78	.16

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII. 5

Silver. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Francis II.	Crown	874	455	388	.81
2.	Of Salsburg.	do	874	455	388	.81
3.	Maria Theresa	10 Kreutzer.	500	60	30	.06¼
4.	Of Gurk.	Crown.	850	383	325	.67
5.	Of Olmutz.	do	850	383	325	.67
6.	Francis II.	¼ Crown.	873	114	100	.22

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII. 6

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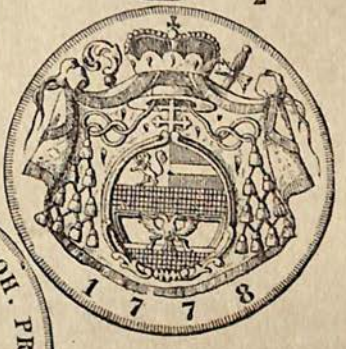

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Silver. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Francis I.	Specie Crown.	833	433	360	.75
2.	Maria Theresa.	do	833	433	360	.75
3.	Church Piece.	Ducaton.	833	325	271	.77
4.	Ferdinand I.	Specie Crown.	833	433	360	.75
5.	do	20 Kreutzer.	583	103	59	.12
6.	do	do	583	103	59	.12
7.	do	Gulden.	900	190	171	.35
8.	do	10 Kreutzer.	496	51	25	.05

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII. 7

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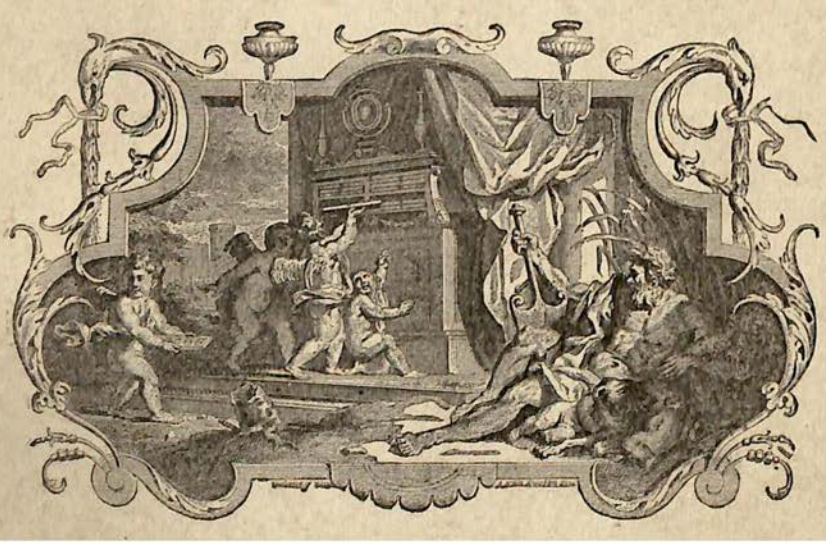
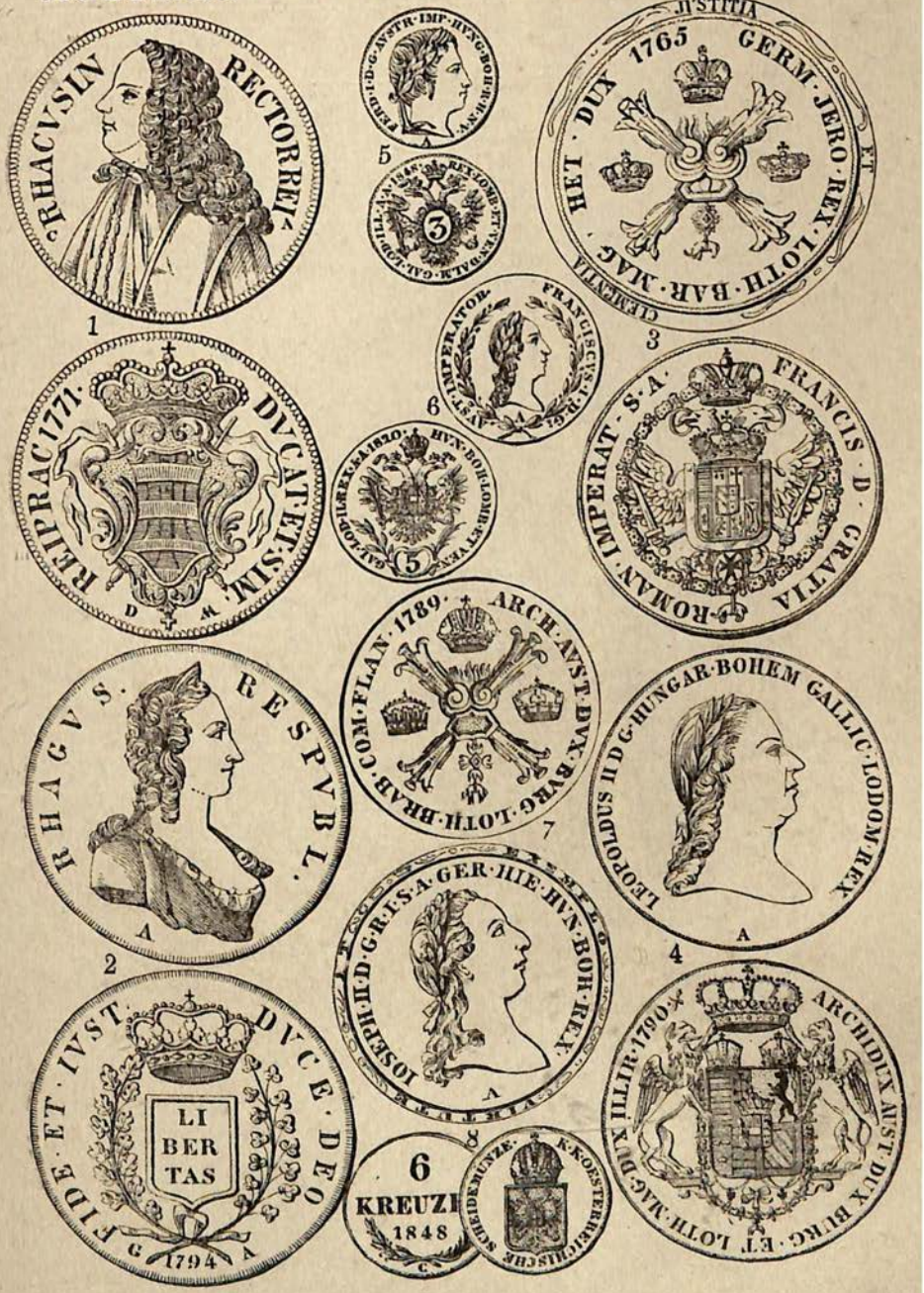
Silver. AUSTRIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Church Piece.	Ducaton.	900	401	361	.75
2.	Maria Theresa.	do	833	433	360	.75
3.	Francis I.	Crown.	868	456	393	.82
4.	Leopold II.	do	868	454	392	.81
5.	Ferdinand I.	3 Kreutzer	343	26	9	.02
6.	Francis II.	5 do	440	34	14	.03
7.	Joseph II.	½ Crown.	866	228	194	.40
8.	Francis Joseph I.	6 Kreutzer.	437	43	18	.03½

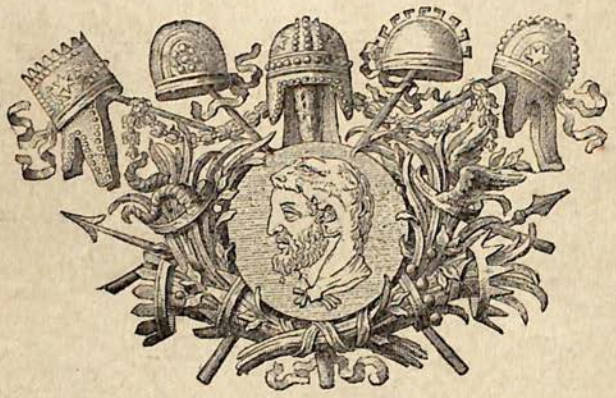


AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII. 8



Silver. AUSTRIA. HUNGARY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Maria Theresa.	Crown.	833	433	360	.75
2.	do	do	833	433	360	.75
3.	do	Specie Crown.	833	440	365	.76
4.	do	½ do	833	216	179	.37
5.	do	do	838	216	179	.37
6.	do	Convention do	833	433	360	.75



AUSTRIA. HUNGARY AND RAGUSA. Silver. XIII.

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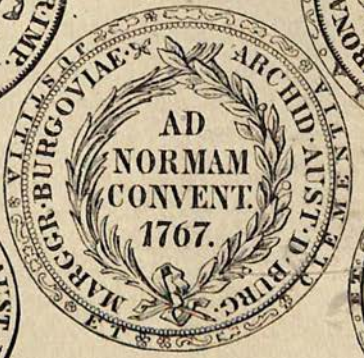

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Silver. BELGIUM.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Leopold I.	5 Francs.	900	386	347	.72
2.	do	do	900	386	347	.72
3.	do	2½ do	900	193	173	.36
4.	do	¼ do	900	19	17	.03½
5.	do	20 Centimes.	900	15	13	.02½
6.	do	½ Franc.	900	39	35	.07
7.	Leopold II.	2 do	900	386	347	.72
8.	Leopold I.	2½ do	900	193	170	.36
9.	do	1 do	900	78	70	.14
10.	Leopold II.	5 do	900	386	347	.72

BELGIUM. Gold. XIV. 1

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Leopold I.	40 Francs.	900	199	179	$7.70
2.	do	20 do	900	99	89	3.83
3.	do	10 do	900	49	44	1.90
4.	do	25 do	900	122	120	5.16
5.	do	20 do	900	99	44	1.90

BELGIUM, a Kingdom of Central Europe, divided into nine provinces, viz: Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainault, Liege, Limburg, Luxemburg and Namur. Total area, 11,373 square miles. Population, 5,585,846. Rich in agricultural products, copper, zinc, lead, iron and coal. Exports, amounting to $65,374,150, consist of flax, linen, yarns, woollens, cottons, sugar, paper, firearms, glass, lace, and the metals manufactured and crude.

BELGIUM.

Silver. XIV.

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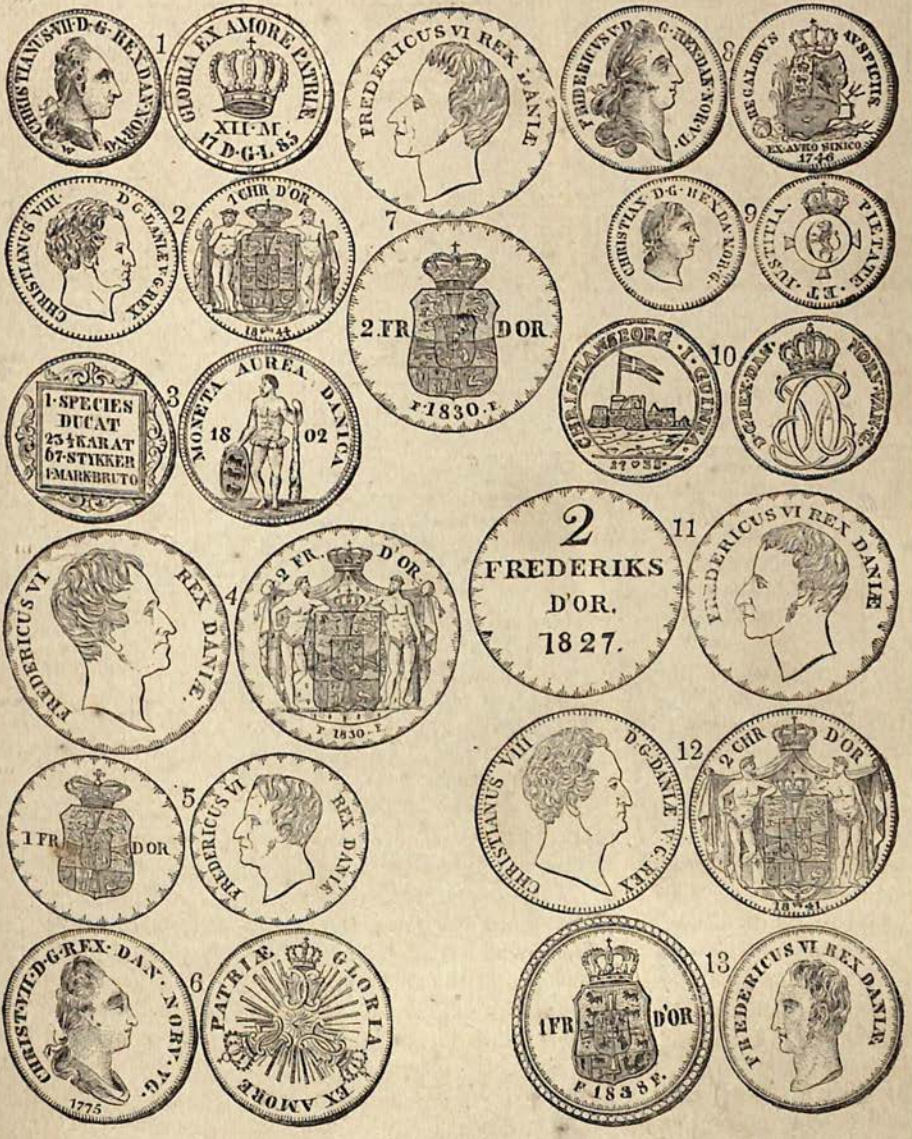
LIBRARY

Gold. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Christian VII.	Ducat.	880	59	52	2.23
2.	Christian VIII.	Christian d'Or.	897	102	91	3.91
3.	Christian VII.	Specie Ducat.	979	53	52	2.23
4.	Frederick VI.	Double Frederick d'Or	897	205	184	7.92
5.	do	1 do	896	102	91½	3.95
6.	Christian VII.	Christian d'Or.	906	102	92	3.95
7.	Frederick VI.	Double Frederick d'Or	898	205	184	7.92
8.	Frederick V.	Ducat.	979	53	51	2.19
9.	Christian VI.	½ Christian d'Or.	900	50	45	1.93
10.	do	Ducat.	990	53	52	2.23
11.	Frederick VI.	Double Frederick d'Or	897	205	184	7.92
12.	Christian VIII.	" Christian d'Or.	897	205	184	7.92
13.	Frederick VI.	1 Frederic d'Or.	897	71	64	2.75

DENMARK, a constitutional Kingdom, occupying an almost insular position between the North Sea and the Baltic. It consists of I. Denmark Proper, comprising the islands Zeeland, Fűen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic, and Faröe Isles; II. Greenland, Iceland; and III, its colonies of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John in the West Indies. The total population of all these is 2,096,400, and the entire area 15,218. Products, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and butter; these all comprise its chief exports, amounting in 1883 to over 55,000,000. Most of the trade is with Great Britain. Exports of gold (1883), $6,700,000; circulation officially given March 11, 1884. Gold Coin, 3,000,000 crowns ($804,000); Silver, 15,000,000 crowns ($4,020,000); Bank Notes, 75,000,000 crowns ($20,234,000).

DENMARK. Gold. XVI. 2

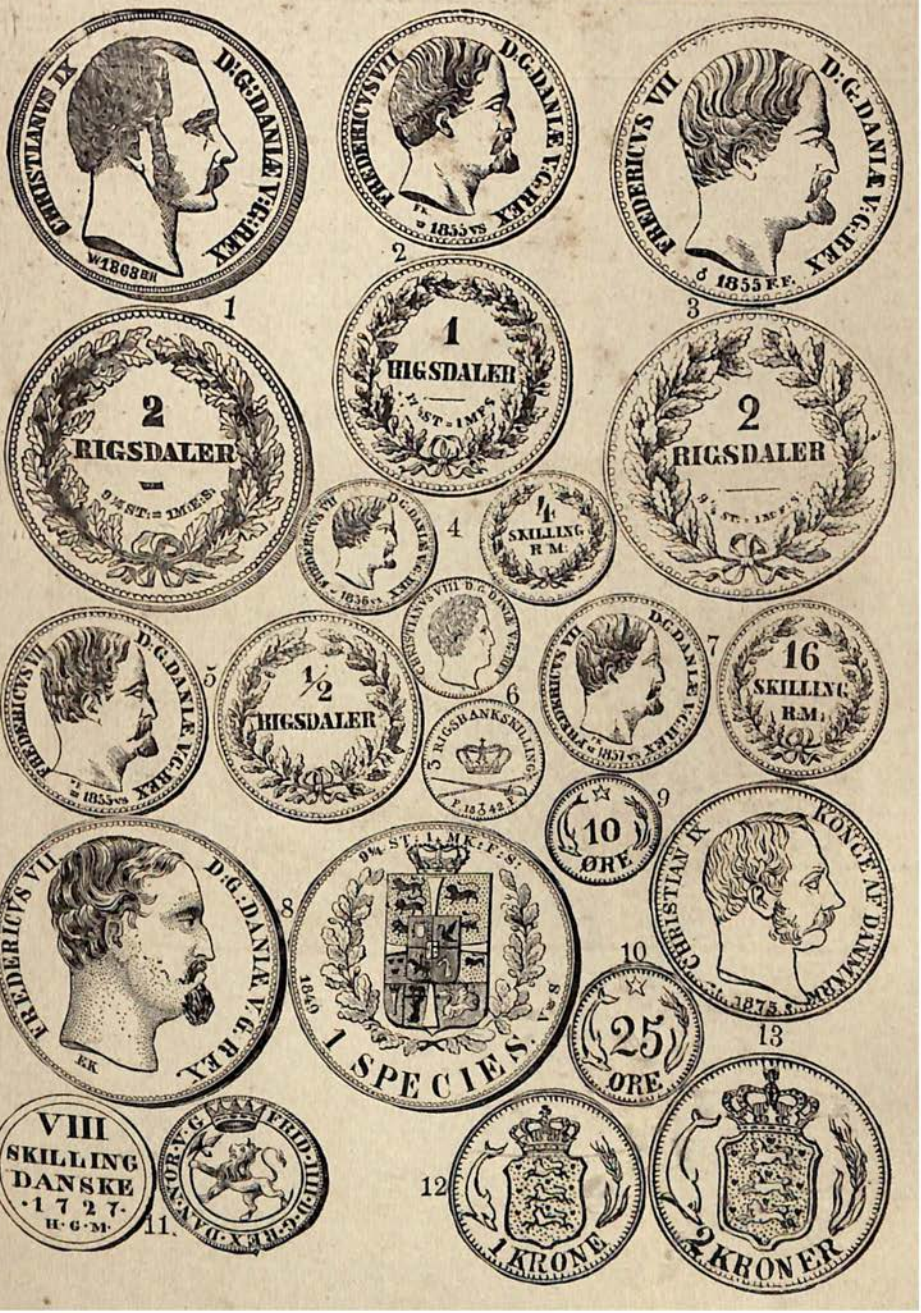


Silver. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Christian IX.	2 Rigs Dollars.	875	448	392	.81
2.	Frederick VII.	1 do do	875	223	195	.40
3.	do	2 do do	875	448	392	.81
4.	do	4 Skillings.	250	28	7	.01½
5.	do	½ Rigs Dollar.	875	112	98	.20
6.	Christian VIII.	3 Skillings.	218	24	6	.01¼
7.	Frederick VII.	⅛ Rigs Dollar.	500	65	32	.06½
8.	do	Specie Rigs Dollar.	875	448	392	.81
9.	Christian IX.	10 Ore.	400	22	8	.01½
10.	do	25 do	600	37	22	.04½
11.	Frederick IV.	1-24 Rigs Dol. for Norway.	365	44	16	.03
12.	Christian IX.	1 Kroner.	900	115	104	.21
13.	do	2 do	900	231	208	.43

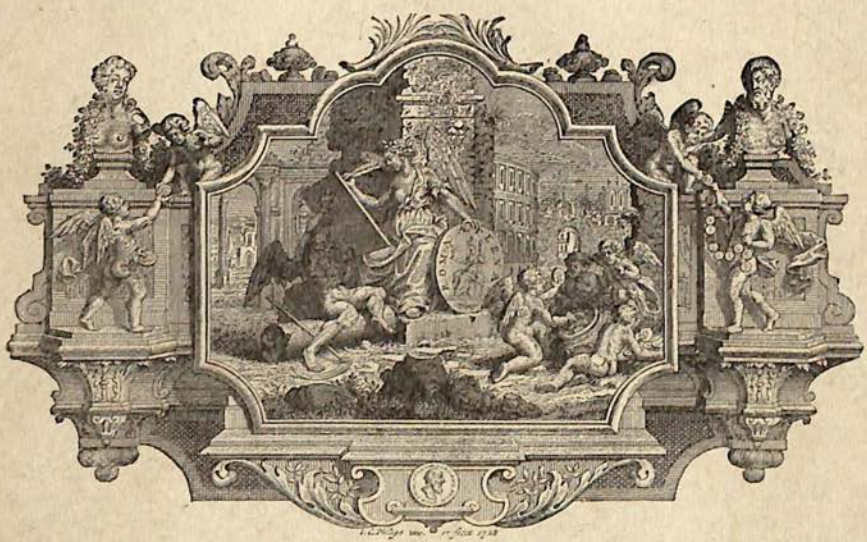
DENMARK.

Silver. XVI.



Silver. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick VI.	Specie Rigs Dollar.	885	438	398	.83
2.	do	⅔ do do	875	267	233	.48
3.	do	1 do do	875	448	392	.81
4.	Frederick IV.	12 Skillings.	500	65	32	.06
5.	Christian VIII.	⅛ Rigs Dollar.	687	94	64	.13
6.	Christian V.	1-24 Rigs Dollar.	400	41	15	.03
7.	Christian VII.	Specie Rigs Dollar.	875	438	383	.79
8.	do	⅔ do do	875	267	233	.48



DENMARK. Silver. XVI. 3

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Silver. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick VI.	½ Rigs Dollar.	875	223	195	.40
2.	do	do do	875	223	195	.40
3.	Christian VII.	24 Skillings.	600	79	48	.10
4.	Christian VIII,	Rigs Dollar.	882	224	197	.41
5.	Frederick VI.	32 Skillings.	688	94	65	.13
6.	do	1-24 Rigs Dollar.	365	44	16	.03
7.	do	⅛ do do	406	79	32	.06
8.	do	1-12 do do	460	65	30	.06
9.	Christian VII.	⅛ do do	406	79	32	.06
10.	Christian V.	8 Skillings.	365	44	16	.03
11.	Christian II., (1535.)	1 Mark.	Worth about 14 cents.			

DENMARK. Silver. XVI.

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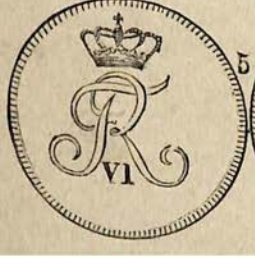

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Silver. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick V.	1 Specie Dollar.	885	438	385	.80
2.	Christian VII.	" (Schlesn Holstein)	885	438	385	.80
3.	do	½ " Rigs Dollar.	875	94	82	.17
4.	do	Specie Rigs Dollar.	874	448	383	.79
5.	do	1-24 Rigs Dollar, 8 Skilling.	406	44	16	.03
6.	do	Specie Dollar.	875	448	383	.79
7.	do	do " Norway.	875	448	383	.79

DENMARK.

Silver. XVI.

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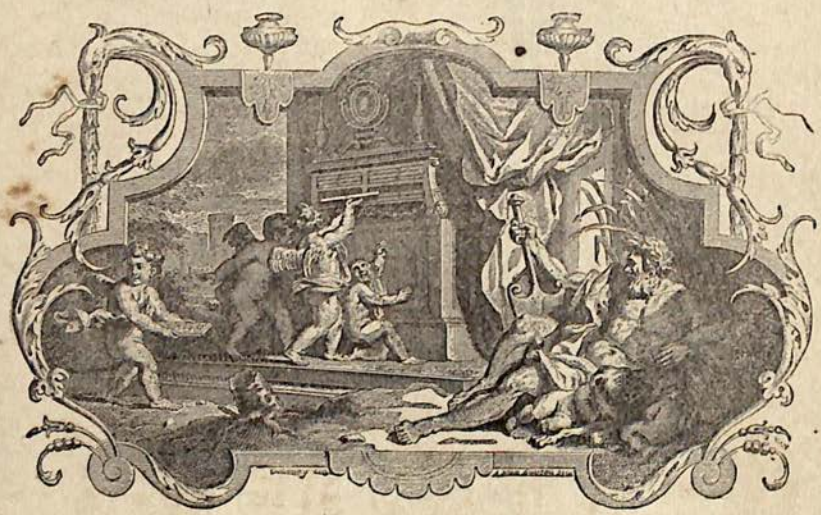
Silver. DENMARK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	(In Commemoration of Suppressed Treason)	Thal r.	837	337	282	.58
2.	Fred'k IV.	Thaler or 4 Marks.	837	337	282	.58
3.	Christian VII.	1-5 Specie Thaler.	750	112	84	.17
5.	Fred'k V.	24 Skillings.	700	114	79	.16
6.	do	Crown.	833	280	233	.48
7.	Christian VIII.	16 Skillings.		Base.		
8.	do	4 do		do		
9.	Fred'k V.	Rigs Dollar, 6 Marks.	830	413	342	.71



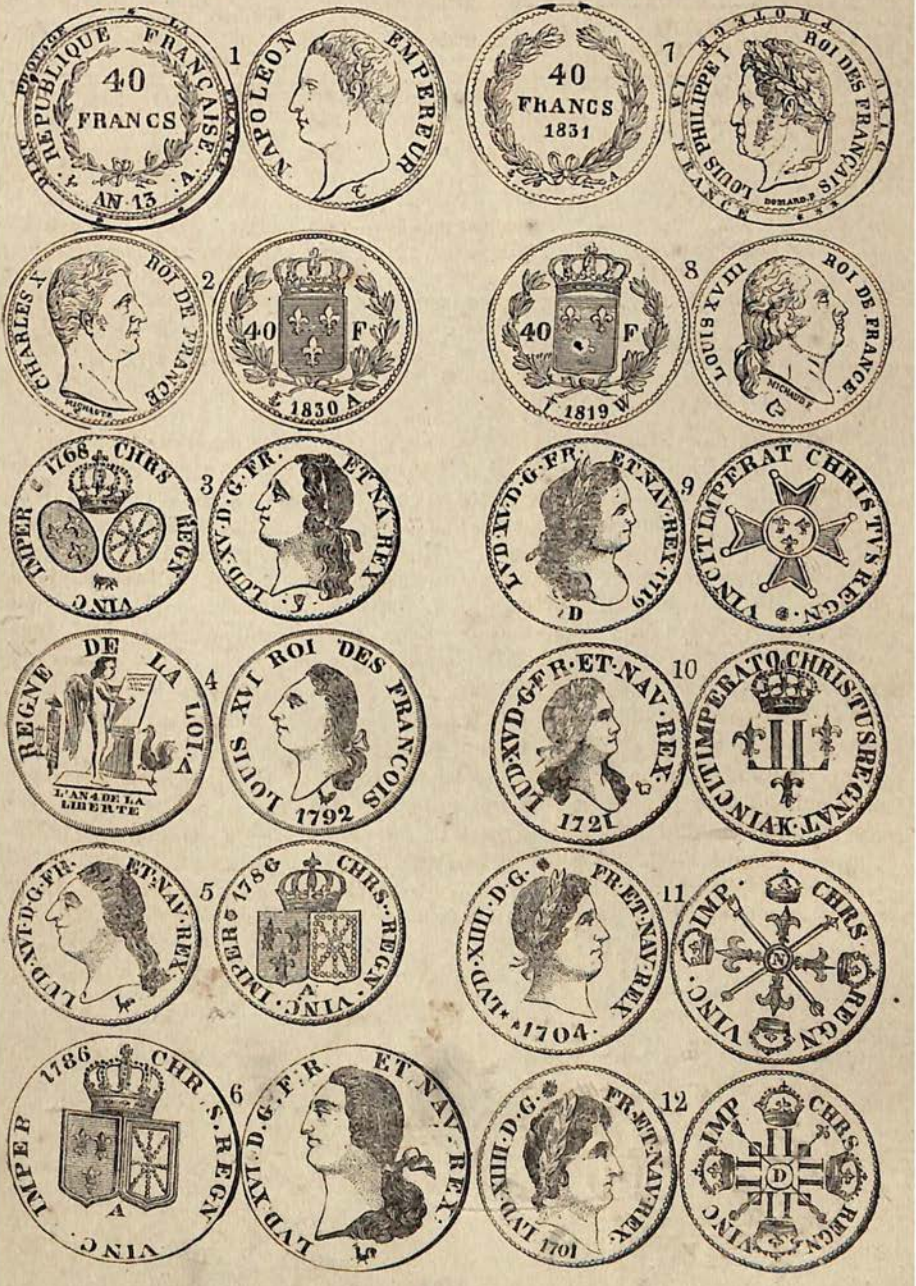
DENMARK. Silver. XVI. 6

Gold. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Napoleon.	40 Francs.	900	199	179	7.70
2.	Charles X.	do	900	199	179	7.70
3.	Louis XV.	Louis d'Or.	895	125	112	4.82
4.	do	do	900	199	179	7.70
5.	Louis XVI.	do	895	125	112	4.82
6.	do	Double Louis d'Or.	895	251	225	9.68
7.	Louis Philippe.	40 Francs.	900	199	179	7.70
8.	Louis XVIII.	do	900	199	179	7.70
9.	Louis XV.	Double Louis d'Or.	906	251	227	9.77
10.	do	do	895	251	225	9.68
11.	Louis XIV.	do	895	251	225	9.68
12.	do	Louis d'Or.	906	103	93	4.00

FRANCE, a Republic; the most westerly State of Central Europe; circumference about 3,000 miles, and present area 204,082 square miles; in 1871 it lost 5,603 square miles; population (1881), 37,672,048. It is divided into 87 departments, which are subdivided into 362 "arrondisements," 2,865 "cantons," and about 36,000 "communes." The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, and finest wines and brandies are made. Agricultural products: wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet roots for the manufacture of sugar, hops, etc. Mineral resources: iron is found nearly all over the country; copper, lead, silver, antimony and coal, also exist. The oyster fisheries are very extensive. Important manufactures: metal work, watches, jewelry, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Exports in 1883 amounted to $752,215,000, and consisted mostly of woven fabrics, yarn, thread, wines and spirits, animals, meat, etc., and objects of art. The official reports for 1883, to December 31st, show the gold and silver imports, in coin and bullion for that year, to have been 148,208,885 francs ($28,604,314.81), and exports of the same, 235,876,889 francs ($45,524,239.58). In the Bank of France on that date there was, gold, $185,437,293.26; and silver, $193,440,655.09. The Bank of France alone can issue paper currency, and it had in circulation at the time above stated, notes to the amount of $568,727,468.

FRANCE. Gold XVII.



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Gold. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Francis II.	Francis d'Or.	948	52	49	2.11
2.	Louis XV.	½ Louis d'Or.	906	94	84	3.66
3.	Louis XIII.	do	906	52	47	2.02
4.	Louis XVIII.	20 Francs.	900	100	90	3.87
5.	do	do	900	100	90	3 87
6.	Charles X.	do	900	100	90	3.87
7.	Louis Phillippe.	do	900	100	90	3.87
8.	Louis XIII.	¼ Louis d'Or.	948	52	49	2.11
9.	Louis XV.	Mirlitof.	900	100	90	3.87
10.	Bonaparte, Consul.	40 Francs.	900	199	179	7.70
11.	do Emperor.	do	900	199	179	7.70
12.	do do	20 do	900	100	90	3.87
13.	do Consul.	20 do	900	100	90	3.87
14.	do Emperor.	20 do	900	100	90	3.87
15.	Louis Philippe.	20 do	900	100	90	3.87

FRANCE.

Gold. XVII. 3

Silver. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
2.	Napoleon III.	20 Centimes.	900	15	13	.03
3.	Republic.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
4.	Louis Phillippe.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
5.	Republic.	2 Francs.	900	154	138	.28
6.	Republic.	50 Centimes.	900	38	34	.07
7.	Napoleon III.	50 Centimes.	900	38	34	.07
8.	Napoleon III.	2 Francs.	900	154	138	.28
9.	Republic.	1 Franc.	900	77	69	.14
10.	Napoleon III.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
11.	Napoleon III.	50 Centimes.	900	38	34	.07
12.	Napoleon III.	1 Franc.	900	77	69	.14
13.	Napoleon III.	20 Centimes.	900	15	13	.03

FRANCE. Silver. XVII.

Silver FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	5 Francs.	900	385	346	.71
2.	do	5 do	900	385	346	.71
3.	Louis Phillippe.	5 do	900	385	346	.71
4.	Louis Napoleon.	5 do	900	385	346	.71
5.	*Varied.*	½ and ¼ Francs.	900	38 & 19	34 & 17	.07 .03½
6.	Republic.	1-5 Franc.	900	15	13	.03
7.	Louis Phillippe.	¼ do	900	19	17	.03½
8.	do	2 do	900	154	138	.28

FRANCE, (FOR CHINA.) Silver. XVII.

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Silver. FRANCE. COCHIN CHINA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	50 Cents.	900	210	189	.39
2.	do	20 do	900	84	75	.15
3.	do	10 do	900	42	37	.07

FRANCE. Silver. XVII. 5

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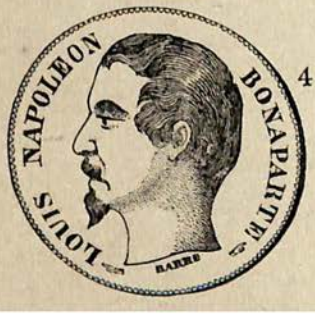

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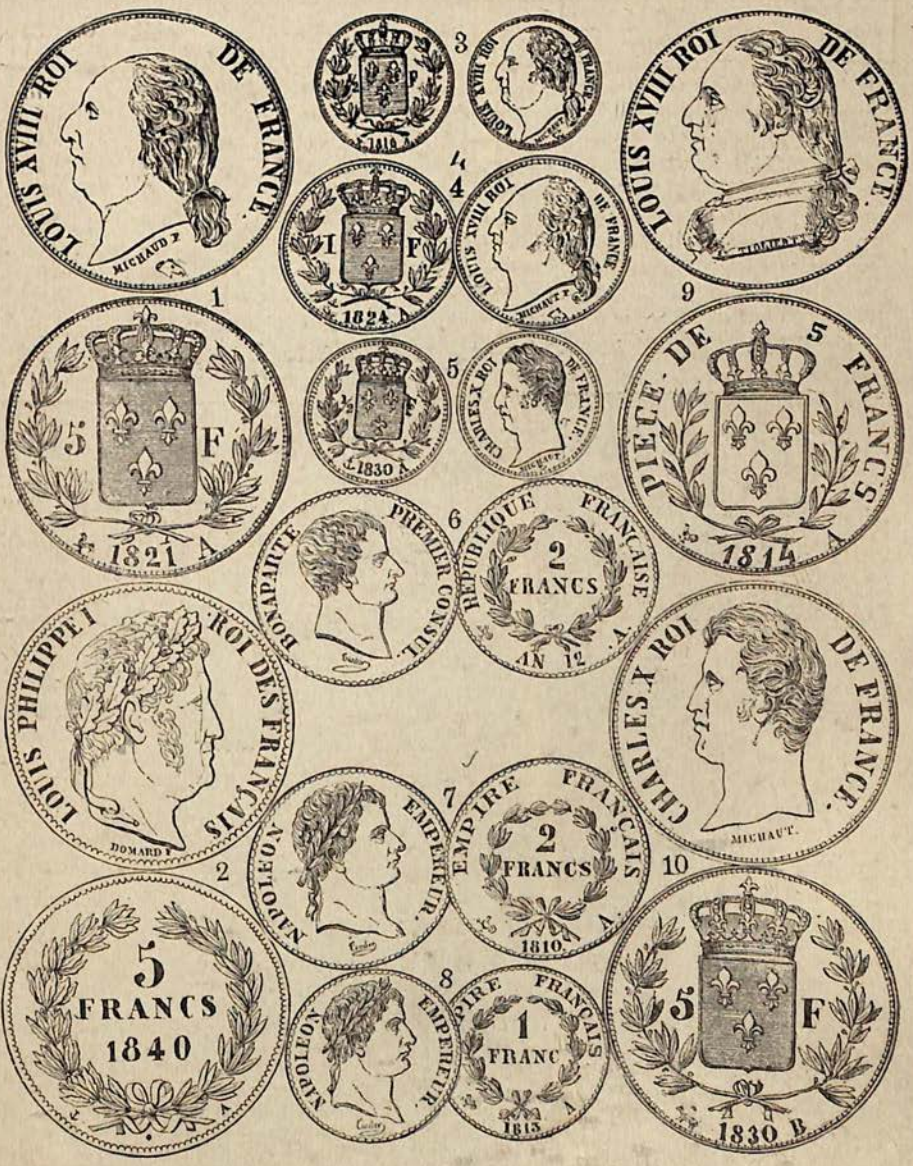
Silver. FRANCE

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Louis XVIII.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
2.	Louis Phillippe.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
3.	Louis XVIII.	½ Franc.	900	38	34	.07
4.	Louis XVIII.	1 Franc.	904	77	69	.14
5.	Charles X.	½ Franc.	900	38	34	.07
6.	Napoleon, First Consul.	2 Francs. Republic,	900	154	138	.28
7.	Napoleon, Emperor.	2 Francs, Empire.	900	154	138	.28
8.	Napoleon, Emperor.	1 Franc, Empire.	904	77	69	.14
9.	Louis XIII.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72
10.	Charles X.	5 Francs.	904	386	350	.72

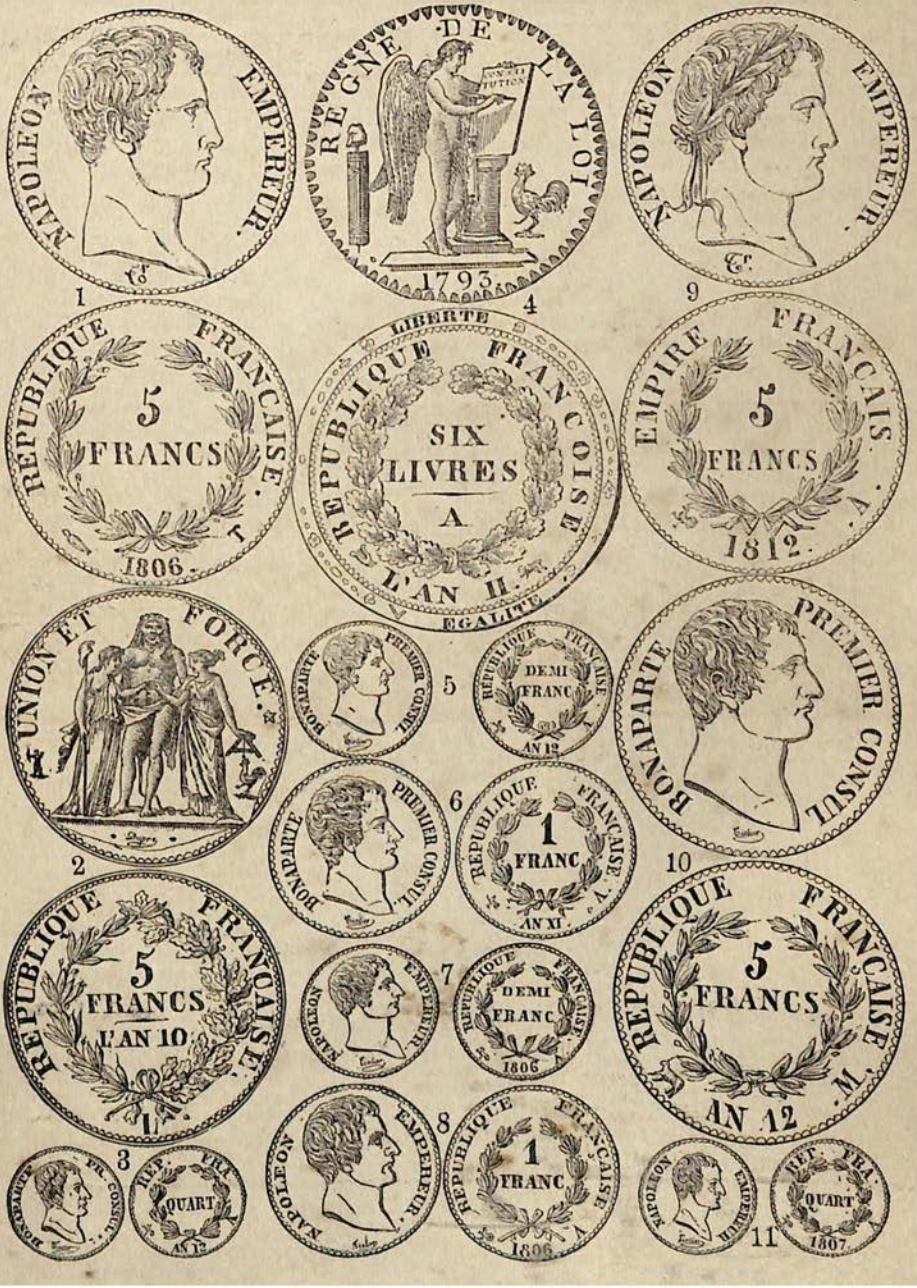
FRANCE. Silver. XVII. 6



Silver. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Napoleon, Emperor.	5 Francs, Republic.	904	386	350	.72
2.	Republic,	5 Francs,	904	386	350	.72
3.	Napoleon, First Consul.	¼ Franc.	904	19	17	.04
4.	Republic.	6 Lires.	903	452	406	.84
5.	Napoleon, First Consul.	½ Franc.	904	38	34	.07
6.	Napoleon.	1 do	904	77	69	.14
7.	Napoleon, Emperor.	½ do Republic.	904	38	34	.07
8.	Napoleon.	1 do do	904	77	69	.14
9.	Napoleon.	5 Francs, Empire.	904	386	350	.72
10.	Napoleon, First Consul.	5 Francs, Republic.	904	386	350	.72
11.	Napoleon, Emperor.	¼ Franc, Republic.	904	19	17	.04

FRANCE. Silver. XVII.



Silver. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Louis XIV.	Ecu of Flanders.	854	575	490	1.01
2.	do Constitutionnelle.	Ecu.	903	453	409	.81
3.	do	do	906	453	411	.85
4.	Constitutionnelle.	30 Sols.	663	156	103	.21
5.	Louis Phillippe.	1 Franc.	900	77	69	.14
6.	Republic.	2 Francs.	900	154	138	.28
7.	do	1 Franc.	900	77	69	.14
8.	Constitutionnelle.	15 Sols.	663	77	51	.10

FRANCE. Silver. XVII. 8

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Silver. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Louis XIV.	Ecu, Flanders.	858	575	492	1.02
2.	do	do Navarre.	910	418	378	.78
3.	do	¼ Ecu.	910	104	93	.19
4.	do	½ " with 3 Crowns	913	235	211	.44
5.	Napoleon, Emperor.	¼ Franc.	900	19	17	.03
6.	Louis XIII.	Ecu Blanc.	913	418	378	.78
7.	Louis XIV.	do do	913	418	378	.78

FRANCE. Silver. XVII.

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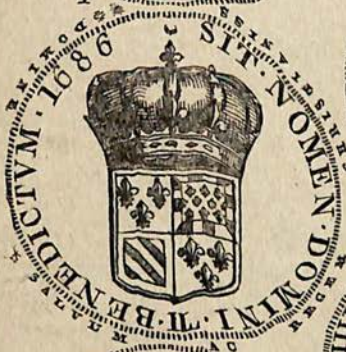

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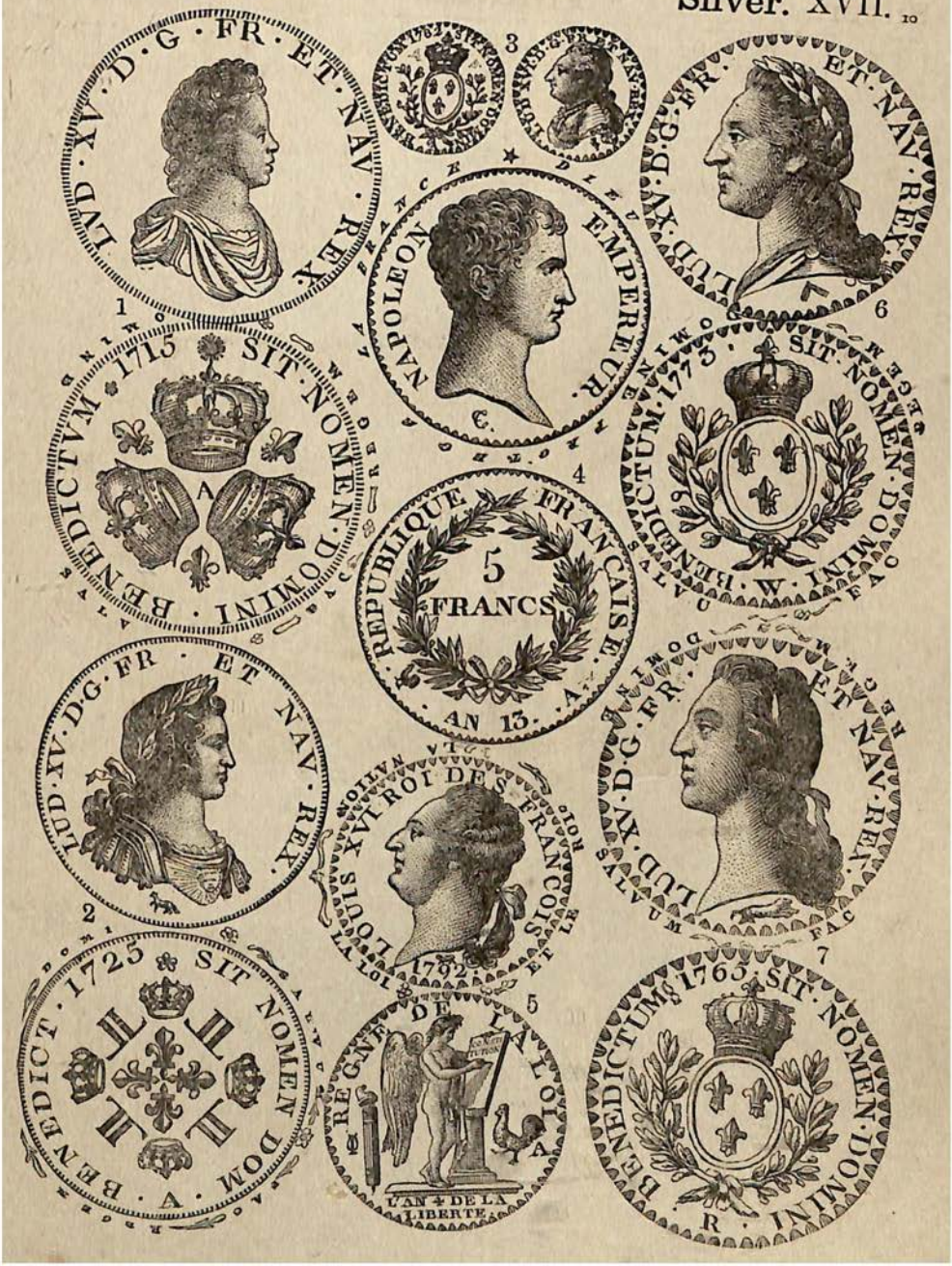
Silver. FRANCE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Louis XV.	Ecu.	913	475	432	.90
2.	do	do	910	361	327	.68
3.	Louis XVI,	20th Ecu.	906	23	20	.04
4.	Napoleon, Emperor.	5 Francs.	900	388	346	.72
5.	Louis XVI.	½ Ecu.	906	226	204	.42
6.	Louis XV.	Ecu.	906	453	408	.85
7.	do	do	906	453	408	.85

FRANCE.

Silver. XVII. 10



Gold. GERMANY.

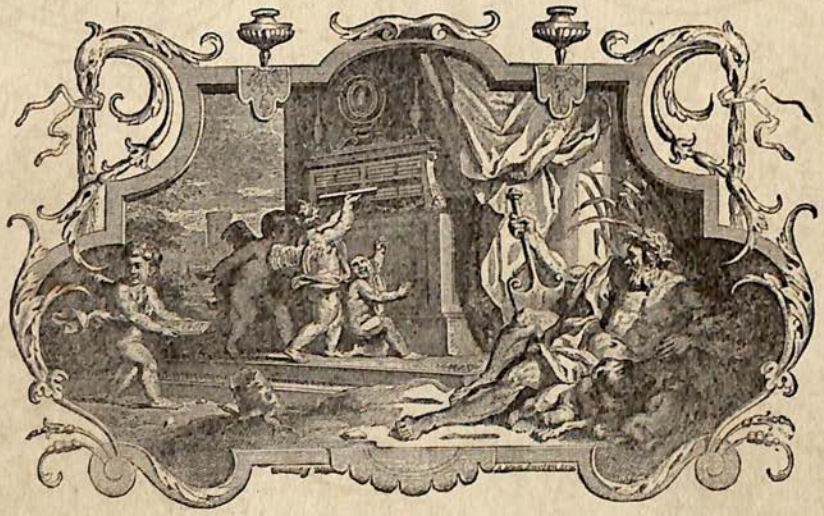
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Liechtenstein.	Ducat.	950	53	50	2.15
2.	Hesse Cassel.	Double Pistole.	891	205	182	7.83
3.	Liechtenstein.	Ducat.	950	53	50	2.15
4.	Hesse Cassel.	Pistole.	891	102	90	3.87
5.	Saxony.	Pistole, or V. Thaler.	898	102	91	3.91
6.	Hesse Cassel.	2 Williams d'Or, or X Thaler.	902	206	186	2.19
7.	Saxony.	Pistole, or V. Thaler.	898	102	91	3.91
8.	Nassau.	Ducat.	950	53	51	8.00
9.	Hesse Cassel.	William d'Or, or V. Thaler,	899	102	91	3.91
10.	do do Wm. IX.	5 Thaler.	892	103	91	3.91
11.	Brunswick.	William d'Or, or X Thaler.	899	206	185	7.96
12.	Hesse Cassel.	5 Thaler.	892	103	91	3.91
13.	Brunswick, Charles I.	V. Thaler.	902	102	92	3.95

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. This large Empire of Central Europe is confederated by Constitution of 16th April, 1871, under the King of Prussia, bearing the title of German Emperor. It consists of 26 States: 1. Prussia; 2. Bavaria; 3. Saxony; 4. Wurtemburg; 5. Baden; 6. Hesse; 7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 8. Saxe-Weimar; 9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 10. Oldenberg; 11. Brunswick; 12. Saxe-Meiningen; 13. Saxe-Altenberg; 14. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; 15. Anhalt; 16. Schwarzburg Rudolstadt; 17. Schwarz-Sondershausen; 18. Waldeck; 19. Reuss (elder line); 20. Reuss (younger line); 21. Schaumburg Lippe; 22. Lippe; 23. Lubeck; 24. Bremen; 25. Hamburg; 26. Alsace-Lorraine. Total area, 210,161 square miles; total population, 45,234,061. In 1883 the exports amounted to $833,874,365. The export of gold for the same year, was $8,811,931; of silver, $4,026,304. An exclusive gold currency was adopted by law of December 4th, 1871. Chief exports: woven fabrics, clothing, colonial ware, animals and food. In 1879, heavy additions were made to the tariff on imported goods, and Germany has returned to an extreme protective system. Details are given under headings of the different States.

GERMANY. LEICHENSTEIN. HESSE—CASSEL SAXONY. NASSAU. BRUNSWICK. Gold. XVIII. 1

Silver. GERMANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Sax-Weimar.	2 Thalers, 3½ Guldens.	900	573	515	1.07
2.	Saxe-Altenburg.	do do	900	573	515	1.07
3.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	Ecu.	573	433	248	.51
4.	do do	½ Ecu.	573	216	124	.25
5.	do do	20 Kreutzer.	582	103	59	.12
6.	Saxe-Weimar.	½ Rix Thaler.	833	432	359	.74
7.	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	2 Groschen.	Value about 7 cents.			



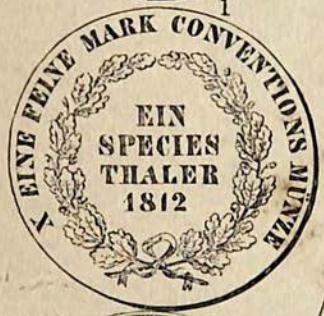
GERMANY. SAXE-WEIMAR. SAXE-ALTENBURG. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Silver. XVIII. 2

Silver. GERMANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	Specie Thaler.	833	440	366	.76
2.	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.	2 Gulden.	900	338	304	.63
3.	Schwarsburg-Rudolstadt.	½ Specie Thaler	833	216	181	.37
4.	Hohenzollern-Hechingen.	Ecu, Convention.	834	440	367	.76
5.	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	Specie Thaler.	833	440	366	.76
6.	do do	2 Gulden.	900	338	304	.63

GERMANY. SCHWARZBURG—RUDOLSTADT. HOHENZOLLERN—SIGMARINGEN. HECHINGEN. Silver. XVIII. 3

1



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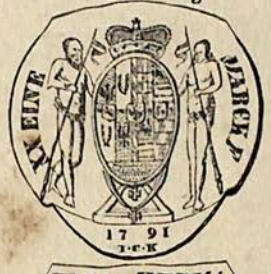

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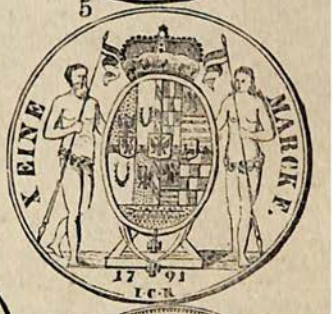

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6

Silver. GERMANY. ANHALT.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Heinrich Herzog.	2 Thalers or 3½ Gulden	900	573	515	1.07
2.	Leopold Frederick.	do do	900	573	515	1.07
3.	do do	do do	900	573	515	1.07
4.	Alexander Frederick.	Thaler.	900	286	257	.53
5.	do do	1-12 Thaler.	520	42	22	.04½
6.	do do	Florin.	996	202	201	.41
7.	Convention.	Florin.	996	202	201	.41

Duchy of Anhalt, a part of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony. Area, 907 square miles; population 232,592. Budget 1884-85, $4,713,900.

GERMANY. ANHALT. Silver. XVIII. 4

Silver. GERMANY. BADEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ludwig.	Zehner, 10 Kreutzers.	500	44	22	.04
2.	Leopold.	2 Thalers, or 3½ Gulden.	900	580	522	1.09
3.	Frederick.	Thaler, of 1¾ do	900	285	267	.55
4.	Ludwig.	3 Kreutzers.	333	20	7	.01½
5.	Frederick.	½ Gulden.	900	81	73	.15
6.	do	1 do	900	163	146	.30
7.	do	2 do	900	327	294	.61
8.	do	Thaler, 1¾ Gulden.	900	285	256	.53
9.	do	3 Kreutzers.	333	20	7	.01½

Grand Duchy of Baden, a state of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part, the Rhine forming its southern and western boundary, separating it from Alsace and Switzerland. It is divided into eleven districts or circles: Baden, Carlsruhe, Constance, Freiburg, Heidelburg, Lörrach, Mannheim, Mosbach, Offenburg, Villingen, and Waldshut. Area, 5,824 square miles; population (1880), 1,570,254. Chief produce: corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops and chicory. Timber is extensively grown; horses, cattle, sheep, etc., receive great attention. Manufactures: cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals and machinery, all of which are exported. Revenue (1884-85), $10,261,830.

LEOPOLD GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
1
LUDWIG GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
ZEHN KREUZER 1830
VEREINS MÜNZE
3½ GULDEN 2 THALER 1841
VII EINE F MARK
2
2
30 GULDEN VII EINE F MARK 2 THALER
VEREINS 1846 MÜNZE
CONVENTION
FRIEDRICH GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
FRIEDRICH GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
3
FRIEDRICH GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
5
½ GULDEN 1865
8
EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1858
EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN 1866
6
FRIEDRICH GROSHERZOG VON BADEN
1 GULDEN 1860
BADEN
4
BADEN
9
SCHEIDE MÜNZE
3 KREUZER 1855
3 KREUZER 1866
FRIEDRICH PRINZ UND REGENT VON BADEN
7
ZWEI GULDEN
1856

Silver. GERMANY. BADEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Leopold.	2 Gulden.	900	328	296	.61
2.	Ludwig.	1 do	752	196	147	.31
3.	do	2 do	757	386	291	.60
4.	Leopold.	Crown Thaler.	875	458	401	.83
5.	Ludwig.	Thaler of 100 Kreutzer.	877	282	247	.51
6.	do	Crown Thaler.	879	456	398	.83

GERMANY. BADEN. Silver. XVIII. 6

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Silver. GERMANY. BADEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Charles Louis F ederick.	Crown Thaler.	870	455	396	.82
2.	Leopold.	do	876	454	397	.82
3.	do	do	876	454	397	.82
4.	Charles Frederick.	do	833	441	367	.76
5.	do	20 Kreutzers.	583	103	59	.12
6.	do	do	583	103	59	.12
7.	Leopold.	½ Gulden.	900	82	73	.15

GERMANY. BADEN. Silver. XVIII. 7

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Gold. GERMANY. BAVARIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Ludwig I.	Ducat.	986	54	53	2.28
2.	Ludwig I.	Ducat.	937	53	49	2.11
3.	do	do	937	53	49	2.11
4.	Maximilian Joseph.	Ducat.	984	53	52	2.23
5.		Ducat of Nuremberg.	979	53	51	2.19
6.		½ do do	979	27	26	1.11
7.	Maximilian Joseph.	Ducat.	979	53	51	2.19
8.		Ducat of Worms.	979	53	51	2.19
9.		Old Ducat of Nuremberg.	979	54	52	2.23
10.		Carolin, St. Marc of Bavaria	771	150	115	4.95
11.		Carolin of Palatina.	771	150	115	4.95
12.		Double Ducat of Nuremberg	979	107	104	4.47
13.		Ducat of Nuremberg.	979	53	51	2.19

Bavaria, the second kingdom in size and population of the German Empire, divided into two unequal parts, the eastern portion comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole; the western part forming the Palatinate on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle and Lower Franconia, and Swabia). Area of all, 29,292 square miles, population (1880), 5,284,778. One-third of the country is in forest. The soil is highly productive. Lower Franconia and the Palatinate produce fine wines; hops are largely grown. Minerals: salt, coal, iron, copper, pyrites and manganese. Brewing of beer here attains great perfection. Exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewelry, etc. Budget (1884), $56,615,640.

GERMANY. BAVARIA. Gold. XVIII. 8

LIBR OF BOM

Silver. GERMANY. BAVARIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ludwig I.	Two Gulden or Florin.	900	318	286	.59
2.	do	Crown Thaler.	874	455	397	.82
3.	do	Commemorative Coin.	900	318	286	.59
4.	do	6 Kreuzer.	438	35	15	.03
5.	do	½ Gulden.	900	81	73	.15
6.	do	1 do	900	179	161	.33

LUDWIG I KOENIG VON BAYERN
C.VOIGT
1

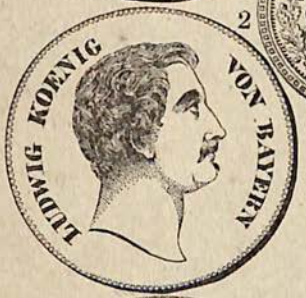
LUDWIG KOENIG VON BAYERN
4

6 LAND MÜNZE K
1828

ZWEY GULDEN
1848
1

LUDWIG I KOENIG VON BAYERN
VOIGT
5

1/2
GULDEN
1844


LUDWIG KOENIG VON BAYERN
2

KÖNIGLICH BAYERISCHER
GERECHT UND BEHARRLICH
1837
2

1
GULDEN
1846
6

LUDWIG I KOENIG VON BAYERN
C.VOIGT

BEITRITT VON BADEN ZUM TEUTSCHEN ZOLLVEREIN
1835
3

ERSTE EISENBAHN IN TEUTSCHLAND MIT DAMPFWAGEN VON NÜRNBERG NACH FÜRTH
ERBAUT
1835
3

LUDWIG I KOENIG VON BAYERN
ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK
C.VOIGT
3

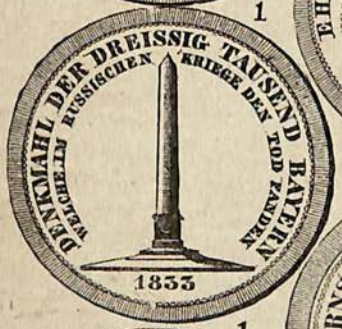
SEGEN DES HIMMELS
1828

HANDELSVERTRAG ZWISCHEN BAYERN PREUSSEN WÜRTEMBERG UND HESSEN
1829

Silver. GERMANY. BAVARIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ludwig I.	6 Commemorative Coins.	870	430	374	.78
2.	Francis V.	10 Kreuzer.	580	60	35	.07
~~3.~~ 4	Carl Albert.	30 do	878	110	96	.20
~~4.~~ 3	Joseph II.	Nuremberg Ducat.	979	355	347	.72

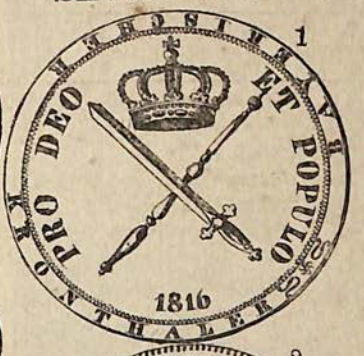
GERMANY. BAVARIA. NUREMBERG. Silver. XVIII. 10



Silver. GERMANY. BAVARIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Maximilian Joseph.	Crown Thaler.	817	456	370	.77
2.		Ecu du Palatinat.	990	400	396	.83
3.		Ecu of the Convention.	833	438	364	.75
4.	Maximilian Joseph.	Ecu Charte.	833	435	363	.75
5.	Carl Theodore.	12 Kreuzer.	533	60	32	.06½
6.	Maximilian Joseph.	Ecu of the Convention.	833	435	363	.75

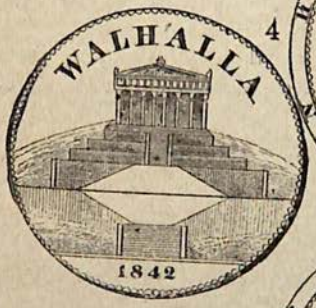
GERMANY. BAVARIA. Silver. XVIII. 11



Silver. GERMANY. BAVARIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Christian IV.	Ecu Bavaria.	833	440	366	.76
2.	Maximilian Joseph.	do	833	440	366	.76
3.	Carlos Theodorus.	½ do	833	220	183	.42
4.	Ludwig I.	2 Thaler, or 3½ Gulden.	899	572	513	1.07
5.	Francis Ludwig.	¼ Ecu.	800	110	88	.18

GERMANY. BAVARIA. Silver. XVIII. 12

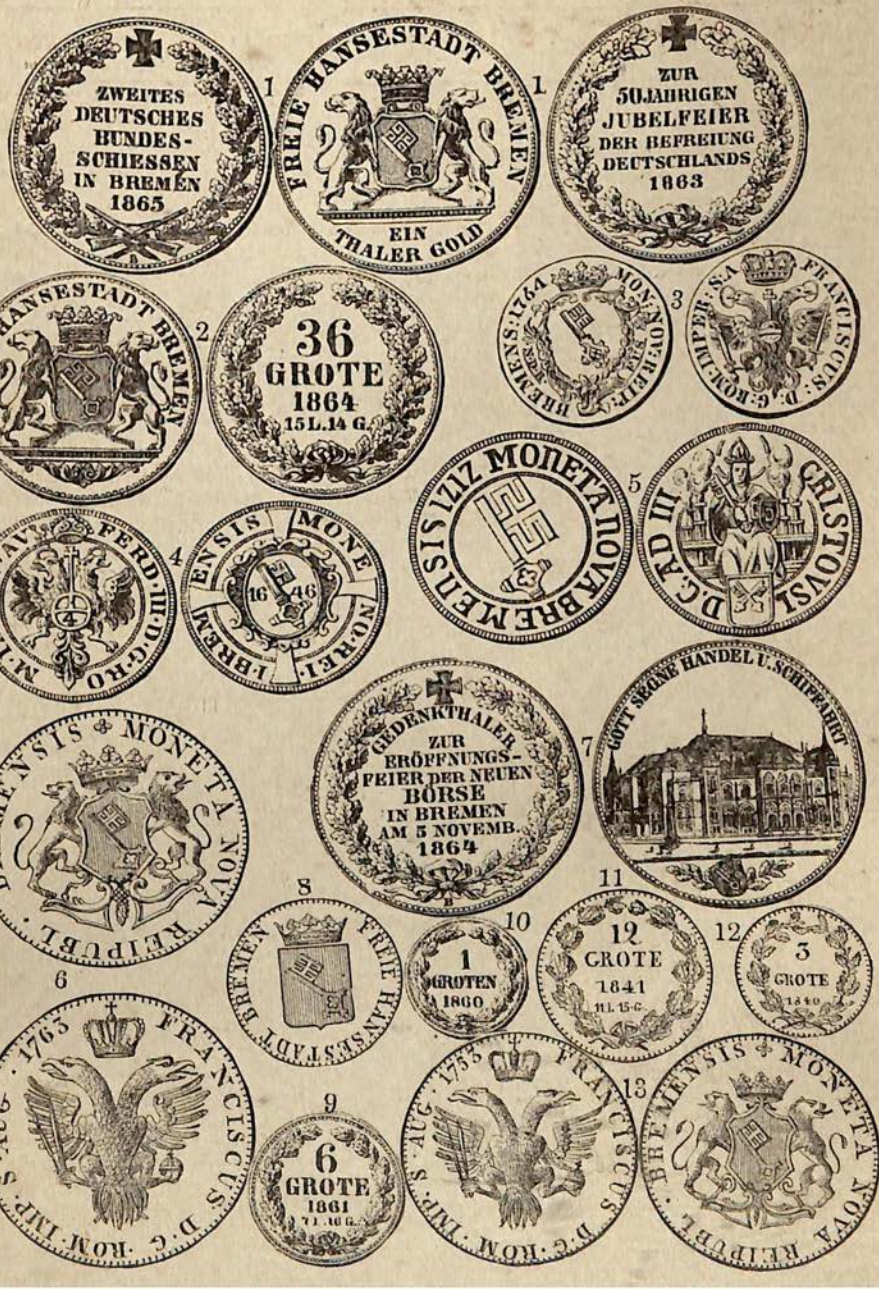


Silver. GERMANY. BREMEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		$\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, or 48 Groten.	752	267	200	.41
2.		$\frac{1}{2}$ do or 36 do	906	135	122	.25
3.	The small coins of this	2 Grote.				
4.	Free City are remarkable	4 do				
5.	for their *baseness* as com-	6 do				
6.	pared with those of other	$\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, or 48 Groten.	750	265	199	.41
7.	nations. They are not	1 do	750	343	257	.53
8.	current outside of the city.	$\frac{1}{6}$ Thaler, or 12 Groten.	737	59	44	.09
9.	Purity and value cannot	1-12 Thaler, or 6 Groten.	739	30	23	.04½
10.	be given in many cases.	1 Groten.	Base.			
11.		12 Groten.	737	59	44	.09
12.		3 Groten.	737	14	10	.02
13.		$\frac{1}{3}$ Thaler, or 24 Groten.	750	134	100	.20

Bremen is a "*Hanse Town,*" of Northern Germany, situate on the Weser, a free and confederate Republic. Area, 97 square miles; population 156,723; revenue (1883), $3,345,500. Bremen carries on a very extensive American trade.

GERMANY. BREMEN. Silver. XVIII. 13

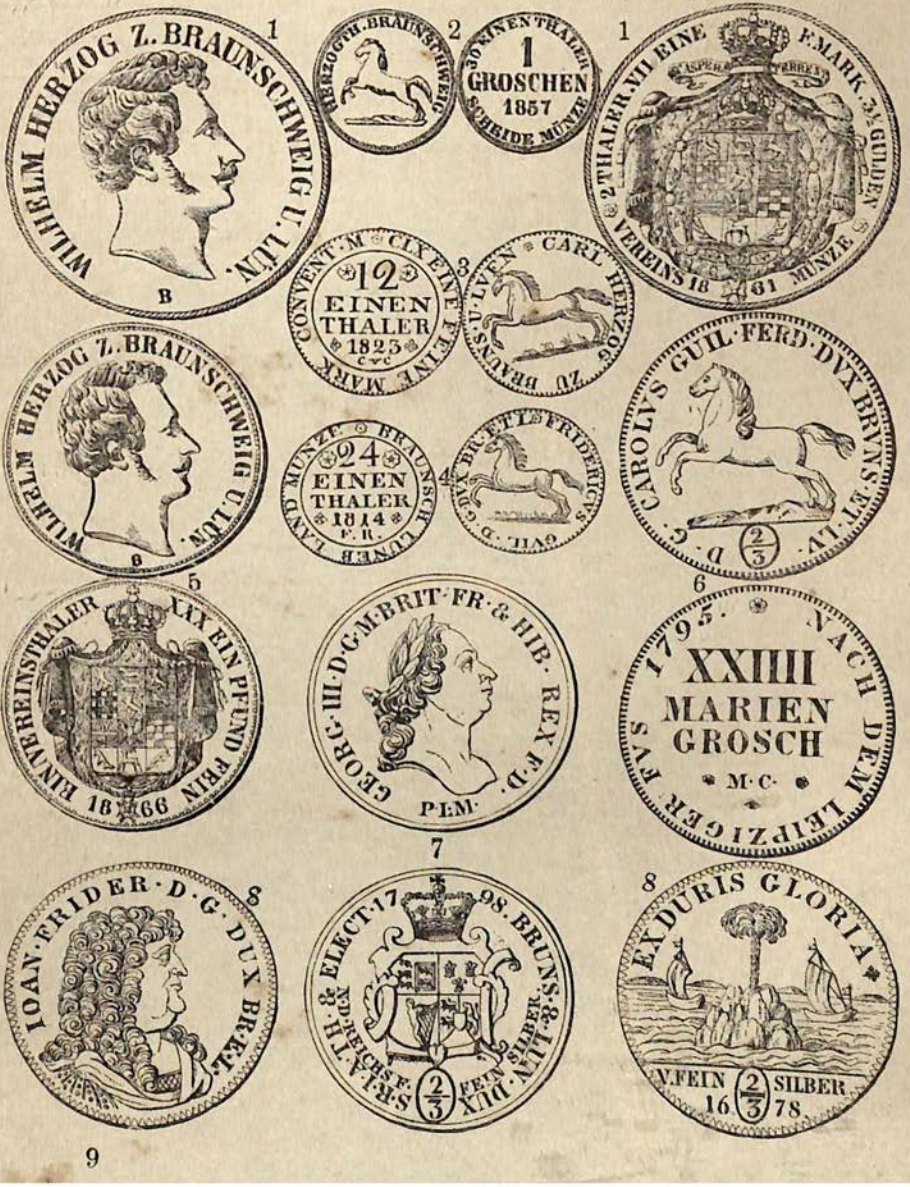


Silver. GERMANY. BRUNSWICK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Wilhelm.	2 Thaler, or 3½ Gulden.	900	572	514	1.07
2.	do	1 Groschen.	220	33	8	.01¾
3.	Charles.	1-12 Thaler, 2 Groschen.	437	51	22	.04
4.	Charles Frederick.	1-24 do	305	26	09	.02
5.	Nicholas Fredk. Peter.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
6.	Charles Wm. Frederick.	⅔ Thaler.	833	293	243	.50
7.	George III.	⅔ do	833	293	243	.50
8.	John Frederick.	⅔ do	833	293	243	.50

Duchy of Brunswick, a state of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,425 square miles; population 349,429; mostly Saxon and Protestants. Budget in 1883, $8,822,500.

GERMANY. BRUNSWICK. Silver. XVIII. 14



Silver. GERMANY. BRUNSWICK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Wilhelm.	2 Thaler, or 3½ Gulden.	900	572	514	1.07
2.	George IV.	½ Thaler.	900	143	128	.26
3.	Wilhelm.	½ Thaler.	750	143	107	.22
4.	Frederick William.	½ Specie Thaler, 16 Groschen.	837	216	180	.37
5.	George.	Specie Thaler.	896	448	403	.84
6.	Charles.	⅙ Thaler.	562	80	45	.09
7.	George.	St. Andrew Thaler.	889	453	401	.83

1
WILHELM HERZOG Z. BRAUNSCHWEIG U. LÜN.
C v C

GEORGIUS IV D. G. BRITANN. REX. ET HANNOV.
X. E. F. MARK
2

1
F. MARK. 3½ GULDEN
2 THALER VII EINE
VEREINS 18 43 MÜNZE

DUX BRUNSVICENSIS ET LUNEBURGENSIS
16
GUTE
GROSCHEN
1828.
EINES SILBER

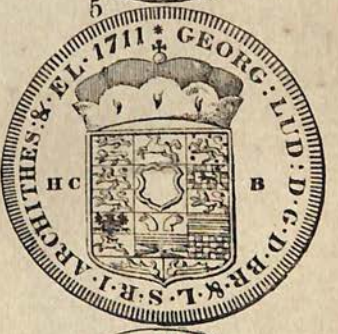
WILHELM HERZOG Z. BRAUNSCHWEIG U. L.
C v C

IN RECTO DECUS

CONVENTIONS M XX EINE FEINE MARK
XVI
GVTE
GROSCH
1809
M.C.

3
EIN THALER XIV EINE F. M.
18 41

4
FREDERICUS GUILELMUS D. G. DUX BRVNSV. ET LVN.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GEORG. LUD. D. G. D. BR. & L. S. R. I. ARCHITHES. & EL. 1711
HC
B

80 STUCK EINE MARK FEIN
VI
EINEN
THALER
1808
F
IUSTIRT

BRUN. ET. LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. THES. ET. E. T.
H. C. B.

6
CAROLVS GVIL. FERD. D. G. DVX BR. ET LV.
M.C.

17 19 GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D.
QUI
DIEU
DROIT
ET MON

Silver. GERMANY. BRUNSWICK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Convention.	Thaler.	833	440	367	.76
2.	Charles.	Florin.	993	203	199	.41
3.	do	Thaler.	833	440	367	.76
4.	do	$\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler.	833	293	243	.50
5.	do	$\frac{2}{3}$ do	833	293	243	.50
6.	George III.	$\frac{2}{3}$ do	833	293	243	.50

GERMANY. BRUNSWICK. Silver. XVIII. 16

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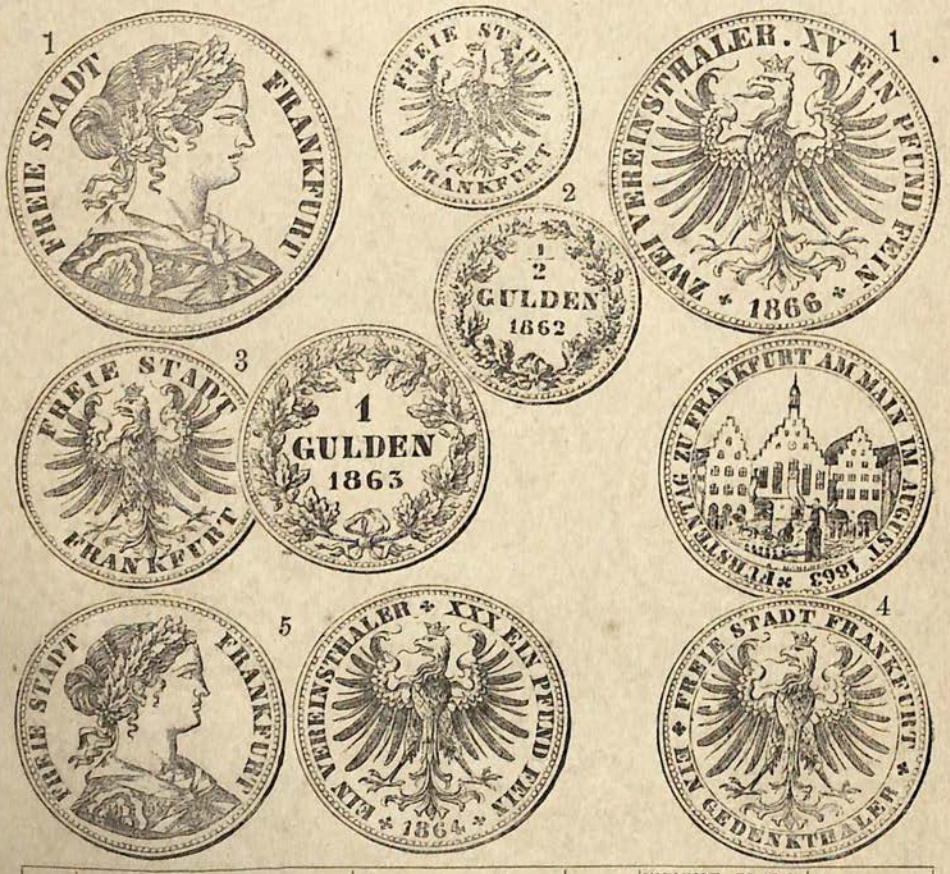
Silver. GERMANY. FRANKFORD-ON-THE-MAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	As a "Free City" Frank-	3½ Gulden or 2 Thaler	897	571	511	1.06
2.	fort is the oldest in	do do do	900	572	515	1.07
3.	Germany. Its coinage has	do do do	900	572	515	1.07
4.	retained the same charac-	1 Gulden.	900	165	148	.31
5.	teristics for many years.	6 Batzen, 20 Kreutzer.		Worth about ten cents.		
6.	No Gold has been coined	6 do 20 do		"		"
7.	since 1796.	6 Kreutzer.	318	42	13	.02½
8.		½ Gulden.	899	81	72	.15

Silver. GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

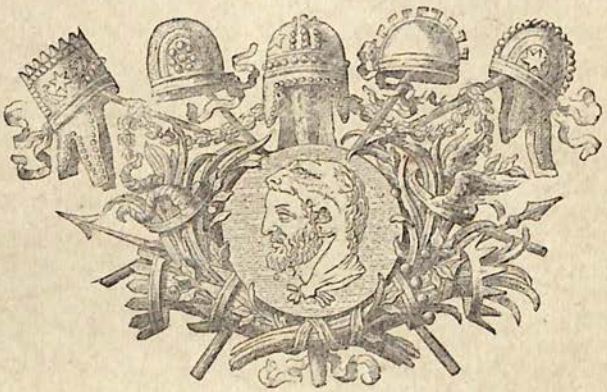


No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	(Janauscheck.)	Double Thaler.	900	572	515	$1.07
2.		½ Gulden.	900	81	73	.15
3.		Gulden.	900	163	147	.30
4.		Gedenk Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
5.	(Janauscheck.)	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53

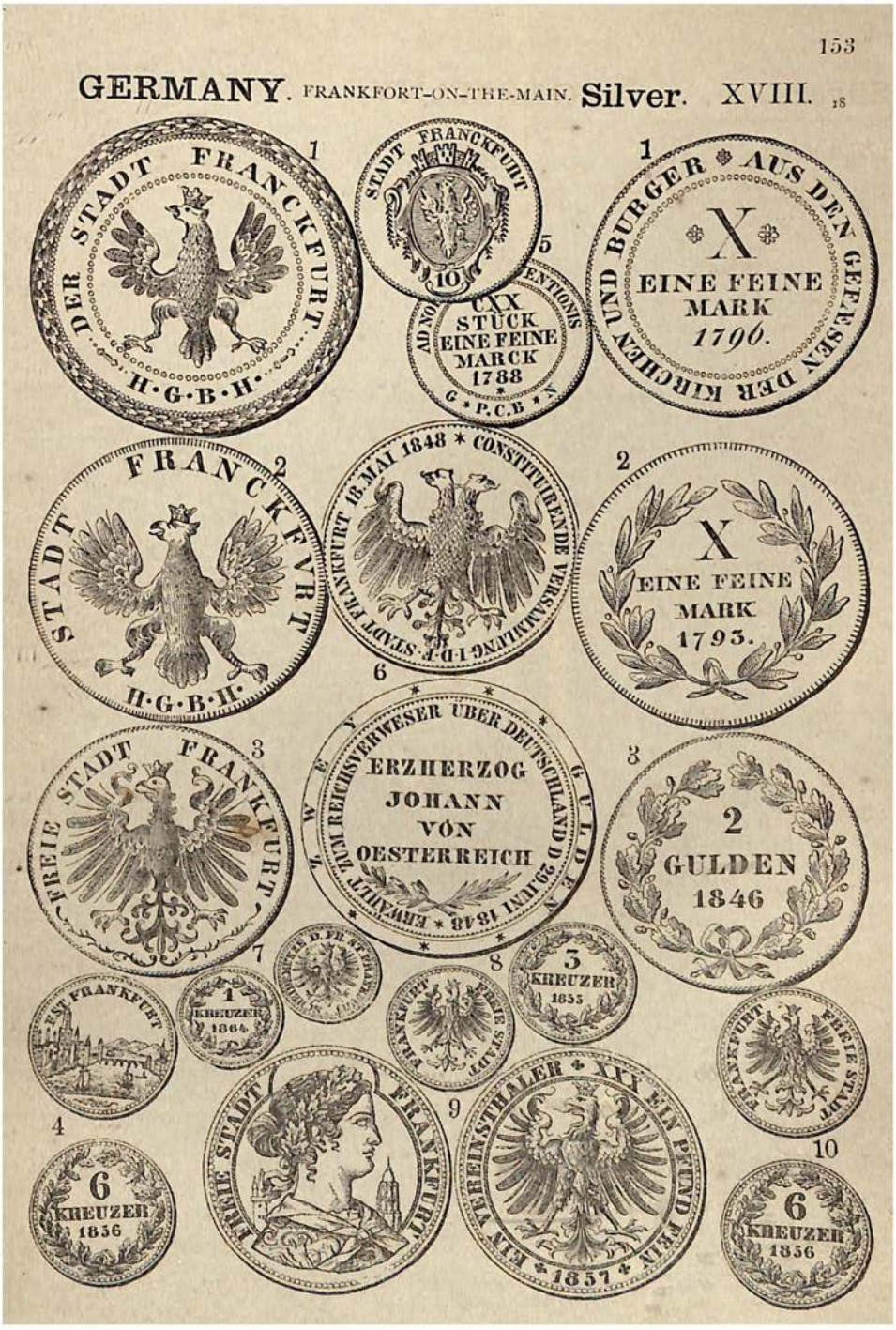
GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. Silver. XVIII. 17

Silver. GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Risdollar.	833	444	371	.77
2.		do	833	444	371	.77
3.		2 Gulden.	900	327	295	.61
4.		6 Kreuzer.	333	40	13	.02½
5.	See remarks on other page.	3 Batzen, 10 Kreuzer.			Worth about five cents.	
6.		2 Gulden.	899	330	297	.62
7.		1 Kreuzer.	320	6	Worth about	.00½
8.		3 do	333	20	6	.01½
9.		Vereins-Thaler, 1¾ Gulden.	900	286	257	.53
10.		6 Kreuzer.	333	40	13	.02½



GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. Silver. XVIII. 18



Silver. GERMANY. HAMBURG.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Charles VI.	Mark, 16 Schillings.	747	163	121	.25
2.	August Francis I.	Bank, Specie Thaler.	806	450	362	.75
3.	August Francis II.	2 Marks.	754	282	212	.44
4.	Joseph II.	do	971	219	212	.44
5.	Charles VI.	⅛ Mark.	562	23	13	.02½
6.	Ado ph William.	1 Schilling.	375	16	5	.01
7.	Joseph II.	Mark.	750	141	106	.22
8.	do	1 Schilling.		11		
9.	Wm. George.	1 Dreiling.		8		
10.	Fred'k William.	8 Schillings.	625	85	53	.11
11.	do	4 do	570	50	28	.06

Hamburg is one of the "*Hanse Towns,*" a free and confederate Republic, in the North of Germany on the Elbe. Area, 157 square miles; population 453,869. The trade here is heavy. Imports from Great Britain to Hamburg in 1883 (excluding bullion) amounted to $113,677,500.

GERMANY. HAMBURG. Silver. XVIII.

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Gold. GERMANY. HANOVER.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Fred'k William, Prussia.	Ducat.	979	53	51	2.19
2.	George III.	Pistole.	903	103	93	4.00
3.	Earnst August.	Ten Thaler.	895	206	184	7.92
4.	do	do	895	205	183	7.88
5.	George IV.	do	902	207	186	8.04
6.	George II.	Florin.	784	50	39	1.68
7.	Fred'k William, Prussia.	D'bl Fred'k d'Or.	892	206	183	7.88
8.	Frederick I.	Fred'k d'Or.	904	103	93	4.00
9.	George IV.	2½ Thaler.	895	51	45	1.93
10.	William IV.	5 Thaler.	895	103	92	3.95
11.	George III.	Ducat.	993	53	52	2.23
12.	do	George d'Or.	993	53	52	2.23

GERMANY. HANOVER. Gold. XVIII.

Silver. GERMANY. HANOVER.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ernst August.	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
2.	do do	do	753	343	258.	.53
3.	William IV.	do	998	257	256	.53
4.	do	do	998	257	256	.53
5.	Ernst August.	1-12 Thaler.	520	42	22	.04
6.	George III.	3 Marien Groschen.	500	45	22	.04
7.	George IV.	1-24 Thaler.	333	30	10	.02
8.	do	⅛ Thaler.	500	91	45	.09
9.	George III.	½ Florin, 12 Marien Groschen.	996	101	97	.20

GERMANY. HANOVER. Silver. XVIII. 21

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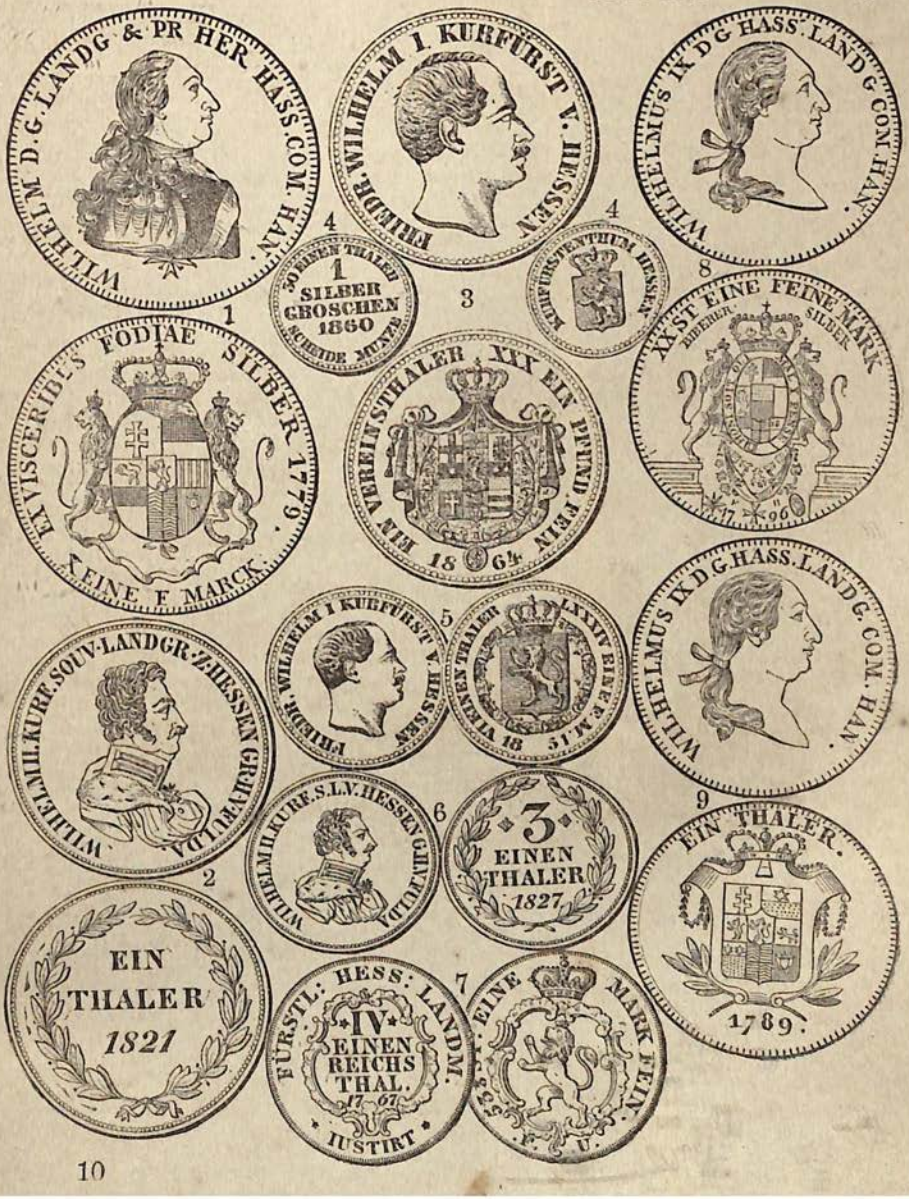
Silver. GERMANY. HESSE-CASSEL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George Wilhelm I.	Specie Thaler.	836	433	362	.75
2.	Wilhelm II.	Thaler.	750	340	255	.53
3.	Fred'k Wilhelm I.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
4.	do	Silver Groschen.	220	33	7	.01½
5.	do	⅙ Thaler.	520	82	42	.08
6.	Wilhelm II.	⅓ do	628	86	56	.11
7.	Frederick II.	¼ do	750	80	60	.12
8.	Wilhelm IX.	Gulden.	837	216	180	.37
9.	do	Thaler.	886	295	261	.54

GERMANY. HESSE-CASSEL. Silver. XVIII. 22



Silver. GERMANY. HESSE-CASSEL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Fred'k Wilhelm I.	2 Thaler, 3½ Gulden.	900	572	515	1.07
2.	Wilhelm IX.	Specie Thaler.	837	433	363	.75
3.	Fred'k Wilhelm II.	½ Silver Groschen.			Worth about	.00¾
4.	do	Thaler.	749	343	257	.53
5.	Frederick II.	do	747	362	270	.56
6.	Fred'k Wilhelm II.	2 do 3½ Gulden.	900	580	522	1.08
7.	do	Thaler, Convention.	837	433	363	.75

FRIEDR. WILHELM I KURFÜRST V. HESSEN

1

1/2 SILBER GROSCHEN
KURFÜRSTENTHUM HESSEN

3

BE SCHIRME
KURFÜRSTENTHUM HESSEN
2
THALER
3½
GULDEN
1840
VEREINS M. VII E.F.MARK

6

WILH·KURF·U·FRIEDR·WILH·KURPR·U·MITREGENT

4

2 THALER VII EINE F MARK 5½ GULDEN
VEREINS 18 55 MUNZE

WILH. KURF. U. FRIEDR. WILH. KURPR. U. MITREGENT

KURFÜRSTENTHUM HESSEN
EIN
THALER
1838
AN FINE FEINE MARK

WILHELMUS IX·D.G.HASS.LANDG.CON.HAN

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FRIDERICUS II.D.G.HASS.LANDG.HAN.COM.

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WILHELMUS I.D.G.ELECT.LANDG.HASS.
EIN

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X EINE FEINE MARCK
FEINES SILBER
17 96

EIN THALER.
17 76
B.R.

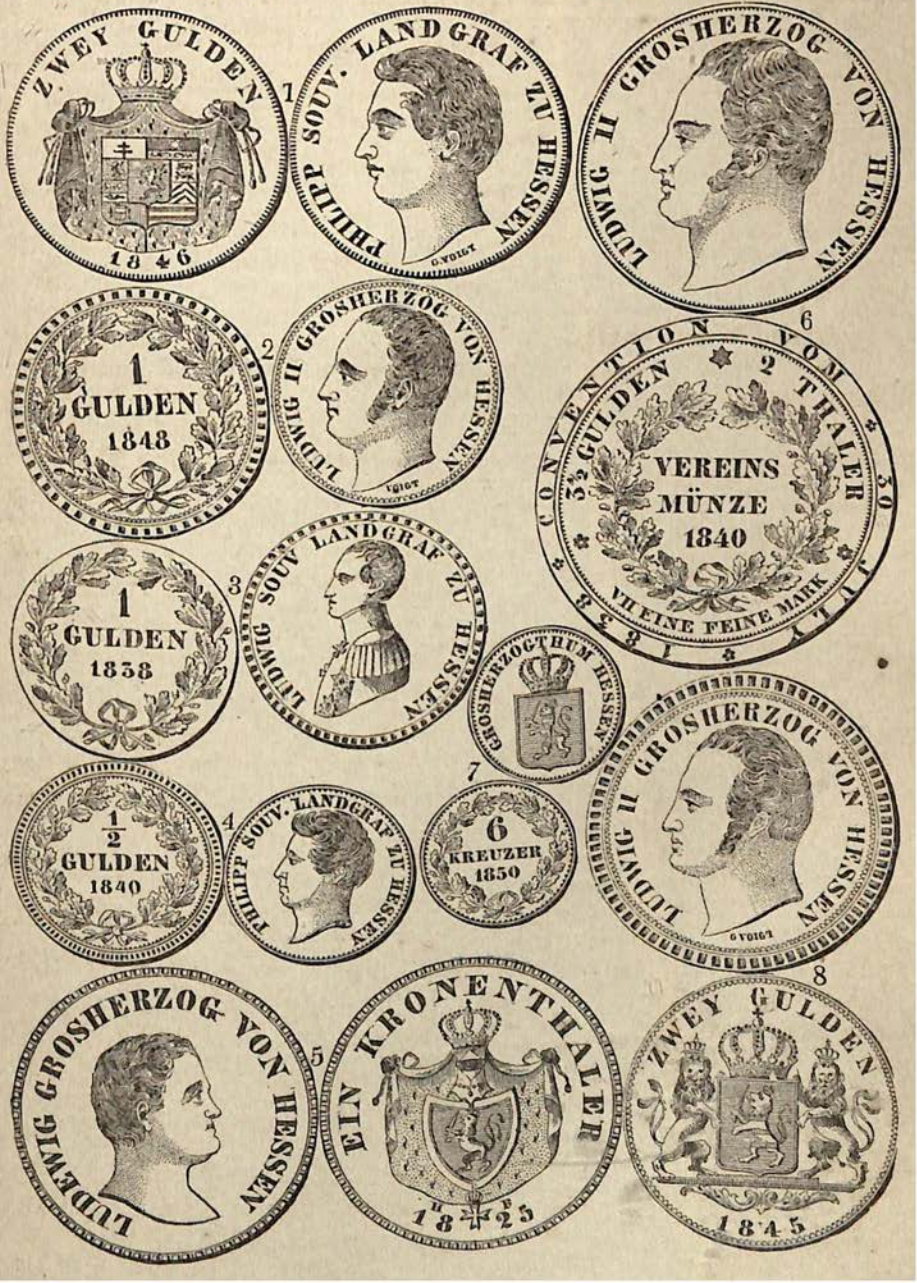
ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK.
1815

Silver. GERMANY. HESSE-DARMSTADT.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Philipp.	2 Gulden.	899	324	291	.60
2.	Ludwig II.	1 do	899	163	146	.30
3.	do	1 do	900	162	145	.30
4.	Philipp.	½ do	900	81	73	.15
5.	Ludwig I.	Crown Thaler.	870	457	398	.83
6.	Ludwig II.	3½ Gulden, or 2 Thaler.	899	572	513	1.07
7.	Ludwig III.	6 Kreuzer.	333	40	13	.02
8.	Ludwig II.	2 Gulden.	899	324	291	.60

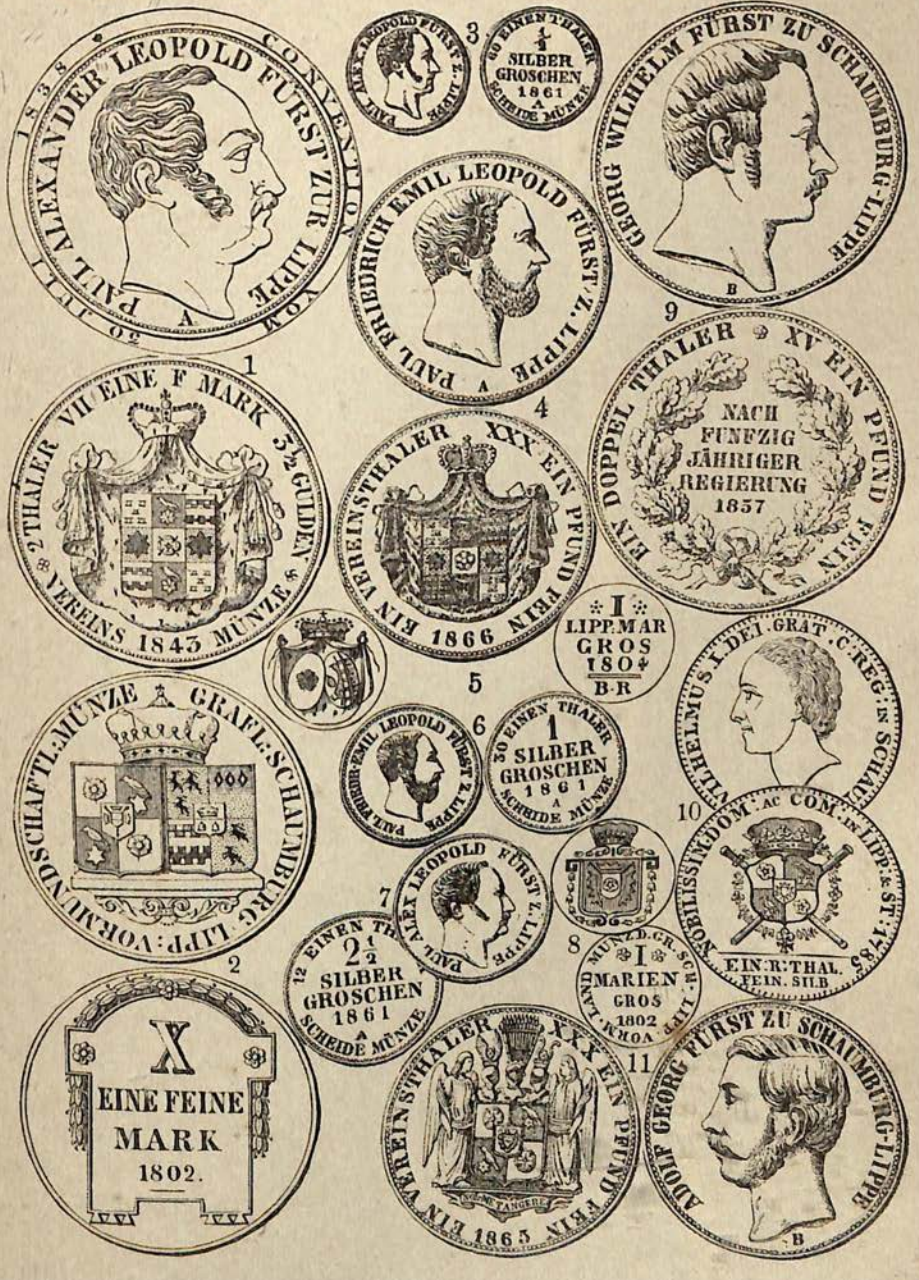
Grand Duchy of Hesse, a central state in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size. Total area, 2,966 square miles; population (1880), 936,340. The southern portion is traversed by the Rhine, and the main forms part of its boundary. The land is fertile and highly cultivated. Fruit is abundant and the vine flourishes. Budget (1882-85), each year, $4,303,480.

GERMANY. HESSE DARMSTADT. Silver. XVIII. 24



Silver. GERMANY. LIPPE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Paul Alex. Leopold I.	2 Thalers, 3½ Gulden.	900	572	515	$1.07
2.	do	Ris Dollar.	833	444	371	.77
3.	do			Base.		
4.	do	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
5.	do			Base.		
6.	do			do		
7.	do			do		
8.	do			do		
9.	George William I.	Double Thaler.	900	572	515	1.07
10.	do	Thaler.	747	332	270	.56
11.	Adolph George I.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53


1838 CONVENTION 20 TLR
PAUL ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FÜRST ZUR LIPPE
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2 THALER VII EINE F MARK 3½ GULDEN
VEREINS MÜNZE 1843
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2½ SILBER GROSCHEN 1861
SCHEIDE MÜNZE
A
X
EINE FEINE MARK
1802.
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PAUL ALEX. LEOPOLD FÜRST Z. LIPPE
1/30 EINEN THALER
SILBER GROSCHEN 1861
A
SCHEIDE MÜNZE
PAUL FRIEDRICH EMIL LEOPOLD FÜRST Z. LIPPE
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SCHEIDE MÜNZE
7
PAUL ALEX. LEOPOLD FÜRST Z. LIPPE
8
MUNZ. D. GR. SCH. B. LIPP. VORMUNDSCHAFT
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MARIEN GROS
1802
EIN VEREINSTHALER XXX EIN PFUND FEIN
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GEORG WILHELM FÜRST ZU SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE
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Silver. GERMANY. LUBECK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George II.	3 Marks, 48 Shillings.	750	424	318	.66
2.	Joseph II.	do do	750	424	318	.66
3.	Fred'k William.	2 Marks, 32 do	748	283	211	.44
4.	George I.	1 do 16 do	750	141	104	.21
5.	George II.	do	750	141	104	.21
6.	George I.	½ do 8 do	625	84	52	.11
7.	do	¼ do 4 do	562	47	26	.05

Lubeck, a "*Hanse Town;*" a free and confederate Republic of North Germany, situate on the Trave, near the Baltic. Area, 109 square miles; population 63,570. The commerce of Lubeck is principally with Norway, Sweden and Russia. Budget (1884), $786,460.

GERMANY. LUBECK. Silver. XVIII. 26

Silver. GERMANY. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick.	32 Schilling Piece.	750	283	212	.44
2.	Fred'k Franz.	⅔ Thaler or Florin.	753	266	202	.42
3.	do	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
4.	do	⅙ do	750	67	50	.10
5.	do	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
6.	do	1 Schilling.	300	16	5	.01
7.	Landes-Money.	4 do	500	47	23	.04¾
8.	Fred'k Franz.	2 do	500	30	15	.03
9.	Landes-Money.	4 do	500	47	23	.04¾
10.	Fred'k Franz.	1-12 Thaler.	500	37	18	.03½
11.	Frederick.	8 Schilling	625	84	52	.11
12.	Fred'k Francis.	4 Schilling.	500	47	23	.04¾
13.	do	1 do 1-48 Thaler.	208	20	4	.00¾

Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a maritime state of Northern Germany, on the Baltic. Area, 5,138 square miles; population 576,827. No proper Budget. The finances are very flourishing. Mecklenburg-Strelitz consists of two detached pieces, separated from the above. Area, 1,131 square miles; population 100,269. No Budget. Finances in good condition.

GERMANY. MECKLENBURG. Silver. XVIII. 27

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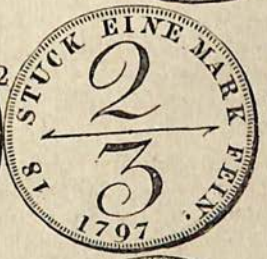

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Silver. GERMANY. NASSAU.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William.	Crown Thaler.	873	455	397	.83
2.	Adolph,	2 Thaler, or 3½ Gulden	900	573	515	1.07
3.	William.	Crown Thaler.	873	454	397	.83
4.	Adolph.	2 Gulden.	900	327	295	.61
5.	Frederic.	20 Kreuzer.	583	103	59	.12
6.	Adolph.	Gulden.	900	164	147	.30
7.	do	½ do	900	81	73	.15
8.	William.	6 Kreuzer.	325	37	12	.02

GERMANY. NASSAU. Silver. XVIII. 28

Silver. GERMANY. SAX-ALTENBURG.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Paul Frederick.	3½ Guilden, or 2 Thaler.	900	572	515	1.07
2.		2 Grote.	Base.			
3.		1 do	Base.			
4.	Nicholas Frederick Peter.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
5.	Paul Frederich August.	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
6.		½ do 24 Grote.	625	122	76	.15
7.		12 Grote.	500	75	37	.07
8.		¼ Thaler.	625	120	75	.15
9.		2½ Groschen.	430	47	22	.04½
10.		⅛ Thaler, 12 Grote.	500	75	37	.07
11.		2½ Groschen.	375	49	18	.03½
12.		1 Groschen.				
13.		½ Groschen.				
14.	Paul Frederich August.	⅛ Taler	500	75	37	.07

Grand Duchy of Oldenberg, a maritime state of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,470 square miles; population 337,454. Budget 1883; revenue, $1,548,995; expenditure, $1,618,630.

GERMANY. OLDENBURG. Silver. XVIII. 29

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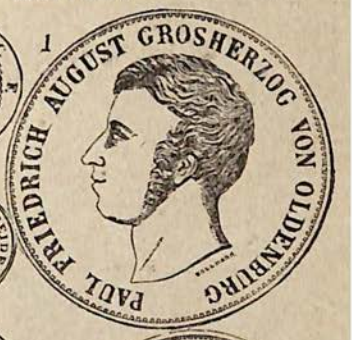

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Gold. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Frederick I.	Double Frederick d'Or.	904	205	185	7.96
2.	do	do	904	205	185	7.96
3.	Fred'k. Wm. II.	do	916	206	187	8.04
4.	Frederick I.	do	904	205	185	7.96
5.	Fred'k. Wm. II.	Ducat.	979	53	51	2.19
6.	Frederick I.	Frederic d'Or.	964	102	93	4.00
7.	do	Pistole.	904	103	94	4.04
8.	Fred'k. Wm. III.	Frederic d'Or.	896	103	92	3.96
9.	do	do	903	104	93	4.00
10.	do	do	903	104	93	4.00
11.	do	D'ble do	903	207	185	7.96
12.	do	do do	892	205	182	7.82

GERMANY. PRUSSIA.

Gold. XVIII. 30

Gold. GERMANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Prussia.	20 Marks.	900	122	110	$4.73
2.	do	10 do	900	61	55	2.36
3.	Baden.	do	903	61	55	2.36
4.	Wurtemberg.	do	900	61	55	2.36

GERMANY. PRUSSIA. Gold. XVIII. 3r

LIBRARY OF THE

Silver. GERMANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Prussia.	5 Marks.	900	428	385	.80
2.	Bavaria.	do	900	428	385	.80
3.	Hesse.	do	900	428	385	.80
4.	Baden.	do	900	428	385	.80
5.	Hamburg.	do	900	428	385	.80
6.	Wurtemburg.	do	900	428	385	.80
7.	Empire.	do	900	428	385	.80
8.	do	50 Pfennig.	900	42	38	.08
9.	do	1 Mark.	900	85	76	.16
10.	do	2 do	900	171	154	.32
11.	do	50 Pfennig.	900	42	38	.08

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany. The kingdom comprises 13 provinces: 1. East Prussia; 2. West Prussia; 3. Brandenburg; 4. Pomerania; 5. Posen; 6. Silesia; 7. Saxony; 8. Schleswig-Holstein; 9. Hanover; 10. Westphalia; 11. Hessen Nassau; 12. Rhenish Provinces; 13. Hohenzollern; the area of all these being 135,955 square miles; and their population 27,279,111. The forests of Prussia cover nearly 10,000,000 acres, consisting chiefly of fir trees. Minerals: iron copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, etc., and a little silver. Salt (from brine springs) is abundant; also coal. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc., are extensively cultivated and largely exported. Cattle are raised in large numbers. The western division is noted for fine fruits and vegetables, the Rhenish Provinces stand pre-eminent for their wines. Manufactures: chiefly linens. Cotton works are numerous; and also factories for silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, shawls, carpets, etc., leather, earthenware, glass, paper, tobacco and metals. Brewing is a business of great magnitude. Principal exports: linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters, horses, cattle, hams, salt meat, and wines.

GERMANY, PRUSSIA. Silver. XVIII.

Published by A. M. Smith,
Post Office Box 754,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Silver. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Fredk. William IV.	⅙ Thaler.	520	82	41	.08
2.	Frederick II.	⅓ do	663	129	82	.17
3.	Fredk. William III.	⅓ do	654	120	78	.16
4.	Fredk. William III.	⅙ do	505	81	36	.07
5.	Frederick II.	⅙ do	517	81	40	.08
6.	Wilhelm.	⅙ do	520	82	41	.08
7.	Fredk. William III.	Vier-Groschen.	514	81	40	.08
8.	do	⅓ Thaler.	663	129	82	.17
9.	Frederick II.	¼ do	750	86	64	.13
10.	Of Westphalia.	⅙ do	500	88	44	.09
11.	Fredk. William III.	⅙ do	595	79	47	.09
12.	Wilhelm.	½ Silver Groschen.	222	16	3	.00½
13.	do	2½ do do	375	49	12	.03
14.	do	1 do do	220	33	7	.01½

GERMANY. PRUSSIA. Silver. XVIII. 32

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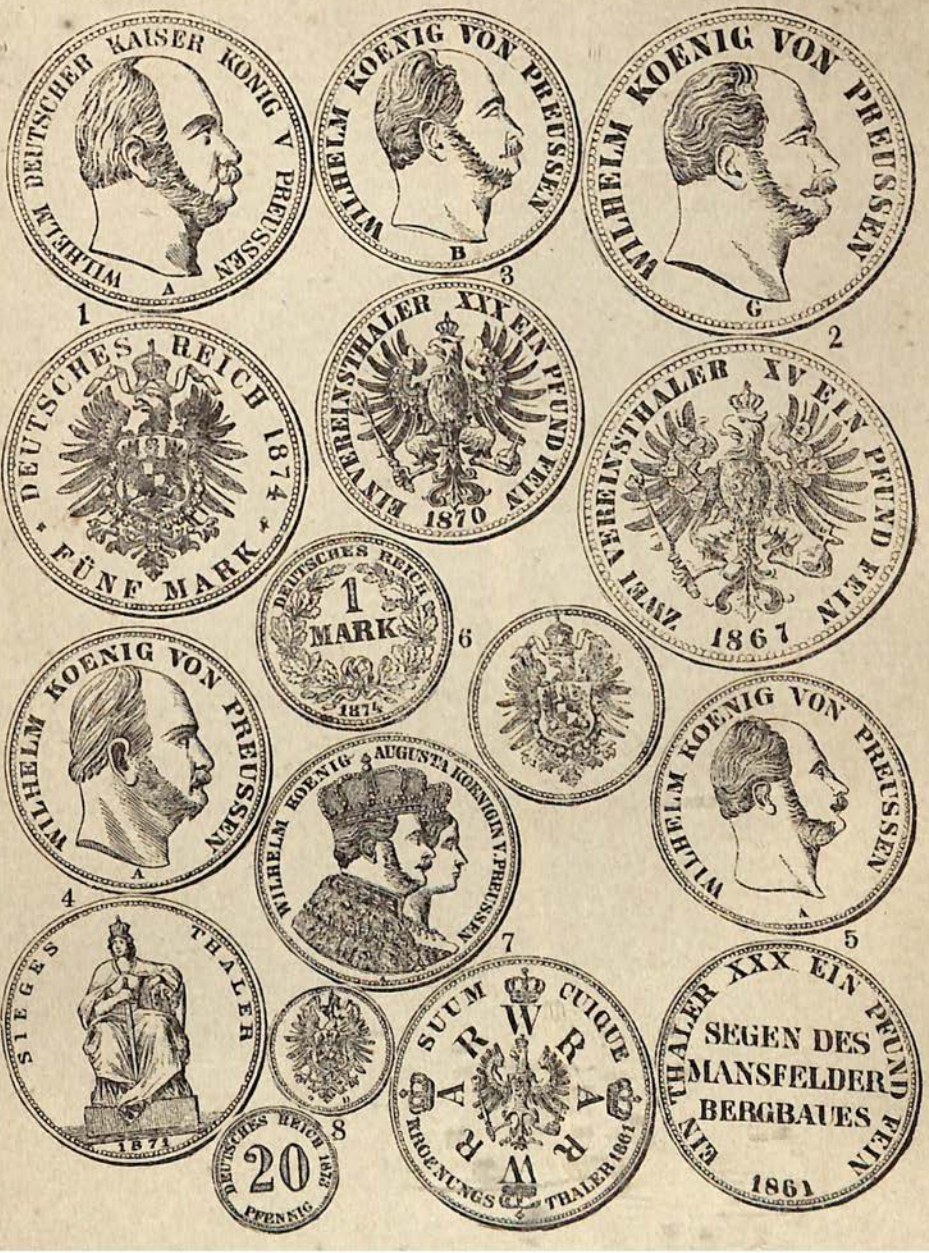
Silver. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Wilhelm.	Five Marks.	900	428	385	.80
2.	do	Double Thaler.	900	572	514	1.07
3.	do	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
4.	do	Sieges Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
5.	Mansfeld Mines.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
6.	Wilhelm.	1 Mark.	900	85	76	.16
7.	Wm. and Augusta, 1861.	Coronation Thaler.	900	285	256	.53
8.	Wilhelm.	20 Pfennige.	900	17	15	.03

GERMANY, PRUSSIA. Silver. XVIII. 32½



Silver. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Fredk. William IV.	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
2.	Fredk. William III.	do	754	355	267	.55
3.	Fredk. William I.	do	736	340	251	.52
4.	Fredk. William IV.	2 do 3½ Gulden.	900	573	515	1.07
5.	Fredk. William III.	Veriens Thaler.	753	358	269	.56
6.	Fredk. William II.	Florin of Silesia.	750	227	170	.35
7.	Fredk. William IV.	½ Groschen.	216	17	4	

GERMANY. PRUSSIA. Silver. XVIII. 33

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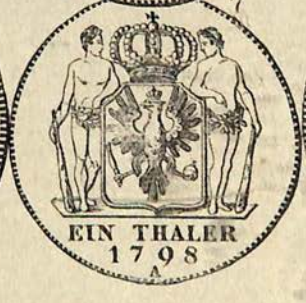
Silver. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick II.	Specie Thaler.	830	440	365	.76
2.	do	do	830	440	365	.76
3.	do	do Convention.	830	440	365	.76
4.	Alexander, Branderburg.	do	830	440	365	.76
5.	Fredk. William III,	1 Groschen.	215	34	8	.01½
6.	do	1 Thaler.	736	340	252	.52
7.	do		749	340	255	.53

GERMANY. PRUSSIA. Silver. XVIII. 34



Silver. PRUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Alexander of Brandenburg.	Rigs Thaler.	830	440	365	.76
2.	Charles William, do	do	823	440	365	.76
3.	Frederick II.	Specie Thaler.	830	440	365	.76
4.	do	Rigs Thaler.	740	343	255	.53
5.	do	½ Thaler.	750	171	128	.26
6.	do	Rigs Thaler.	740	343	255	.53
7.	Fredk. William IV.	2½ Groschen.	375	51	19	.04

1 ALEXANDER·D·G·MARCH·BRAND·D·B·&·S·R·N·

1 FRIDERICVS BORVSSORVM REX

1 ZEHEN EINE FEINE MARK 17 69

2 CAR·WILH·FRID·D·G·M·R·D·P·&·S·H·N·C·S·

5 2 EINEN R. THALER 17A66

2 ZEHEN EINE FEINE MARK 17 54 SCHWABACH B.2E

3 FRIDERICVS BORVSSORVM·REX

FRIED: WILHELM KOENIG VON PREUSSEN

3 THALER 1767· NACH DEM FVS DER ALBERTVS

4 FRIDERICVS BORVSSORVM REX

6 EIN REICHS THALER 17 B 9 O

4 EIN REICHS THALER 17 B80

7 FRIED. WILH. IV. KOENIG V. PREUSSEN

7 1/2 EINEN THALER 2 1/2 SILBER GROSCHEN 1848 A SCHEIDE MUNZE

Silver. GERMANY. REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS L-OBENSTEIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Henry XX.	2 Thaler 3½ Gulden.	900	571	514	$1.07
2.	Henry XIII.	Specie Thaler.	834	432	361	.75
3.	Henry XI.	½ do do	834	216	180	.37
4.	Henry XIX.	1-12 Thaler.	432	48	20	.04
5.	Henry XIII.	½ Specie Thaler.	834	432	361	.75
6.	do	Specie Thaler.	834	432	361	.75
7.	do	do do Conv'n.	834	432	361	.75

GERMANY. REUSS GREIZ. REUSS LOBENSTEIN. Silver. XVIII. 36

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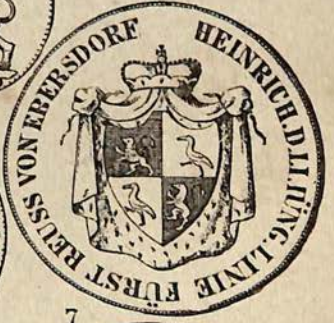

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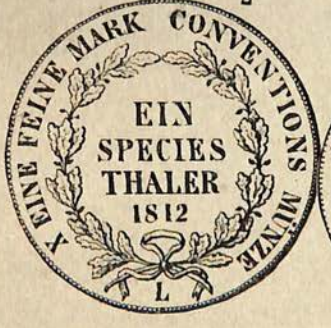
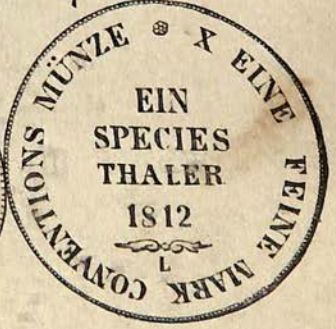
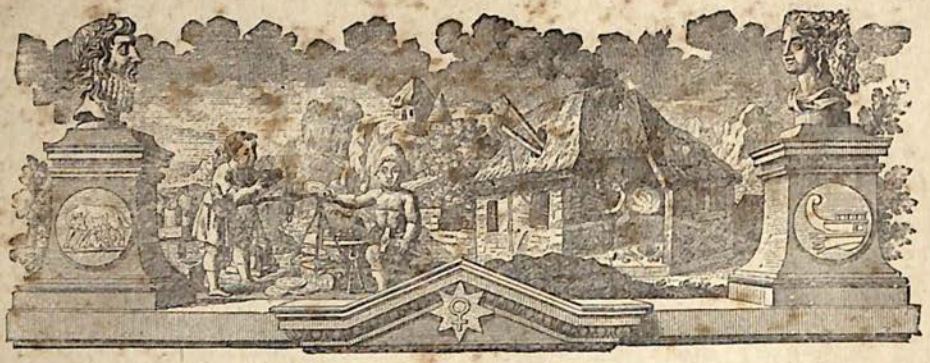






Silver. GERMANY. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ernst Hertzog.	2 Thaler or 3½ Gulden.	900	585	526	1.09
2.	do	Specie Thaler.	833	441	367	.76
3.	do	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
4.	do	Specie Thaler.	833	445	370	.77
5.	do	3 Kreuzer, (1808),	330	25	8	.01⅔
6.	do	2 Thaler or 3½ Gulden.	900	573	515	1.07
7.	do	Crown Thaler.	871	461	401	.83

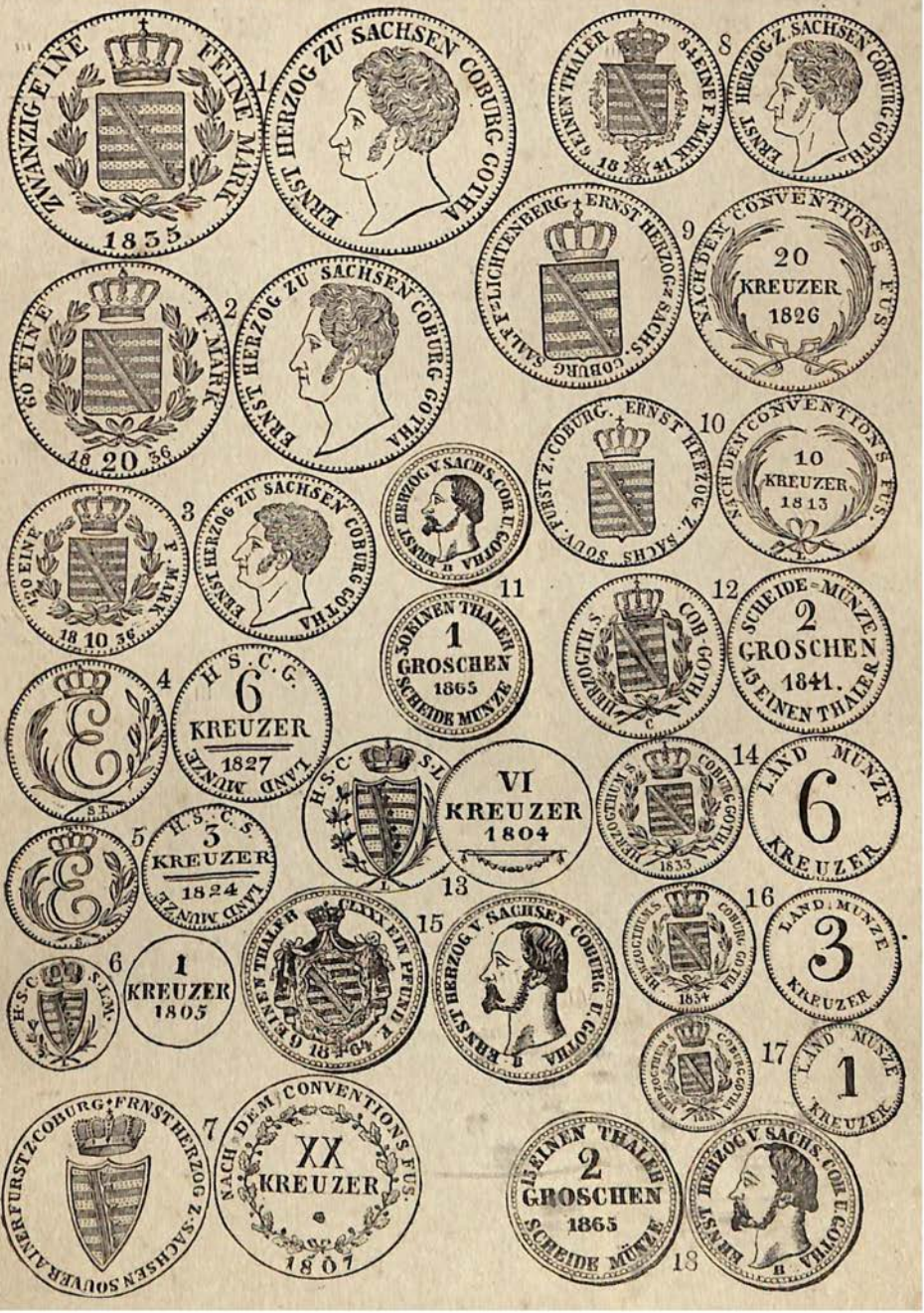
Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a state consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions. Area, 816 square miles; population 194,716. The Crown revenue is $149,600, and that of the state $828,025 annually.

GERMANY. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Silver. XVIII. 37

Silver GERMANY. SAX-COBURG-GOTHA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Enst Herzog.	Half Thaler.	833	217	180	.37
2.	do	20 Kreuzer.	583	104	61	.12
3.	do	10 do	500	60	30	.06
4.	do	6 do	371	36	13	.02
5.	do	3 do	333	20	6	.01
6.	do	1 do		10		
7.	do	20 do	583	103	60	.12
8.	do	$\frac{1}{6}$ Thaler.	520	83	43	.09
9.	do	20 Kreuzer.	582	103	60	.12
10.	do	10 do	500	60	30	.06
11.	do	1 Groschen.		23	Base.	
12.	do	2 do		46	do	
13.	do	6 Kreuzer.	370	36	13	.02
14.	do	6 do	187	63	12	.02
15.	do	$\frac{1}{6}$ Thaler.	520	82	43	.09
16.	do	3 Kreutzer.		30		
17.	do	1 do		10		
18.	do	2 Groschen.		46	Base.	

GERMANY. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. Silver. XVIII. 38



Gold. GERMAN. SAXONY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Fredric Augustus.	Doub. August, 10 Thaler.	898	205	184	7.92
2.	do	10 Thaler.	898	206	184	7.92
3.	do	do	898	204	183	7.88
4.	Anton V.	do	898	204	183	7.88
5.	Xaver, Elector.	August d'Or 5 Thaler	889	102	90	3.87
6.	August III.	5 Thaler.	889	102	90	3.87
7.	Frederic Augustus V.	Ducat.	986	54	53	2.28
8.	Frederic Augustus.	do	984	53	52	2.23
9.	do	do	984	53	52	2.23
10.	do	do	984	53	52	2.23
11.	do	do	984	53	52	2.23
12.	Church Piece.	do	984	53	52	2.23
13.	Frederic Augustus.	do	984	53	52	2.23

Saxony. The third kingdom in importance of the German Empire. Area, 5,789 square miles; population 2,972,805. Agricultural products: the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape seed, buckwheat, flax, hops and fruits. The timbers of its forests are a great source of wealth. Mines yield silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, etc., besides coal, marble, porcelain, earth and gems; such as topases, chrysolites, amethysts, cornelians, garnets, etc. Linen and cotton spinning, and weaving are most extensively carried on. Broad cloths, merinos, silks, mixed silk and woollen goods, thread, muslin-de-laines, laces and embroideries made here are in high repute. The "Dresden China" is noted throughout the world; all these form the principal exports.

GERMANY. SAXONY. Gold. XVIII.

Silver. GERMANY. SAXONY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Fred'k August III.	Thaler.	829	432	358	.74
2.	Fred'k August II.	do	829	432	358	.74
3.	Fred'k August IV.	2 Thaler, 3½ Gulden.	900	571	514	1.07
4.	Fred'k Augustus III.	½ do	833	109	91	.18
5.	do	½ do	830	109	90	.18
6.	do	½ do	837	109	92	.19
7.	Fred'k Aug. II.	⅛ do	750	54	40	.08

GERMANY. SAXONY.

Silver. XVIII. 4°

Silver. GERMANY. SAXONY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Anton.	Special Thaler.	833	433	360	.75
2.	Anton V.	⅓ Thaler.	833	433	360	.75
3.	Frederic August V.	Thaler.	750	343	257	.53
4.	Frederic August, (1696.)	⅔ Specie Thaler.	833	217	180	.37
5.	Frederic August, (1813.)	⅔ Thaler.	833	217	180	.37
6.	do do (1765)	do	833	217	180	.37
7.	do do	1-12 Thaler.	435	50	21	.04
8.	do do	do	435	50	21	.04

GERMANY. SAXONY. Silver. XVIII. 41

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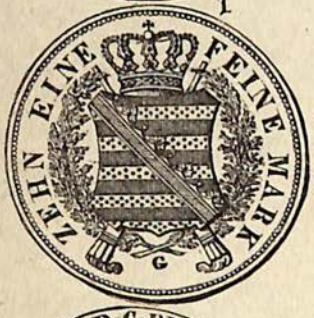

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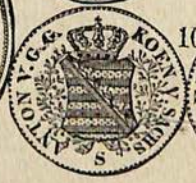
Silver. GERMANY. SAXONY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick Augustus V.	Specie Thaler.	833	433	360	.75
2.	do	Rigs Thaler.	834	433	360	.75
3.	do	Convention Thaler.	834	433	360	.75
4.	do	Constitution Thaler.	834	433	360	.75
5.	Anton V.	⅛ Thaler.	525	82	43	.09
6.	Frederic August V.	1-48 Thaler.	250	15	4	.01
7.	do	¼ Thaler.	525	82	43	.09
8.	do	Goshen, 1-30 Thaler.	229	31	7	.01½
9.	do	1-16 Thaler.	525	82	43	.09
10.	Anton V.	1-12 Thaler.	439	82	35	.07

GERMANY. SAXONY. Silver. XVIII. 42



Silver. GERMANY. SAXONY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Fredk. Augustus III.	Specie Thaler.	833	438	365	.76
2.	do do do	Thaler.	835	440	366	.76
3.	do do do	Thaler of the Convention	837	440	367	.76
4.	Fredk. August II.	Thaler.	829	432	358	.74
5.	Antone-Clement.	⅔ Thaler.	833	214	176	.36
6.	do do	⅓ do	715	125	89	.18

GERMANY. SAXONY. Silver. XVIII. 43

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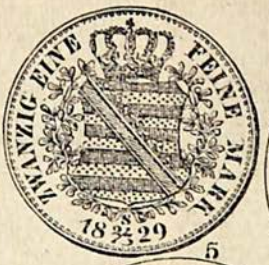

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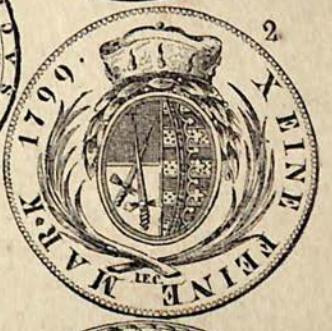

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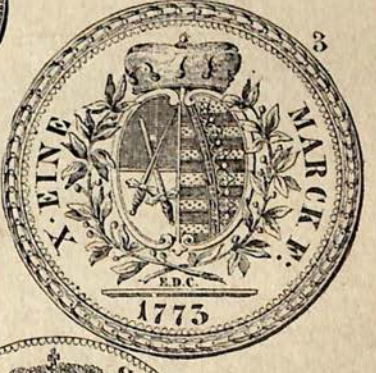

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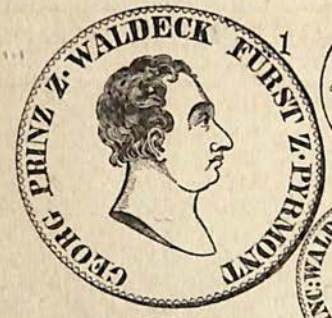
Silver. GERMANY. WALDECK.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George, Prince.	Ecu, Convention.	833	445	371	.77
2.	George Henry I.	Palmen, or Crown Thaller.	833	438	368	.76
3.	Prince Frederick.	Ecu, Convention.	833	438	368	.76
4.	George I.	Specie Thaler.	889	453	403	.84
5.	Frederick Wm.	1-24 Thaler.		29	Base.	
6.	Charles August.	1-12 Thaler.	500	40	20	.04
7.	George I.	2 Marien Groschen.	750	20	15	.03
8.	Charles Aug.	10 Kreuzer.	500	40	20	.04
9.	Frederick Wm.	⅓ Thaler.	524	162	85	.17
10.	do	1 Marien Groschen.	Base.	22	Base.	

Waldeck and Pyrmont, a Principality in the North-west of Germany. Area, 466 square miles; population 56,522. The Budget for 1884 gives an income of $262,760, and an expenditure of $244,075. There is also a debt of $611,725.

GERMANY. WALDECK. Silver. XVIII. 44



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Frederick I.	Frederich d'Or, 11 Gulden.	890	112	99	4.25
2.	William I.	Double Ducat, 10 Florins.	869	104	90	3.87
3.	Carl Alexandər.	¼ Carolin, (1733.)	767	37	28	1.21
4.	Carl Alexander.	½ Carolin, (1735.)	767	74	56	2.40
5.	William I.	Ducat.	980	54	52	2.23
6.	Charles.	Ducat, (1750).	975	54	52	2.23
7.	Louis-Eugene.	Ducat, (1794).	985	54	53	2.27
8.	William I.	Ducat.	985	54	53	2.27
9.	Carl Alexander.	Ducat, (1790).	985	54	53	2.27
10.	Carl Alexander.	Carolin, (1735).	775	148	114	4.91
11.	William.	Ducat of 5 Florins.	900	51	46	1.97
12.	Frederic II.	Ducat.	986	54	53	2.27
13.	Frederick II.	do (1804).	986	54	53	2.27
14.	Carl Alexander.	Ducat, (1737).	985	54	53	2.27

Wurtemberg, a kingdom of South Germany. Area, 7,531 square miles; population (1880), 1,971,118. Richly cultivated and highly productive throughout. Minerals: iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fire-clay, etc. Manufactures: porcelain, leather, tobacco, iron and steel goods, cabinet work, etc. There are many oil mills, breweries and brandy distilleries. Principal exports: grain, cattle, wood, salt, oil, leather, woollen, cotton and linen fabrics, beer, wine, etc. Budget (1884), $13,506,270.

GERMANY. WURTEMBURG Gold. XVIII. 45

Silver. GERMANY. WURTEMBERG.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William I.	2 Thaler, or 3½ Gulden.	899	572	514	1.17
2.	do	Crown Thaler.	874	456	397	.82
3.	do	Crown.	872	455	395	.82
4.	do	2 Gulden.	752	391	293	.61
5.	do	Medaille Florin.	898	164	146	.30
6.	do	6 Kreuzer.	329	39	13	2¾
7.	do	Gulden.	751	196	147	.30

GERMANY. WURTEMBURG. Silver. XVIII. 46

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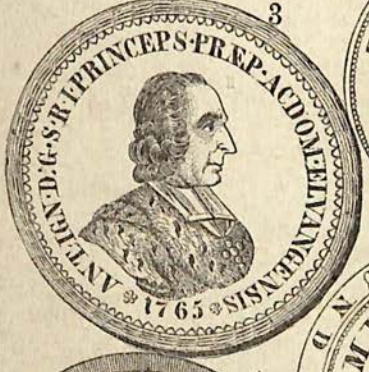
Silver. GERMANY. WURTEMBERG.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick I.	Crown Thaler.	870	453	393	.82
2.	William I.	do	870	453	393	.82
3.	Convention.	Thaler.	830	432	357	.74
4.	William I.	Two Gulden.	900	325	292	.61
5.	Fred II.	½ Ecu de Convention.	833	216	180	37

GERMANY. WURTEMBURG. Silver. XVIII. 47



Silver. GERMANY. WURTEMBERG.

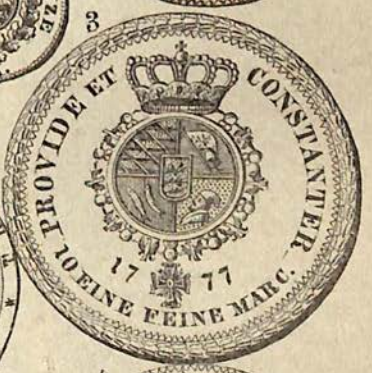
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William I.	Convention Thaler.	833	438	365	.76
2.	Francis, Prince,	Thaler.	830	432	357	.74
3.	John, Prince.	do	830	432	357	.74
4.	Charles I.	do	830	432	357	.74
5.	William.	24 Kreuzer.	498	122	61	.12
6.	do	12 do	498	61	29	.06
7.	Fred'k II.	20 do	568	103	58	.12

GERMANY. WURTEMBURG. Silver. XVIII. 48

Silver. GERMANY. WURTEMBERG.

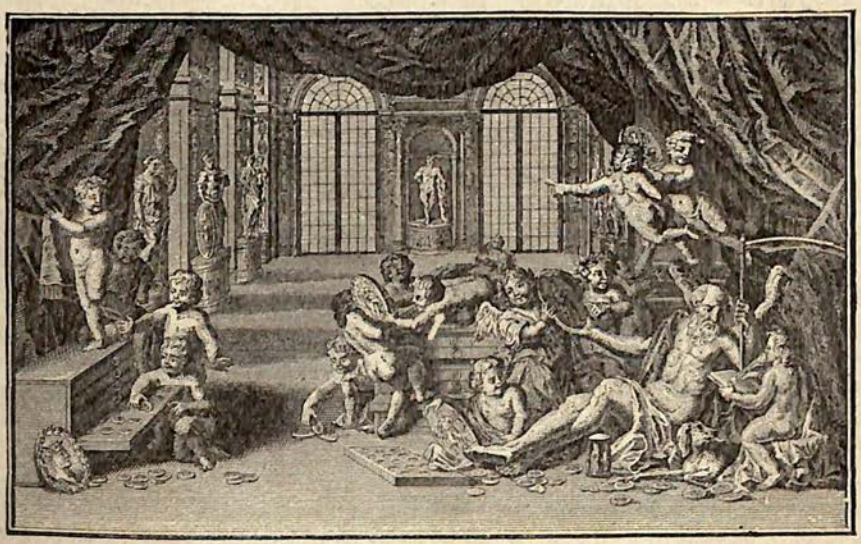
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Frederick I.	Crown Thaler.	870	453	393	.82
2.	Charles I.	Ris Thaler, Specie.	830	432	357	.74
3.	Charles, Prince.	do	830	432	357	.74
4.	Charles I.	do	930	432	357	.74
5.	William	Gulden.	751	196	147	.30
6.	William	6 Kreutzer.	328	35	12	.02½
7.	do	Gulden.	751	196	147	.30

GERMANY. WURTEMBURG. Silver. XVIII. 49



Silver. GERMANY. WURTEMBERG.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Of Furstenberg.	Rix Dollar.	834	433	360	.75
2.	Fredericus I.	Ecu of Convention.	834	433	360	.75
3.	Ludov, Eugen.	Ecu.	834	433	360	.75
4.	Karl Kœnig.	2 Thaler, 6 Marks.	900	571	514	1.07
5.	William I.	1 Kreutzer.	163	12	2	.00½
6.	William II.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
7.	William I.	½ Gulden.	900	81	73	.15
8.	William I.	3 Kreutzer.	275	21	6	.01
9.	do	1 do	163	12	2	.00½



GERMANY. WURTEMBURG. Silver. XVIII. 50

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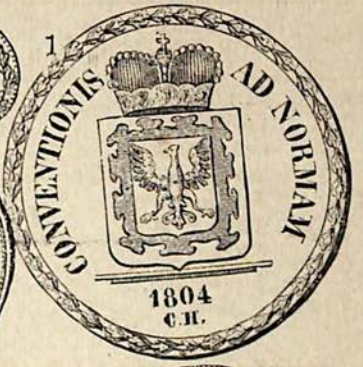

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GERMANY, LOBENSTEIN. Silver. XVIII.

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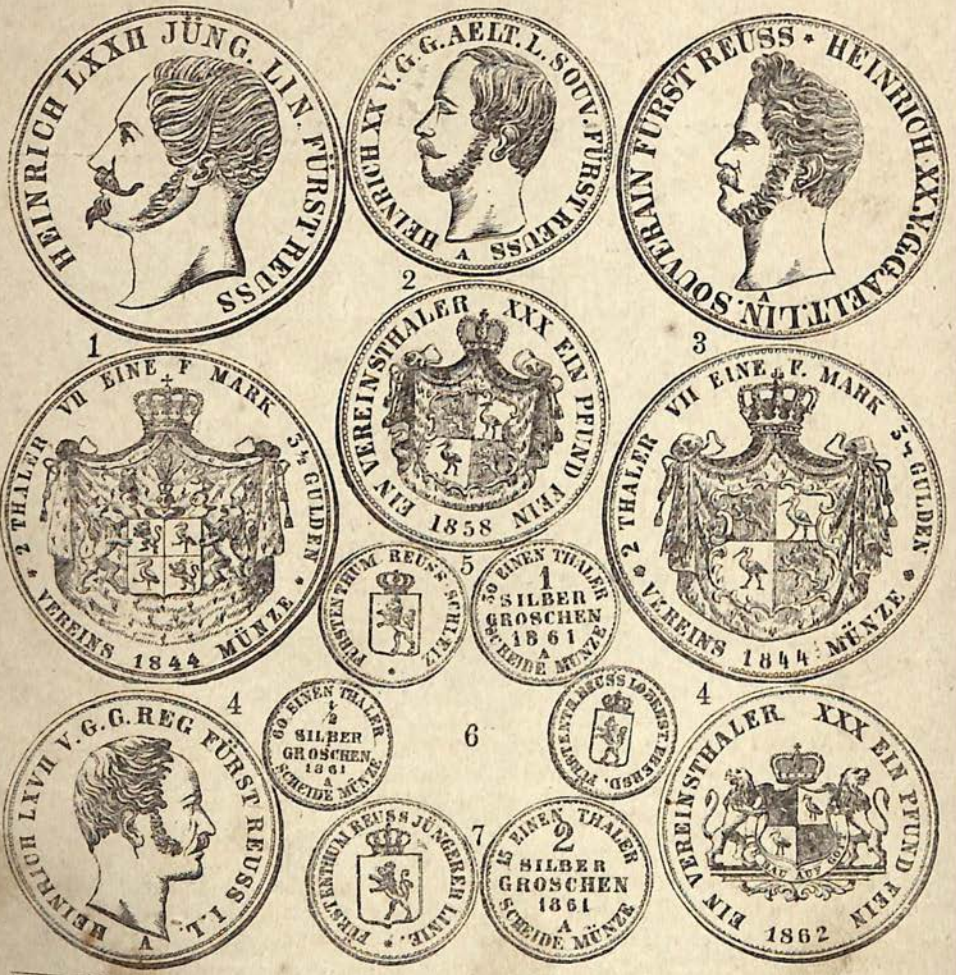


No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Henry LXXII.	D'ble Thaler, 3½ Gulden.	900	572	515	$1.07
2.	Henry XX.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
3.	do	D'ble Thaler, 3½ Gulden.	900	572	515	1.07
4.	Henry LXVII.	Vereins Thaler.	900	285	257	.53
5.	do	1 Silver Groschen.		Billon.		
6.	do	½ do do		do		
7.	do	2 do do		do.		

ROUMANIA, Silver. XXXVII½.

ROUMANIA COINS.—Silver, all 900 Fine. No. 1, 5 Lei, 385 grains weight, 346 grs. pure,—72 cents; Nos. 2 and 6, 1 Leu, 77 grains weight, 69 grs. pure,—14 cents; Nos. 3 and 5, 50 Bani, 38 grs. weight, 34 grs. pure,—7 cents; Nos. 4 and 7, 2 Lei, 154 grs. weight, 138 grs. pure,—28 cents.

ROUMANIA. This kingdom consists of the Moldo-Wallachia provinces, formerly belonging to Turkey, by treaty of Berlin, 13th July, 1878, recognized as an independent State, and the territory of Dobrudscha added to it; raised to a kingdom March 26, 1881. Total area, 49,262 square miles; population 5,376,000. *Wallachia*, largest of the three provinces, has area of 28,276 square miles. The soil is very rich. Products: corn, maize, millet, beans and peas; vines and various fruits are abundant; forests most extensive. Immense numbers of cattle, sheep and horses are reared; minerals and precious metals are said to abound. Exports: wheat, maize, rock-salt and cattle. *Moldavia*, the least of the three provinces, has about 2,200,000 inhabitants; it produces large quantities of fruit, grain and wine. Public revenue of Roumania (1884), $26,289,115; expenditures, about the same as the revenue; public debt, $132,816,060; imports (1882), $53,870,420; exports (1882), $48,946,141. Since 1881, there has been authorized an issue of 25,000,000 lei, in pieces of 5 lei; the coinage of gold has been very small, the circulation in that metal is composed almost entirely of Napoleons and Austrian pieces of 8 and 4 florins. The paper circulation in 1883, was 12,091,730 francs in treasury notes, and 58,498,790 francs in national bank notes.

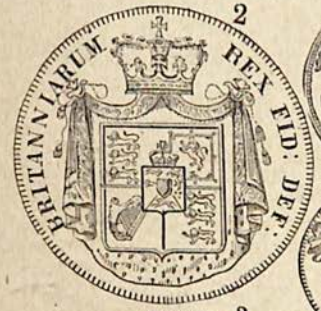
Gold. GREAT BRITAIN.

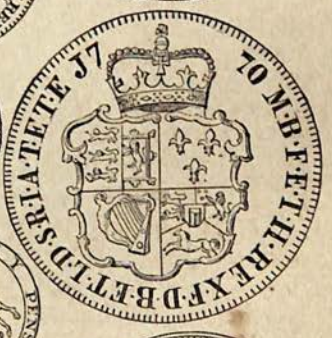
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Victoria.	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	565	24.32
2.	George IV.	5 do	916	616	565	24.32
3.	George III.	5 Guineas.	915	647	592	25.48
4.	do	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	565	24.32
5.	do	½ Guinea.	917	64	59	2.54
6.	do	¼ Guinea.	917	42	39	1.68
7.	Victoria.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
8.	do	do	916	123	113	4.86
9.	George IV.	do	916	123	113	4.86
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
11.	George III.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
12.	Victoria.	do	916	123	113	4.86
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
14.	do	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86

GREAT BRITAIN, a kingdom embracing England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands, has also immense landed possessions in all parts of the world; of these, the following table will be the briefest and most satisfactory presentation of the statistics of the entire British Empire :

NAME OF COUNTRY	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION	REVENUE	PUBLIC DEBT	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	36,300,000	$ 436,025,000	$3,732,000,000	$3,661,140,000
Indian Possessions, &c.	1,558,254	258,000,000	400,000,000	800,000,000	655,360,000
Other Eastern Possessions	30,000	3,900,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	202,500,000
Australia	3,181,344	3,100,000	110,000,000	500,000,000	572,500,000
North America	3,620,500	4,650,000	35,925,000	205,000,000	175,000,000
Guiana, &c.	100,000	200,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	20,000,000
Africa	270,000	2,350,000	29,025,000	91,375,000	95,000,000
West Indies, &c.	12,707	1,350,000	7,750,000	10,000,000	49,500,000
European Possessions	120	175,000	1,275,000	1,900,000	10,000,000
Various Settlements	96,171	200,000	2,500,000	1,250,000	10,000,000
Total	8,990,211	310,225,000	$1,040,000,000	$5,358,025,000	$5,451,000,000

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX.





Gold. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	246½	226	$9.72
2.	do	Sovereign.	916	123¼	113	4.86
3.	George III.	Guinea.	916	129⅓	118	5.10
4.	do	2 Guineas.	915	259	236	10.15
5.	do	Guinea.	916	129¼	118	5.10
6.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
7.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	246½	226	9.72
8.	do	Sovereign.	916	123¼	113	4.86
9.	George III.	Guinea.	916	129⅓	118	5.10
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	61½	56½	2.43
11.	do	¼ Guinea.	916	32⅓	29½	1.27
12.	do	Guinea.	916	129½	118	5.10
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	61½	56½	2.43

England is divided from Scotland on the north, by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee. Area, about 51,000 square miles; population (1881), 1,360,513. Agriculture is prosecuted industriously and intelligently, and yields large returns. The country is rich in minerals; iron, tin, lead, copper and coal, the product of pig iron amounting to about $80,000,000 per annum, and of coal to $230,000,000; the metal manufacture employs about 650,000 hands, and the textile industries are of such enormous extent as to require over one million operatives. British goods are found in every portion of the globe. The Island of Greal Britain contained in 1883, in active operation, 18,457 miles of railway. The telegraph extended 27,103 miles, owned and operated by the government since 1871.

Wales has an area of 4,712,281 square acres, population (1881), 1,360,513. The country is generally mountainous, but like England, it possesses great mineral wealth. The country occupies a large peninsula on the west side of the island of Britain, bordering on the Irish Sea and Bristol and St. George's Channels. The laws of England were fully extended over Wales by statute in 1536. In the reigns of George IV and William IV, the last traces of political distinction were abolished.

Scotland (*the ancient caledonia*) is situated in the most northerly part of the island. Area, about 30,000 square miles; population (1882), 3,735,573. The land is naturally barren and bleak, but the hardy persevering inhabitants have made it productive, and their country wealthy and prosperous. The union with England took place in 1707, a rebellion in 1745 was suppressed, and the Scotch people submitting, devoted themselves to the material welfare of their nation with results which have been continuously beneficial.

Ireland is an island lying about 60 miles to the west of England, washed upon three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west, from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles, with population, in 1881, of 5,174,836, which is continually decreasing and has been since 1845 at the rate of 37.6 per cent. This island abounds in natural beauties, the harbors

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX.

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Gold. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	George II.	5 Guineas	916	647	592	$25.48
2.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
5.	George I.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
6.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
7.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9.	do	¼ Guinea.	916	32	29	1.27
10.	Anna.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
12.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
13.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
14.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

are among the finest in the world; plants elsewhere known as "hot-house" flourish here in the open air, and there is every accessory favorable to vegetation. The sources of wealth which exist in Ireland have never been developed, owing to continual political agitation, which has been since the beginning, still continues, and is likely so to do, unto the end.

India. The British Empire in India comprises an area of 1,377,540 square miles, and a population of 254,000,000. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station to Cape Comorin, is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Karachi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. Northern India or Hindustan, is at the foot of the Himalayas, stretching from sea to sea, comprising the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Southern India or the Deccan, is bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Narbaddah River. Three-fifths of this great empire are under the direct rule of the British government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces: Bengal, the North-western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs all acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, *Kaisar-I-Hind.*

Bengal occupies the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and is flanked on the east by mountains which separate it from the Valley of the Irrawaddy. The province is a great alluvial plain, the most populous and productive in all British India. It furnishes rice, opium, indigo and jute.

The North-west Provinces form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, between the Himalaya Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau.

The Punjab occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from the "five rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1848. Beside the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the kingdom of

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 3

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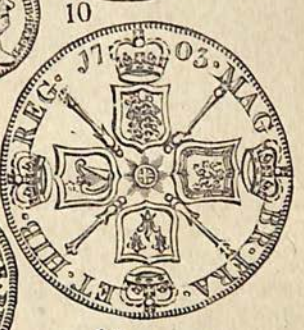

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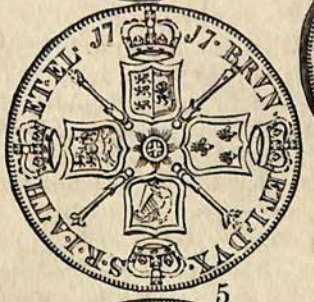

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Gold. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	William III.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
2.	do	2 Guinea.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
5.	William and Mary.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
6.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
7.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9.	James II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
10.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
11.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
12.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

Italy, there is an equal extent of area belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of about 5,000,000; a revenue of $8,000,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans, with divergent interests, whose military force is estimated at 130,000 warriors.

The Central Provinces were formed from territory taken in 1861 from Madras and the north-western provinces. The line of railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta passing through it, has opened up a country previously almost unknown, and the traffic through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India, except Bombay.

British Burmah is on a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese War in 1825, and Pegu after the war in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads, the province is thinly peopled.

Assam, ceded by Burma in 1825, formed part of Bengal until 1874. The revenue is comparatively small. Cachar and Sylhet are the most important tea-producing districts in India.

Madras was the scene of the struggle between England and France, the principal settlement of the French in India—Pondicherry, being 90 miles south of Madras. This province, since the annexation of Carnatic, is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, though with a coast-line of 1,730 miles it has not one good natural harbor.

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The province is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbors; Bombay and Karachi being by far the most important. It is about equal in size to Germany, native States occupying one-third, Sind, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. Bombay is yearly rising in importance as the great commercial port of India. It is, after London and Calcutta, the most populous city in the British Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 4

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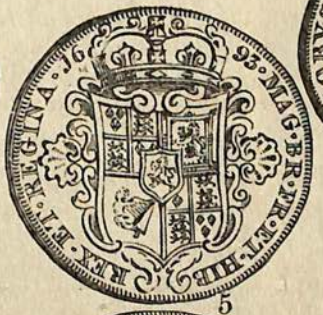

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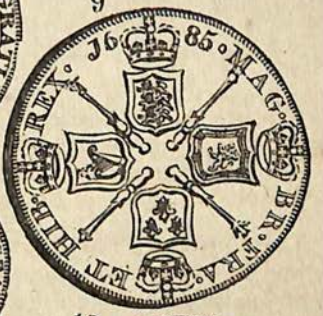

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Gold.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	$25.48
2.	do	2 do	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ do	916	64	59	2.55
5.	do	20 Shillings.	916	129	118	5.10
6.	do	5 do	916	32	29	1.26
7.	do	20 do	916	129	118	5.10
8.	do	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
9.	Commonwealth.	20 do	916	129	118	5.10
10.	do	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
11.	do	5 do	916	32	29	1.26
12.	Charles I.	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
13.	do	3 Pounds.	960	421	404	17.39
14.	do	5 Shillings.	916	32	29	1.26
15.	do	10 do (Angel).	916	64	59	2.55
16.	Commonwealth.	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
17.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10

Berar, which lies to the north of Haidarabad, was placed in the hands of the English by the Nizam, in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile and yields the finest cotton grown in India. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, goes to the Nizam of Haidarabad.

BURMAH, formerly independent, exclusive of British Burmah, is bounded N. and E. by the Indian Provice of Assam, Thibet, the Shan States and China. Area 192,000 square miles; population 3,500,000; Revenue of the King while ruling, $4,000,000. Acquired by Great Britain, through conquest, in November, 1885.

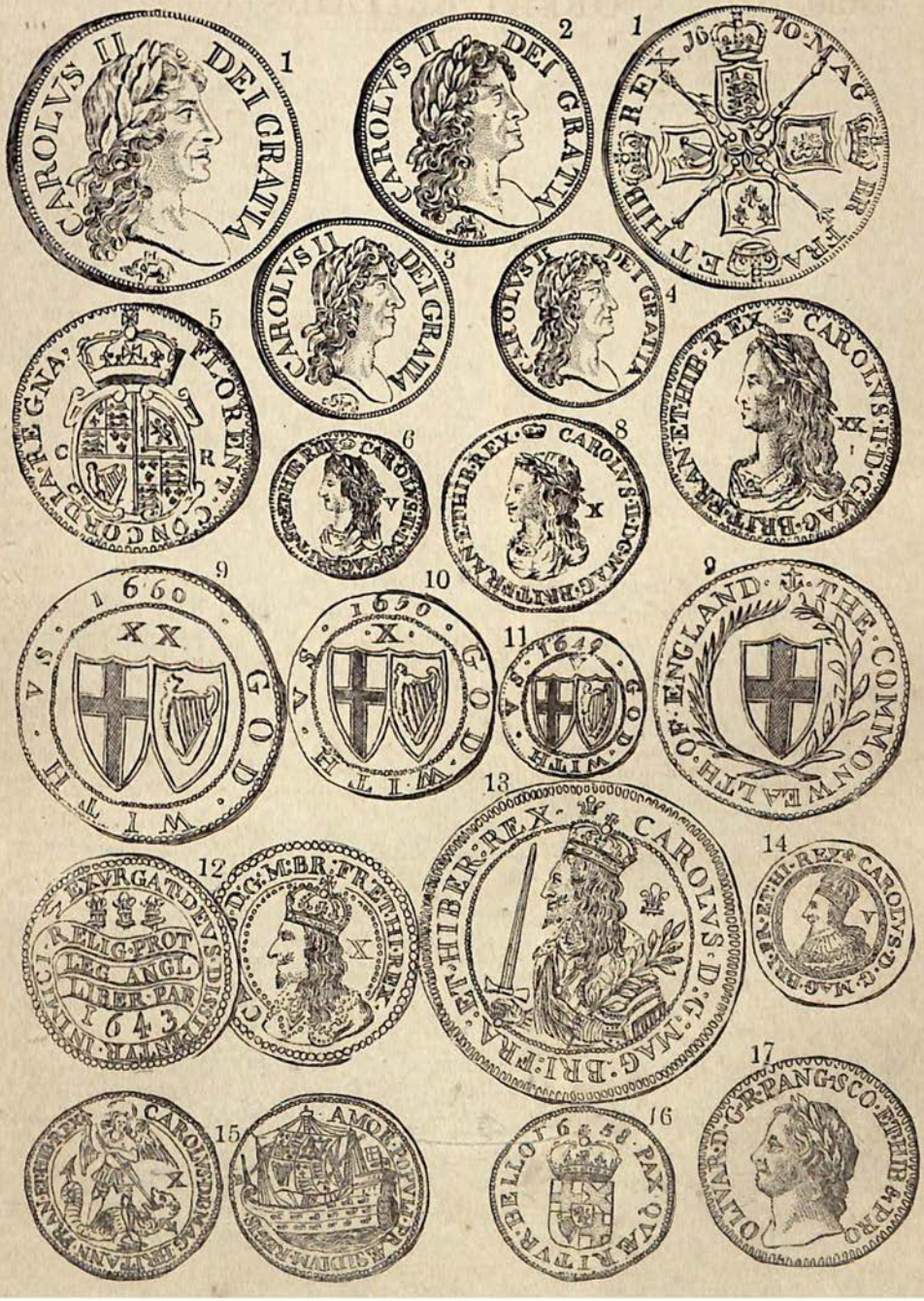
Native States of India.

These States vary greatly in size and importance. They cover a total area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 55 millions. Gross revenues of the chiefs amount to $80,000,000 annually and a yearly tribute of $3,625,000 is paid to Great Britain. *Kashmir* commands important trade routes to Central Asia. The opium grown in Malwa (*Holkar*) is a valuable source

The most important of the Native Princes are:

NATIVE PRINCES.	SQ. M.	POP. 1881	REVENUE
Nizam of Haidarabad	81,807	9,845,594	$ 8,250,000
Maharaja Sindia	33,119	2,500,000	5,554,550
" of Mysore	24,723	4,186,188	5,000,000
Gaekwar of Baroda	8,570	2,185,005	3,000,000
Maharaja of Jaipur	15,250	1,995,000	2,500,000
" " Travancor	6,730	2,311,379	2,240,315
" " Kashmir	79,748	1,416,376	3,050,000
" " Jodhpur	35,672	2,000,000	1,750,000
" " Holkar	8,075	635,450	1,650,000
" " Patiala	5,412	1,467,433	2,400,000
" " Oudipur	11,614	1,161,400	1,330,635
" " Bhurtpur	1,974	743,710	1,318,460
Begum of Bhopal	8,200	769,200	1,200,000

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 5



Gold.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	James I.	Sovereign. (1619),	962	194	188	$8.09
2.	do	Half Crown.	916	21	18	.78
3.	do	Thistle Crown.	916	16	14	.60
4.	do	Angelet.	916	35	32	1.36
5.	do	Noble, (Angel.)	916	71	64	2.75
6.	do	Laurel, (10 Shillings).	916	32	29	1.25
7.	do	Laurel, (20 Shillings).	916	65	58	2.50
8.	Elizabeth.	½ Crown.	916	21	18	.78
9.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	21	18	.78
10.	do	Pound Sovereign.	916	174	158	6.80
11.	do	¼ of a Sovereign.	916	43	39	1.68
12.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	87	79	3.40
13.	do	Sover. or Noble Double.	960	240	230	9.90

of revenue to the British government, and each province contributes in a greater or less degree to swell the treasure of the ruling power. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpur*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*.

Provincial Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1883.

PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS	EXPEND'TRS
India	$ 65,445,570	$ 99,943,605
Bengal	88,702,505	38,939,375
N. W. Provinces and Oudh.	44,365,290	19,812,680
Punjab	22,325,590	16,539,545
Central Provinces	7,395,900	4,989,610
British Burma	13,510,430	7,468,510
Assam	4,183,855	2,924,605
Madras	47,313,780	36,166,575
Bombay	53,223,285	49,648,655
England	4,159,950	70,659,830
Total	$350,626,155	$340,092,990

The Indian Debt, on March 31, 1884, stood at $465,956,920 in India, and $340,544,185 in England.

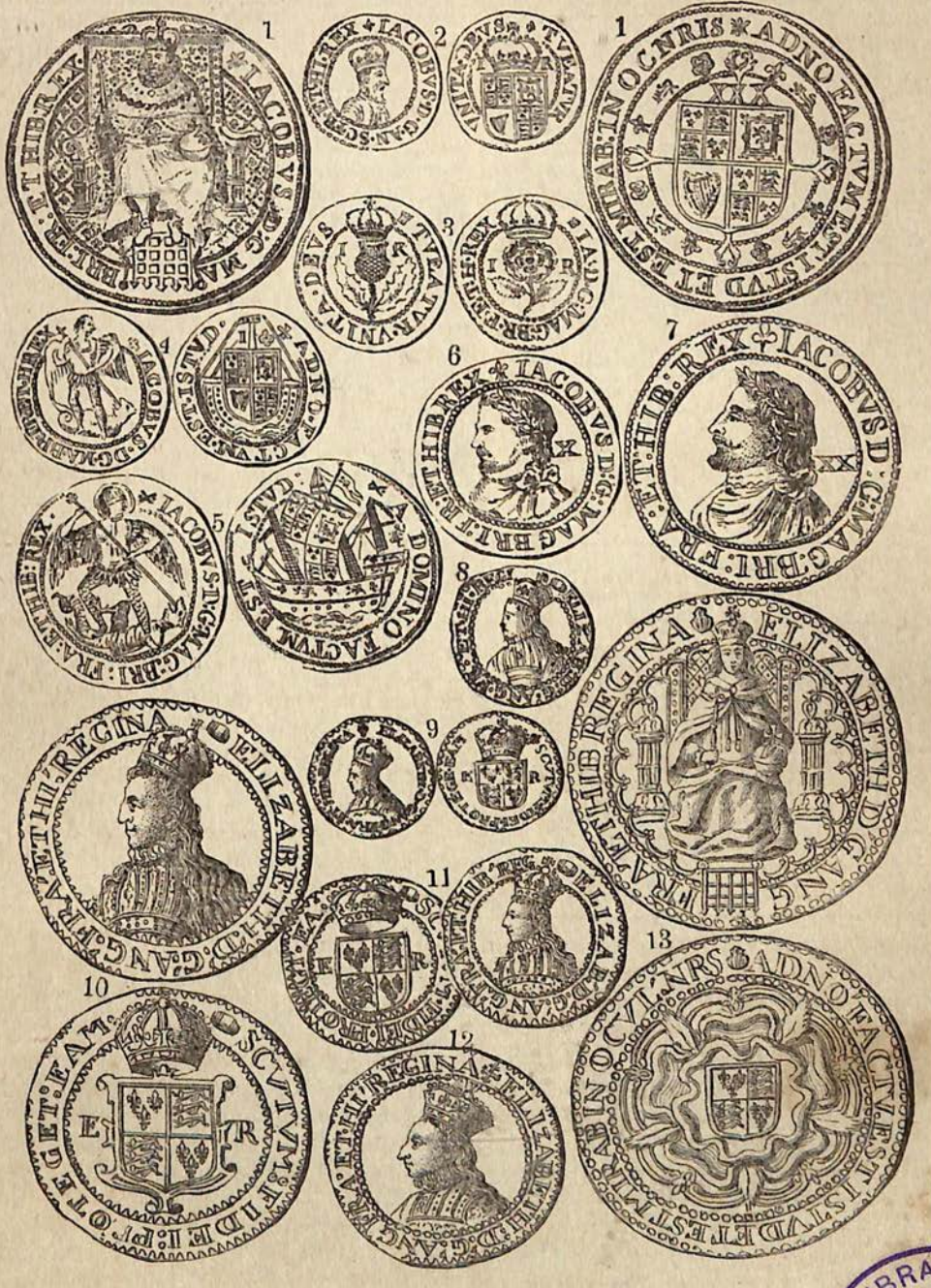
To the Districts Behar and Benares, in Bengal, the growth of the poppy is strictly confined in *British* India. The juice is sent to government agencies at Ghazipur and Patna where it is dried and packed in chests of 130 lbs. each; it is then sent to Calcutta and sold at monthly auction. For the year ending March 31, 1883, 56,400 chests were sold for $35,519,625. Deducting $11,411,065 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium, was $24,108,560; besides what was exported, $960,185 of opium was issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself.

From Bombay, also is exported a large quantity of opium which is grown in the Native States of Central India, especially in Malwa, and the drug is thus classed: a duty of $350 per chest is levied upon it when it enters British territory; the receipts from this source in 1882–83, amounted to $11,978,345, which was clear gain to the government; nearly all this opium is sent to China, where it is sold by that government to the consumers for $84,000,000.

All imports to India are now free, excepting arms and ammunition, opium, liquors and salt.

The proportion of the foreign trade which passes through the Suez Canal increases steadily, and in 1883–84 amounted to 65.68 per cent. of the whole. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared from Indian ports with cargoes in this period was 103,503, with a tonnage of 7,407,342.

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 6



Gold. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Elizabeth, 1558	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4.95
2.	do	½ and ¼ Anglet.	960	40 20	38 19	1.68 .82
3.	Mary, (1553.)	Fine Sov'rn or D'bl Royal	960	240	230	9.90
4.	do	Noble or Royal	960	120	115	4.95
5.	Elizabeth	Angel	960	80	76	3.26
6.	Philip and Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
7.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
8.	Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
9.	do	Anglet.	960	80	76	3.26
*10.	Edward VI.	Dragon Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
11.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26

British Possessions in the East. *Aden*, a peninsula on the south coast of Arabia Felix. The British own the main peninsula and the opposite one of Little Aden; also a strip recently purchased, extending about three miles inward. Total area, 70 square miles; population (1881), 35,165, including troops who man the fortifications. It is one of the English coaling stations on the Eastern highway, about 1,500 ships visiting it yearly. The exports which are all received from the neighboring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums and hides; Red Sea Mother-o'-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar and Indian tobacco. The sea exports, in 1882-83, amounted to $7,224,450, and the land exports, to $397,400. Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt and arms. Nothing is manufactured but salt.

Socotra, an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E. N. E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Area, about 1,310 square miles; population, about 4,000; subject to the Sultan of Keshin, who, in 1876, for a small subsidy, contracted never to cede the Socotra to any foreign power, or to allow any settlement to be made thereon without consent of the British Government. This island is famous for aloes, and the gum of the dragon's blood tree of which it produces, the finest in the world.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, south-west of the peninsula of Hindustan. Area, 24,702 square miles; population (1881), 2,758,529. It was first settled by colonists from the valley of the Ganges, B. C. 543. Chief exports: cinnamon, coir-stuff, cinchona, coffee, cocoanut oil, plumbago and tea, amounting in 1882 to $17,055,670.

Hong Kong (*"Fragrant Streams"*), an island off the south-east coast of China, at the mouth of Canton River. Area, 32 square miles; population (1881), 160,402. It is separated from the main land of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ee-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula *Kowloon*, ceded to England in 1861, forms part of the colony. This is one of the finest harbors in the world and a military and naval

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 7

Gold. **GREAT BRITAIN.**

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Edward IV.	Fine Sovereign.	916	240	219	9.42
2.	do	Sovereign.	916	169	155	6.67
3.	Henry VIII.	do	950	200	190	8.17
4.	do	St. George Noble.	960	71	67	2.88
5.	Edward VI.	½ Sovereign.	916	21	19	.82
6.	do	½ do	916	84	77	3.30
7.	do	½ Angel.	916	40	36	1.54
8.	do	¼ Sovereign.	916	42	38½	1.66
9.	Henry VIII.	¼ Angel.	916	20	18	.77
10.	do	Crown.	916	57	52	2.23
11.	Henry VII.	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4.95
12.	do	Sovereign.	960	240	230	9.90

station for the protection of British commerce; the centre of trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, etc. It is a free port, has splendid docks, and is fortified. In 1882, shipping aggregating 5,000,000 tons, entered this port. The exports to Great Britain, in 1883, amounted to $5,859,930.

Labuan, an island of the Malay Archipelago, about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo. Area, 30 square miles; population, about 6,000. There is a fine harbor. The trade consists in exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, etc., for the produce of Borneo and near islands; gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, beche-de-mer, wax, etc.; sago flour is also manufactured, which, with the jungle produce, forms the export, chiefly to Singapore for the European and Chinese markets. Exports, 1882, $3,055,525.

Mauritius is an island of the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, with the Seychelles groupe 940 miles distant; Rodrigues 300 miles distant, and about 60 other small dependencies, have a total area of 1,054 square miles; population, about 370,000. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbor. Products: sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The entire trade of the island of Mauritius, amounts to nearly $30,000,000; exports to Great Britain in 1883, $2,074,765.

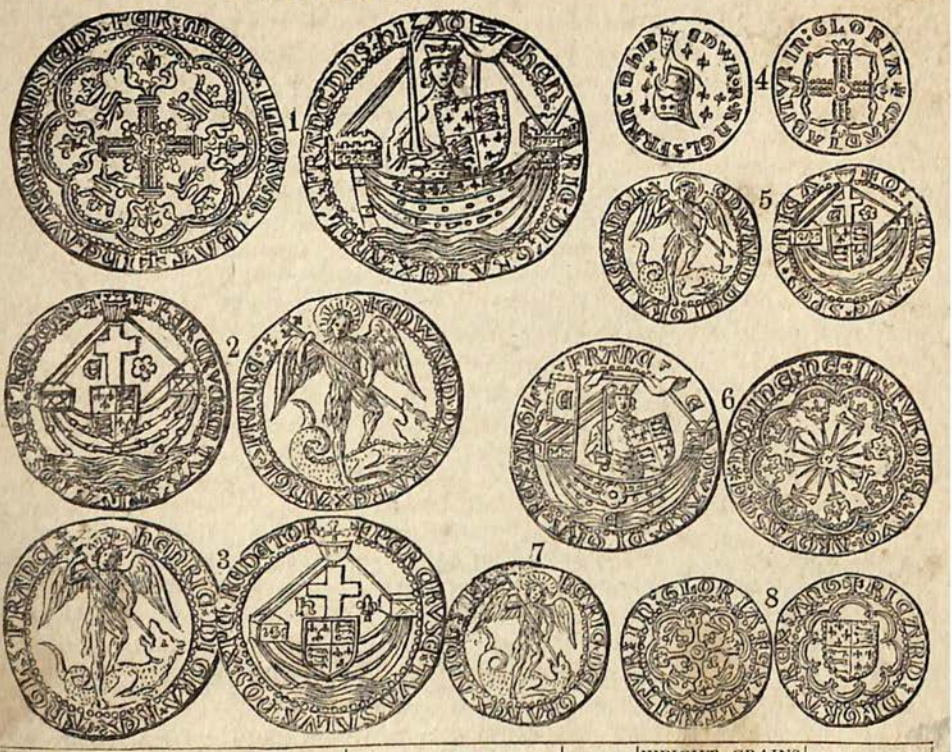
Straits Settlements. These derive their name from their situation in the Straits of Malacca, and comprise Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca. Total area, 1,460 square miles; population 466,000.

Singapore is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. Area, 223 square miles; population 155,000. The town of Singapore, the seat of government for all the settlements, is a great commercial and shipping emporium, well fortified with excellent docks. It is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything; opium and spirit trade are farmed out to the Chinese.

Penang, or *Prince of Wales Island*, is off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. Area, 107 square miles; population, including Wellesley, 212,000.

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. 8

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX.



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Henry VI.	Noble.	960	120	115	4.95
2.	Edward IV.	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
3.	Henry VI.	do	960	80	76	3.26
*4.	Edward III.	¼ Florin.	960	27	25	1.07
5.	Edward IV.	½ Angel.	960	40	38	1.62
6.	do	½ Noble.	960	60	57¾	2.49
7.	Henry VI.	½ Angel.	960	40	38	1.62
8.	Richard II.	¼ Noble.	960	30	28	1.19

*The first English Gold Coin of which any specimen is extant.

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula, with area of 20,907 square miles (including Cape Breton Island), one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. It is connected with New Brunswick by a low, fertile isthmus. Total population (1881), 440,572. The harbor of Halifax (the capital) is not surpassed by any in the world. It is the principal naval station of Great Briton in North America, and an extensive dock-yard is there located. Coal and iron ores are plentiful. The fisheries are upon the eastern coast. *Cape Breton Island,* incorporated with Nova Scotia, has an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 34,262. Sidney is its principal town.

New Brunswick comprises an area of 27,174 square miles; population (1881), 321,223. Its forest products and fisheries furnish a revenue for the inhabitants. Coal is abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities. The chief city is St. John. Capital, Fredricton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Province Wellesley, on the main land, opposite *Penang*, is a strip of coast, about 45 miles in length, with some land south of the Krian River, and a large district called the Dindings. It has an area of 270 square miles, is under the authorities of Penang, and in a high state of cultivation, compared with the neighboring territory.

Cyprus, an island of the Levant, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, about 50 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from its north-east extremity to the port of Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by submarine telegraph cable; the distance to Port Said at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 240 miles. Area, estimated 4,000 square miles, with population in 1881, of 185,870. The principal productions are cotton, wine, grain, carobs (or locust beans), and fruits. In olden times it was celebrated for its mineral wealth, the copper being of superior grade; the mines were long abandoned, but are now being again worked; large quantities of salt are obtained from salt lakes near Larknaka. Exports: cotton, wine, salt, locust-beans, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirit, sponges and raisins. Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire, but the government is administered by England, and will be while Russia holds Batoum and Kars. The Sublime Porte receives a yearly subsidy of $438,430. In 1883, the exports amounted to $1,451,050.

Ontario and Quebec, or Canada Proper. The area of these two provinces is 290,421 square miles (Ontario 101,733: Quebec 188,688); Upper or Western Canada is now Ontario, Lower or Eastern Canada is Quebec; and these are separated by the river Ottawa. Quebec also includes the Isle of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants of Lower Canada are mostly of French descent; those of Upper Canada chiefly British. The timber trade has long been, and still is, the most valuable of its commerce, though agriculture and cattle raising are fast growing in importance; the fisheries also yield great revenues. The mineral resources are not fully developed, but a large section, especially the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron produce gold, silver, cobalt, iron, lead, zinc and copper; sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of every color are found. Petroleum is produced in large quantities. Agriculture receives most attention in Ontario, and farm products as exports, are divided about equally between the United States and Great Britain; Montreal, Quebec and Toronto being the great centres of distribution. Kingston occupies a relation to the Lake trade, similar to that of Quebec with the sea, Toronto being second in sharing this commerce. Montreal commands a vast overland system of communication by canal and railway.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, since 1867, a confederated government, embracing the British North American Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, North-West Territory, Vancouver's and Prince Edward Islands. This territory, about as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and the area is estimated at 3,580,290 square miles. Its exports are agricultural products, animals, and produce thereof; woods and lumber, fish, manufactured goods and gold, silver, copper, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, sandstones, limestone, slate and marbles, amounting in 1883 to $93,407,072. Population, 4,352,080. There is no mint in Canada. In 1882 (latest report) of gold coin and gold bullion there was imported $1,228,752; and exported $476,192; of silver coin and silver bullion there was no export, and the import amounted to $880,000. $950,000 of gold was produced the same year from the mines. The paper circulation outstanding was, Government, $16,115,084, banks, $36,501,695. The average of duty on all imported commodities, subject to duty, was 17.5 per cent, in 1883.

Silver. **GREAT BRITAIN.**

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Victoria.	Crown.	925	436	403	.84
2.	do	Crown.	925	435	403	.84
3.	George IV.	Crown.	928	434	403	.84
4.	do	½ Crown.	925	218	201	.42
5.	Victoria.	½ Crown.	925	218	201	.42
6.	George IV.	½ Crown.	925	218	201	.42
7.	Victoria.	6 Pence.	925	43½	40	.08
8.	do	1 Penny.	925	7	6	.01
9.	William IV.	1½ Pence.	925	10½	9	.01½
10.	do	2 Pence.	925	14	12	.02
11.	Victoria.	Florin.	925	174½	162	.33
12.	do	1½ Pence.	925	10½	9	.01½
13.	do	2 Pence.	925	14	12	.02

Manitoba (formerly the Red River Settlement) is situated about the middle of the continent. The Canadian Pacific R. R., when completed, will give an important impetus to the rapid development of this province, which will become a great agricultural country. Area 123,000 square miles; population (1883), 125.000. Capital, Winnipeg.

Prince Edward Island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince). Area 2,133 square miles; population (1881), 108,091. Agriculture, fishing and raising of horses and sheep are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Charlottetown.

British Columbia, on the west coast of North America and between it and the Rocky Mountains, includes Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Isles. Total area, 341,305 square miles; population (estimated), 49,459. It produces gold, fine timber and coal. The fur trade is most extensive, the skins exported being chiefly those of the mink, marten, sable, silver-fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, seal, deer and elk, with others of minor value. *Vancouver Island* has an area of 12,500 square miles, mostly mountain and barren rock. Coal is abundant. Capital, Victoria.

North-West Territory comprises nearly the whole of British North America from the confines of the United States to the most northerly part of the continent and the archipelago of islands beyond. Area (estimated), 2,665,252 square miles; population, 56,446. The fur trade until recently was almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants; the country is admirably adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. It has large mineral depots; gold, iron, and coal have been found. Capital, Regina.

District of Keewatin, formed out of the North-West Territories. Area, about 500,000 square miles, of which only 30,000 are fit for culture. Population, about 10,000. Under the governor of Manitoba.

New Foundland, an island on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 40,200 square miles; population (1874), 161,389. Export of codfish, cod and seal oils, seal skins, and copper ore, amounted in 1883 to $5,875,000. The industries are agriculture, fishing and mining, all confined to the sea coast.

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX. 10

Silver. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George III.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
2.	do	6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
3.	George IV.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
4.	do	Lion Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
5.	do	Lion 6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
6.	do	4 Pence.	925	28	26	.05
7.	William IV.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
8.	Victoria.	4 Pence.	925	28	26	.05
9.	George III.	1 and 2 Pence.	925	7 14	6 12	.01 .02
10.	do	3 Pence.	925	22	20	.04
11.	George IV.	Penny.	925	7	6	.01
12.	do	2 Pence.	925	14	12	.02
13.	do	3 Pence.	925	22	20	.04
14.	Victoria.	4 Pence.	925	28	26	.05
15.	William IV.	6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
16.	George III.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
17.	do	6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
18.	do	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
19.	George IV.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
20.	do	6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
21.	do	6 Pence.	925	43	40	.08
22.	Victoria.	Shilling.	925	87	80	.16
23.	do	3 Pence.	925	22	20	.04

Labrador, a dependency of New Foundland, forms the most easterly part of America. Capital, St. Johns.

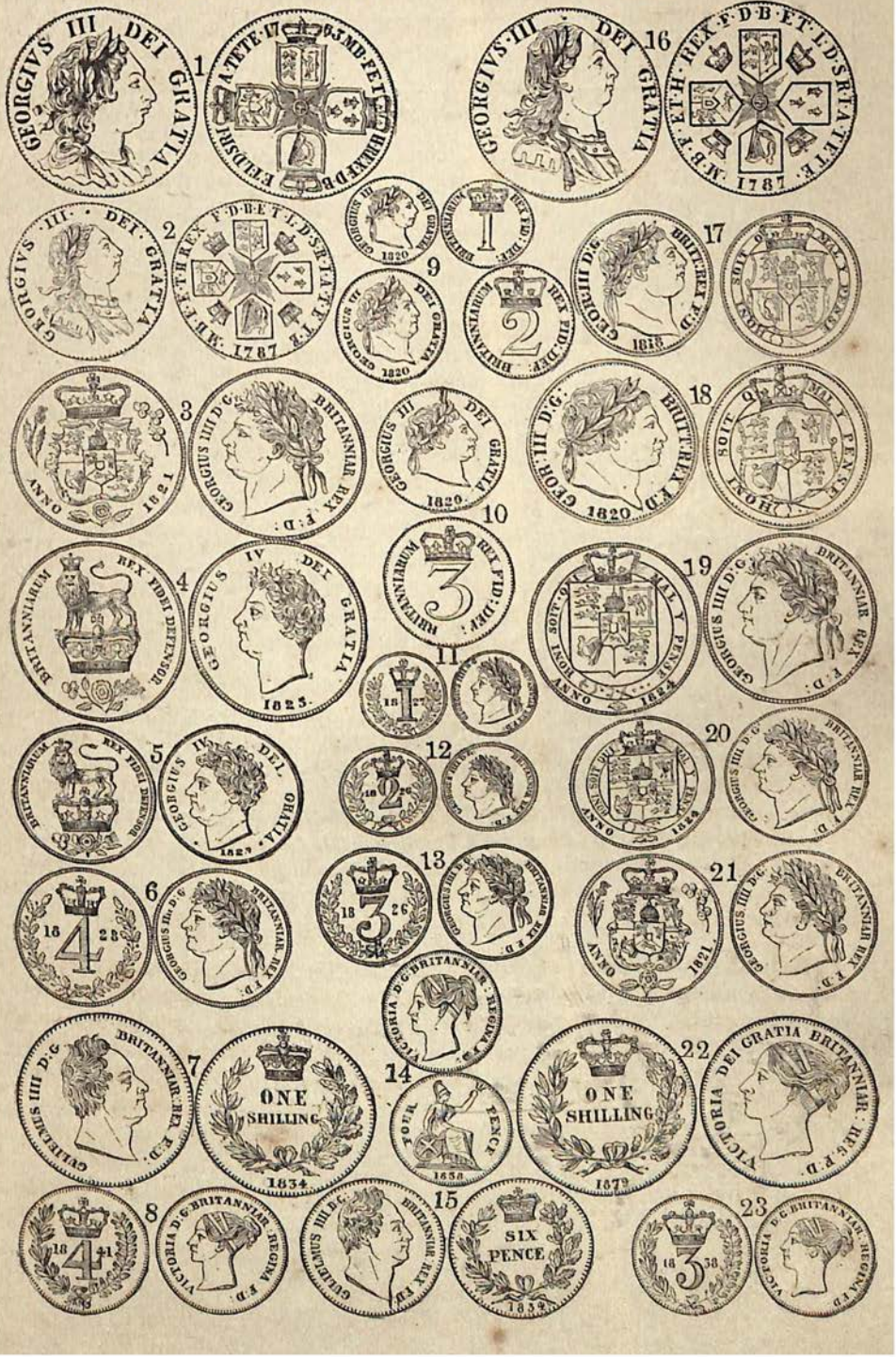
British Guiana includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; situated on the north coast of South America. Area (estimated), 85,000 square miles; population (1882), 257,473. The Corentyn separates it from Dutch Guiana. The chief product is sugar, the finest known, and this forms 92 per cent. of the exports. Coffee, cotton, rum and timber are also produced. Total exports (1882), $16,043,155. There are but two towns of consequence. Georgetown, the capital, and New Amsterdam.

British Honduras, in Central America on the Atlantic Ocean, is bounded north by Yucatan and Mexico, west and south by Guatemala, and east by the Caribbean Sea. Area, 7,562 square miles; population (1881), 27,452, Staple products, mahogany, logwood and other valuable timber; sugar and coffee, fruits and cocoa, india rubber, sarsaparilla and medicinal plants. Total exports (1883), $1,514,345. Capital, Belize.

Austral-Asia comprises a vast number of islands, chiefly in the southern hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The whole of the British colonies in this area, including Fiji (but excluding New Guinea), is estimated to contain 3,082,770 square miles, and about 3,100,000 inhabitants.

Australia, the largest island in the world, forms the main portion of Australasia. It covers an area of 2,944,628 square miles, and its population in 1884, was estimated at 2,296,223. It is a rich grazing country, adapted peculiarily to the raz-

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX.



Silver. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George III.	Crown.	925	436	403	.84
2.	George I.	do	917	463	444	.92
3.	George III.	½ do	925	215	198	.41
4.	George II.	½ do	924	231	213	.44
5.	do	1, 2, 3 and 4 Pence.	Value .01⅞, .03¾, .05⅝ & .07½ cts.			
6.	George IV.	Crown.	926	434	401	.83
7.	George II.	do	925	436	403	.84

ing of sheep, of which in 1882 there were over 71,000,000. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, mercury, tin, zinc, iron and coal. It is divided into five colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. The totals for all Australasia in 1882, stood: Public debt, $496,098,410; revenue $109,555,075; expenditures, $100,284,115; imports $319,221,795; exports, $253,166,675.

New South Wales. Area, about 310,700 square miles; population (1883), 840,614. Rich in agricultural produce and stock of all kinds; sheep alone estimated at 32,000,000. In 1882, 543,596 gallons of wine were manufactured. Of wool, the great staple, 153,351,354 lbs. were exported in 1882. It also furnishes gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, tin, antimony, kerosene, cotton and tobacco. In 1883 the total exports amounted to $83,584,805. At Sidney, the capital, is a Royal Mint. *Norfolk Island*, the home of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn's Island, is under the authorities of New South Wales.

Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia; its coast line extends nearly 700 miles; total area 87,884 square miles. Population (Jan. 1st, 1884), 931,900. It is the principal gold-producing colony of the island, and from the discovery of gold in 1851, to the end of 1883, the amount mined, at $20 per ounce, amounted in value to $1,044,252,500; other minerals, chiefly tin and antimony raised during the same period are estimated at $4,000,000. The sheep in this colony in 1884, numbered 10,800,000, and the wool exported was 56,000,000 lbs. Agriculture and manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Melbourne, the capital, is possessed of a mint and all the public buildings which mark advanced civilization and culture. Ballarat, Sandhurst and Geelong are the other important towns.

South Australia is somewhat of a misnomer, for, since 1863 the boundaries of this colony have included the entire centre of the Australian continent from north to south, comprising an area of 903,690 square miles, with population (on June 1st, 1884) of 307,917, exclusive of aborigines. It is an agricultural and pastoral province; breadstuffs and wool constituting three-fourths of its exports; in 1882 of native-grown wool was exported, 42,000,000 lbs.; of bread stuffs, 242,261 tons, and minerals amounting to $2,105,720. Vine culture and the raising of horses, sheep and cattle are important, and growing pursuits. Mining is actively pushed, copper being the chief mineral; the Moonta, Wallaro and Burra mines being the most extensive. Total exports (1883–84), $25,688,400. Capital, Adelaide.

Queensland has an area of 668,224 square miles, and population in 1883, of 287,475. Its climate is such that the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success, 37,000 tons of sugar were produced in 1883. Exports consist of wool, gold, tin, copper, arrow root, preserved meats, beche-de-mer, rum, sugar and timber, amounting in 1883, to $26,383,040; gold, copper, tin,

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX. 12

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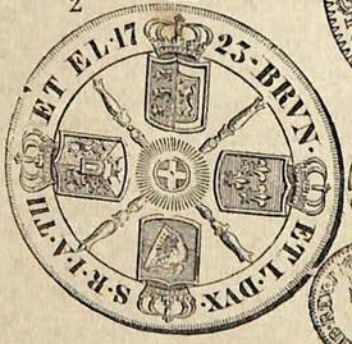


5

Silver.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George II.	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
2.	George I.	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
3.	Anna.	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
4.	William III.	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
5 & 6	George I.	1, 2, 3 & 4 Pence.	920	6½, 13 19½, 26	6, 12 18, 24	.01, .02 .03, .04
7.	George I.	Shilling.	925	86	80	.16
8.	do	½ Crown.	924	232	214	.44
9.	William and Mary.	½ Crown.	924	232	214	.44
10.	do	6 Pence.	924	43	40	.08

lead, quicksilver, antimony and coal mines are in several districts, many of the indigenous plants possess remarkable medicinal properties; the pasturage is of the best. In 1883, there were in the colony 236,154 horses; 4,246,141 cattle; 11,507,475 sheep. Capital, Brisbane.

New Guinea, also called *Papua,* is next to Australia the largest island on the globe. It lies about 80 miles north of Queensland, from which it is separated by Torres Strait, and the area is computed at 303,230 square miles; the inhabitants are aborigines now undergoing missionary treatment. The island was formerly taken possession of in the name of the Queen of England and the government of Queensland, on April 4, 1883.

Western Australia, formerly the "Swan River Settlement," includes all of the continent W. of long. 129° E. Area, 975,824 square miles, mostly covered with heavy growth of rare and valuable timber. In certain districts the vine, olive and fig are cultivated; silk growing is a flourishing industry and there are sections of good wheat-growing soil; magnetic-iron, lead, copper and zinc ores are found in large quantities. The exports are of wool, jarrah timber, lead, copper ore, whale oil, guano, sandalwood, pearls and pearl shells, and they amounted, in 1882, to $2,915,275. Capital, Perth.

New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, is North Island. Area, 45,687 square miles; Middle Island, 57,579 square miles; Stewart's Island, 760 square miles (and only 295 inhabitants), and an adjacent group named the Chatham Islands, containing 377 square miles; these all constitute the colony of New Zealand, with total area of 104,403 square miles, and (in January, 1884), 540,877; every fruit, flower and edible flourishing in Great Britain can here be raised. Some very valuable timbers are peculiar to this island; wool is largely produced; gold has been found in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand exists in Taranaki; coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several sections. Exports, 1883, $35,500,000. Capital, Wellington, in the North Island.

Tasmania, an island off the south end of Australia (in the South Pacific Ocean), separated from it by Bass's Straits, in which are the Furneaux Group and King Island, included in the colony. Area, 26,215 square miles; estimated population (Jan. 1st, 1884), 126,220. The surface is mountainous and covered with forests of large and beautiful woods. Chief products, wool, gold, tin and fruits. Iron-ore exists in most districts, and coal is very generally distributed. Exports (1883), $7,036,045.

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX. 13

Silver. GREAT BRITAIN.

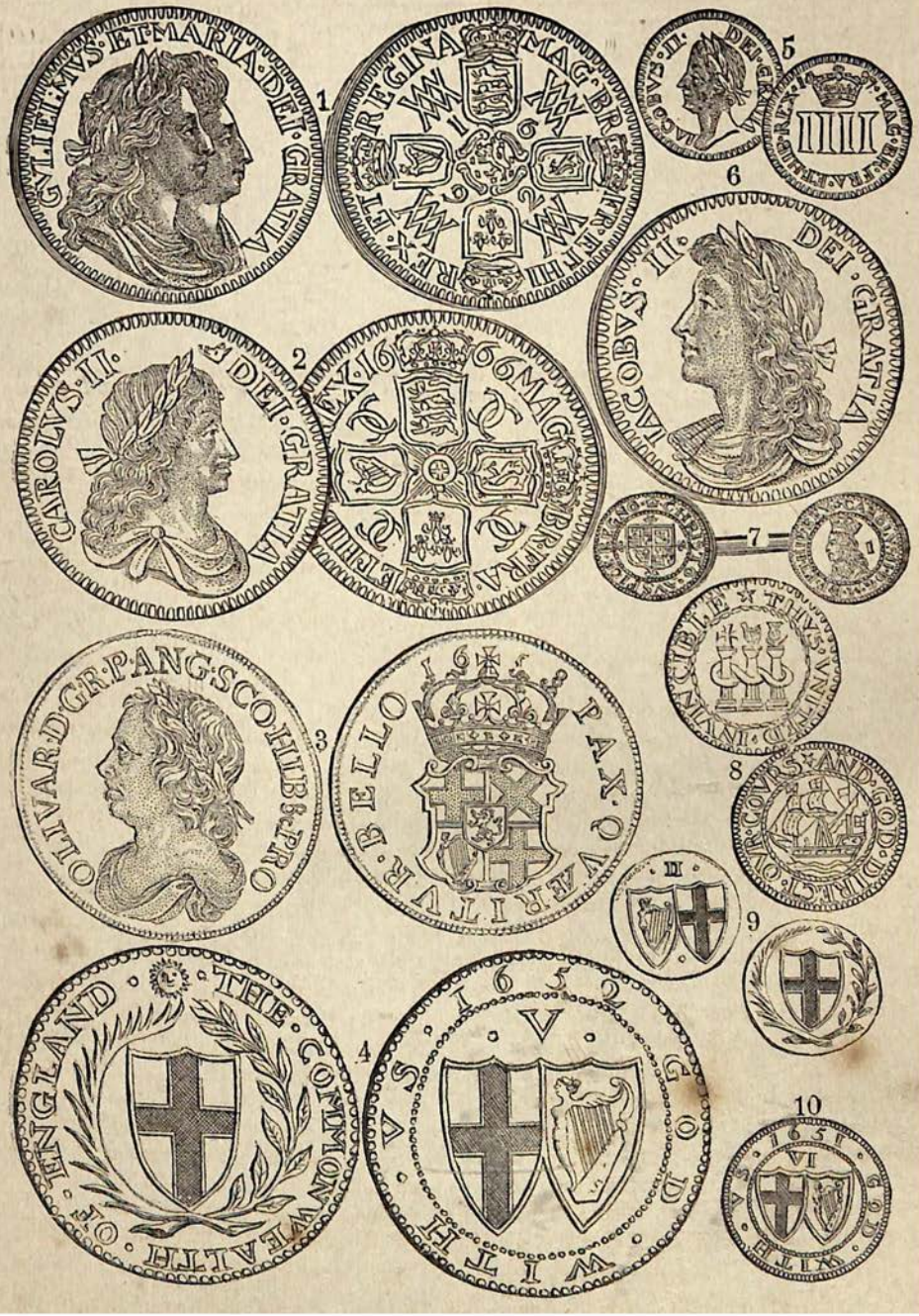
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William and Mary.	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
2.	Charles II.	do	924	464	429	.89
3.	Cromwell.	do	924	464	429	.89
4.	Commonwealth.	do	924	464	429	.89
5.	James II.	4 Pence.	900	32	28	.06
6.	do	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
7.	Charles II.	Penny.	900	8	7	.01½
8.	(Pattern, B, Pillars)	6 Pence,	924	48	44	.09
9.	Commonwealth.	2 Pence.	900	15	13	.02½
10.	do	6 Pence.	924	48	44	.09

Fiji Islands, a group of 225 islands in the South Pacific Ocean. 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, extending 300 miles from east to west, and 240 miles north to south, 80 of which are said to be inhabited. Estimated gross area, 8,034 square miles. All are of volcanic origin, with loft mountains and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land), each about 300 miles in circumference. The island of Rotumah was annexed in 1881. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the breadfruit tree, banana, plantain, cocoanut, sugar-cane and arrowroot. Cotton, sugar, pearl-shells, maize, beche-de-mer, and copra and cocoanut oil are the chief exports, amounting in 1883, to $1,759,990. Population (1883), Europeans, 3,513; natives, 116,000; East Indian and Polynesian laborers, 10,381. Capital, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

British Possessions in the West Indies. The West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, about 1,000, some of them mere rocks, forming an archipelago between North and South America, separating the Caribbean Sea from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. They are divided into four groups: 1, the Bahamas, south east of Florida, extending toward Hayti; 2, the Greater Antilles, between the Bahamas and Central America, comprising Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, with a few neighboring islets; 3, the Lesser Antilles or Caribbe Islands, extending in a crescent from Porto Rico to the mouth of the Orinoco; by some called collectively the Windward islands; by others, and the English government, divided into the Leeward and Windward islands, respectively north and south of latitute 15°; and 4, the group off the coast of Venezuela (the Leeward islands of the Spanish explorers). To Great Britian belongs: the Bahamas, Jamaica, and most of the Lesser Antilles; area, 13,754 square miles; population about 1,250,000. Hayti is independent. Cuba, Porta Rico, and dependences belong to Spain. France owns Guadaloupe, Desirade, Martinique, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, N. part of St. Martin's, all in the Lesser Antilles. Curacoa, Buen Ayre, Oruba, Los Roques, St. Eustatius, Saba and S. part St. Martin's (Lesser Antilles), are possessions of Holland. St. John's, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz (Virgin Islands) are under Denmark. St. Bartholomew (Lesser Antilles) is ruled by Sweden; and Margarita, Tortuga and a few more off Venezuela, belong to that country. The total area is 98,554, with population of 4,222,297. The total exports, in 1881, amounted to $28,928,620.

Jamaica (aboriginally *Xaymaca*, or Land of Wood and Water) lies in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba. Area, 4,193 square miles; population (1881), 580,804; most of the staple products of the tropics are raised.

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX. 14



Silver. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Charles I.	Oxford Crown.	915	465	429	.89
2.	do	Siege Crown.	900	460	414	.86
3.	do	Oxford 20 Shillings.	924	1860	1717	3.56
4.	James I.	½ Shilling.	920	46	42	.08
5.	Charles I.	Sixpence.	900	46	42	.08
6.	James I.	Shilling.	925	92	85	.17
7.	do	do	92	92	85	.17
8.	do	Penny.	900	8	7	.04
9.	do	Half Penny.	900	4	3	.01
10.	do	½ Groat.	900	15	13	.03

Exports: sugar, rum, coffee, fruit, pimento, dye and other woods, amounting in 1882, to $7,745,240. Kingston, the largest port and town, is the capital. Turks and Caicos (Cayos or Keys), part of the Bahama group, annexed to Jamaica in 1873, from which the principal island, Grand Turk, is 430 miles distant. They have an area of about 223 square miles, population (1881), 4,776.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the W. I. Islands. Area, 1,754 square miles; population (1881), 153,128; the best harbor in the West Indies; an asphalte lake, 90 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, contains a seemingly inexhaustible supply of that article. Products: sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoanuts, pitch, various woods and choicest fruits; coal is found in Manzanilla. Exports (1883), $13,433,350. Chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain."

The Leeward Islands, those under British authority, are Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica and the Virgin Islands, forming part of the group of the Lesser Antilles. These six, previously separate colonies, were formed into one in 1871. The Federal colony contains about 119,546 inhabitants; the revenue is $578,320. *Antigua* is the most important of the confederation. Area, about 108 square miles; population (1881), 34,000. Exports: molasses, rum, sugar, tamarinds, arrowroot and cotton, amounting in 1883, to $1,113,380. Principal town, St. John. *Barbuda* is 30 miles north of Antigua, and a dependency thereof. Area, 75 square miles, population 900. Flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper and tobacco.

Monserrat, 27 miles south-west of Antigua. Area, 47 square miles. Two-thirds of this island are mountainous and barren; the rest is well cultivated. Exports (1883), $157,470. *St. Christopher's*, popularly called St. Kitts, about 46 miles west of Antigua. Area, 68 square miles; population (1881), 41,000; sulphur is found in its mountains; sugar, rum and molasses are the only productions. Exports (1883), $1,161,335. *Nevis*, which is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea, has an area of 45 square miles. *Anguilla* (or Little Snake) is about 60 miles north-east of St. Kitts, of which it is a dependence. Area, 35 square miles; population, 100 whites, 2,673 blacks; salt and phosphate of lime, cattle and garden stock are the only productions. *Dominica*, or *Dominique*, the largest island of the confederation, 95 miles south of Antigua, has area of 290 square miles, and population in 1881, of 28,211. Principal productions: sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime juice, fruit, and cabinet woods. Exports (1883), $316,420. *The Vir-*

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX. 15

Silver. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Charles II.	Half Crown.	924	232	214	.44
2.	George II.	Six Pence.	900	46	42	.08
3.	Charles II.	Four Pence.	900	32	28	.06
4.	George IV.	Half Crown.	925	218	201	.37
5.	George III.	Crown.	925	435	403	.75
6.	William IV.	Three Pence.	925	22	20	.04
7.	Charles II.	Penny.	900	8	7	.01½
8.	Charles II.	Two Pence.	900	15	13	.02½
9.	Charles II.	Three Pence.	924	24	22	.04½
10.	William IV.	Four Pence.	925	28	26	.05
11.	Charles II.	Shilling.	925	86	80	.16
12.	George II.	Shilling.	924	96	85	.17
13.	George III.	Half Crown.	925	231	213	.40
14.	George IV.	Crown.	925	435	403	.75

gin Islands; of these belonging to Great Britain, *Tortola* is the largest; then *Virgin Gorda*, and next *Anegada*. Total area, 64 square miles. They furnish good pasturage for cows, sheep and goats; sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. Exports (1883), $61,635.

SILVER. GREAT BRITAIN. PLATE 19.

A general description of the coins upon Plate 19, is all that will be necessary; they are given here as types only of coinages under the early rulers of Great Britain: HENRY VII, from 1509 to 1547, tampered with the coins of his Kingdom, and so outrageously debased them that they are rated from half their face value to nothing. RICHARD III, from 1483 to 1485. The coins of this King are very rare. His standard was 11 oz., 2 pennyweights fine silver and 18 pennyweights alloy. HENRY VII, from 1485 to 1509. His coinage was in the same proportion as that of Richard III. EDWARD IV, from 1461 to 1483. Several changes in the coinage took place during this reign, and the pound sterling was debased 25 per cent. HENRY VI, from 1422 to 1461. His standard was the same as that of Richard III. HENRY IV, from 1399 to 1413. He debased the pound sterling 20 per cent. RICHARD II, from 1377 to 1399. This king kept his standard at 11 oz., 2 pennyweights fine silver and 18 pennyweights alloy. His money is very rare. HENRY V, from 1413 to 1422, the standard of Richard III. EDWARD I, II or III, from 1273 to 1377. All these Kings indulged in more or less variation in the value of their money. HENRY I, from 1100 to 1135, or of Stephen; authorities differ. ROBERT, EARL OF GLOUCESTER, about same date as Henry I and Stephen. STEPHEN from 1135 to 1154. History records that this King greatly debased his coin. WILLIAM I, from 1066 to 1087. This "WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR," coined noined nothing but the penny of mixed silver and standard as followed by Richard III. HENRY I, from 1100 to 1135. Whatever changes this ruler is known to have made in his money was in favor of honesty and the people. Of course these coins are all excessively rare, and command high prices from collectors. It would be useless to give their *money* value at this date.

ENGLISH "MONEY OF NECESSITY" AND "SIEGE PIECES."

During the reign of Charles I of England, the ill fortunes of that King obliged him to melt for coin even his own and the plate of the colleges; and about 1644–45, he was so driven for the "sinews of war," and so destitute of the means for minting money, that irregular pieces cut direct from the plate

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX.

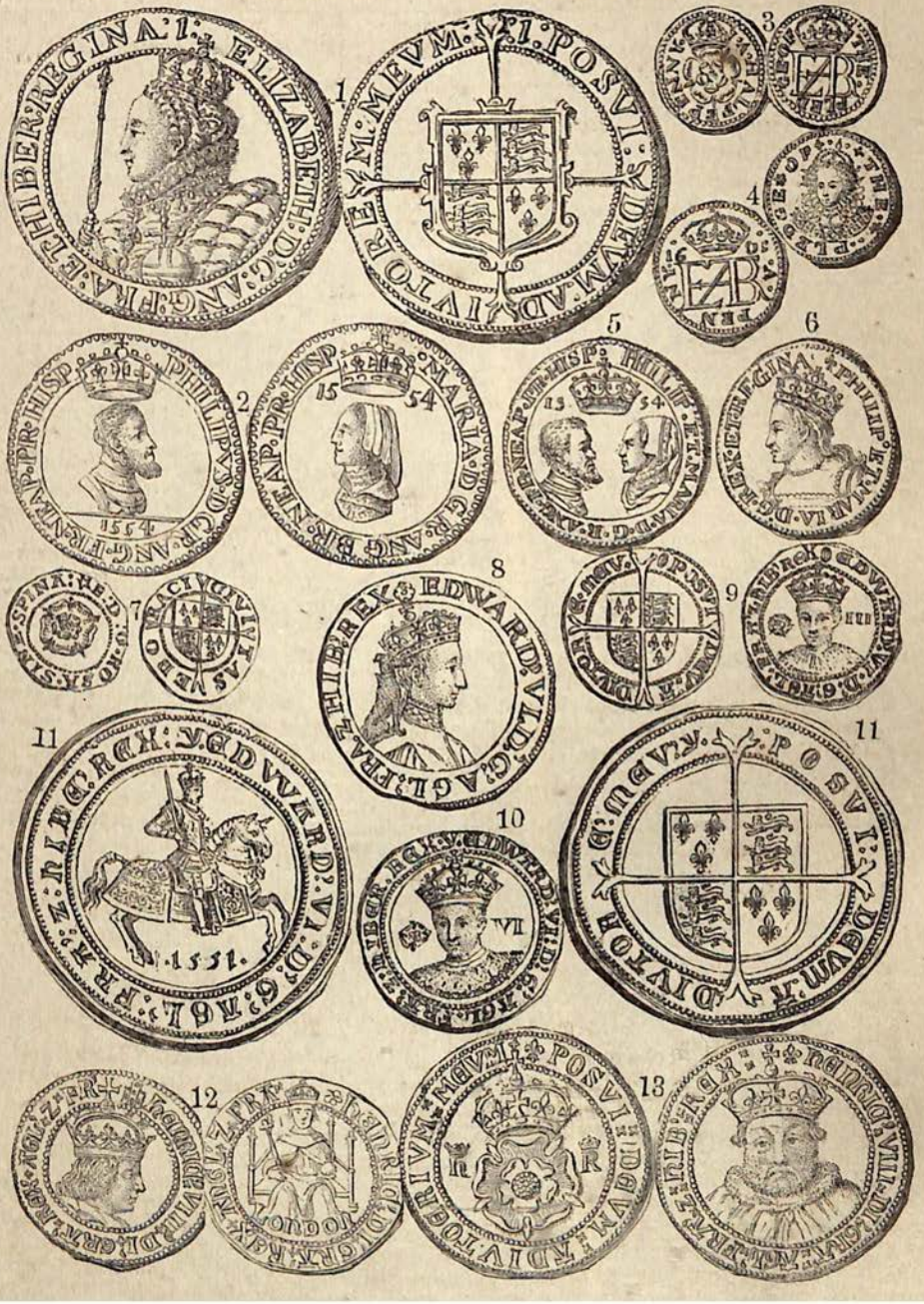
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Elizabeth	Crown.	924	464	429	.89
2.	Philip and Mary.	½ Crown.	916	240	224	.46
3.	Elizabeth.	½ Penny.	900	4	3	.01
4.	Elizabeth.	Penny.	900	8	7	.02
5.	Philip and Mary.	Shilling.	924	96	85	.17
6.	do	½ Shilling.	920	48	42	.08
7.	do	¼ Penny.	920	4	3	.01
8.	Edward VI.	Testoon.	The gold and silver of Henry			
9.	do	¼ Shilling.	VIII., and his son Edward			
10.	do	½ Shilling.	VI., were so debased as to			
11.	do	Crown.	render it impossible to learn			
12.	Henry VIII.	Groat.	or estimate their weight, fine-			
13.	do	12 Penny Piece	ness and value.			

contributed by his partisans were stamped in a rude manner by them and himself, and issued with numerals indicating the value by the weight of metal they contained. Many writers have ignored this "circulating medium" on account of the silence in regard thereto maintained by contemporary documents; but lately discovered evidence proves that it did exist. In the newspaper of that time, *The Kingdom's Faithful and Impartial Scout*, dated February 5th, 1648, is an item regarding some of this money found on a royalist prisoner by the Republicans, which describes it exactly: The "siege money" is distinguished from the "necessity coinage" by the letters O. B. S. for "Obssessa" (besieged) generally found on the true pieces. Some of this irregular coinage was struck at Dublin, known as the "Inchinguin money;" it can easily be identified on plate. Nos. 2 and 14 are pieces struck at Scarborough Castle; No. 13 has upon it an unknown castle and the words *Caroli Fortuna Resurgam;* No. 6 shows the castle of Pontefract, and bears the O. B. C. mark of the siege piece; No. 2 is a crown piece struck at the Castle of Dublin; No. 9 is a coinage of Dublin Castle, also with only the numerals denoting the pennyweights and grains, with no other device or legend; No. 12 is a crown piece, the "V. S." indicating five shillings, and bearing these marks alone; Nos. 4 and 7 are pieces rudely struck upon hastily cut squares of plate, stamped with their money value and rude representations of what is believed to be Colchester Castle. These pieces form an interesting page in the history of modern coinage, and hence are here presented.

FOREIGN "OBSIDIONAL" MONEY.

Money of analogous character to that of the civil war times of Charles I of England has been issued in other countries. It is merely mentioned here without illustration. In 1598 Charles, Duke of Sundermania, during the war with Sigismund III, King of Poland, issued "necessity" or "siege" money, in gold and silver. John Frederic, the Elector, while besieged in Leipsig, 1547, by Duke Maurice of Saxony, was obliged to strike obsidional gold, and Gustavus I of Sweden, after his escape from imprisonment by Christian II of Denmark, struck copper money of the same character. Archduke Ferdinand of Hungary, resorted to like means when besieged in Vienna, by the Turks in 1529. The French fortress town of Landau, besieged in 1702, and Osnaburg, Bavaria, in 1633, likewise struck such coin. Frequently the obsidional money was of base metal; in such cases, like the Gun money of James II of England; they bore the values that belong to gold or silver. On some of these pieces were the words: *Extremum subsidium*, the last resource. So far as known these

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX.



GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX.

HENRY VIII.

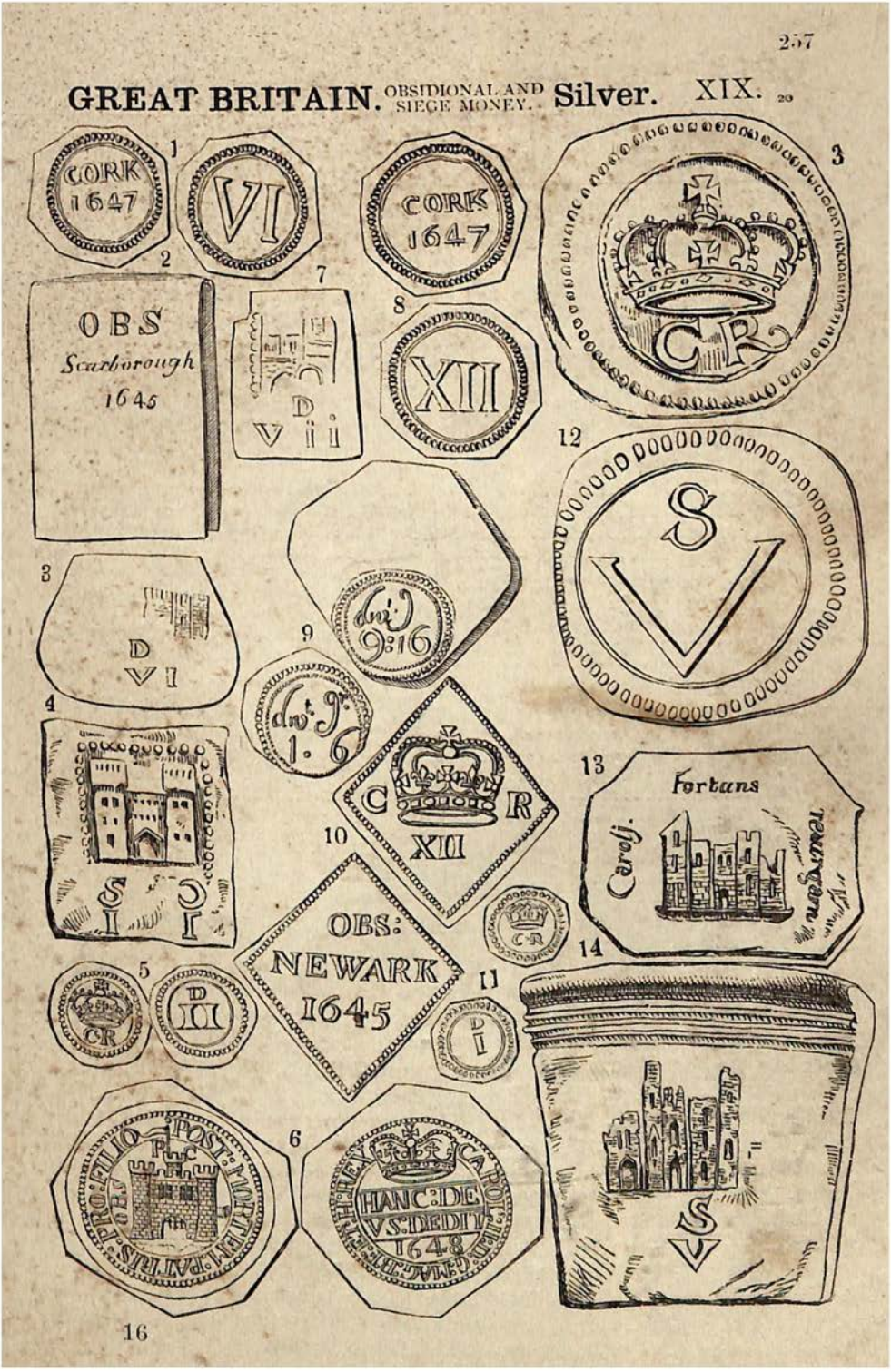
RICHARD III. HENRY VII.

EDWARD IV. HEN. VI.

HEN. IV. RICHARD II. HEN. V. EDW. III or III.

HENRY Bp. ROBERT. STEPHEN. WILLIAM I. HENRY I.

GREAT BRITAIN. OBSIDIONAL AND SIEGE MONEY. Silver. XIX.



Silver Tokens. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George III.	Dollar.	896	418	376	.78
2.	do	6 Shillings.	897	415	374	.78
3.	do	3 Shillings.	897	226	205	.42
4.	do	do	896	228	205	.42
5.	do	30 Pence.	896	191	172	.36
6.	do	3 Shillings.	896	198	178	.37
7.	do	6 Pence.	845	28	23	.05
8.	do	5 Pence.	897	31	26	.05

substitutes for coin were first issued by Francis I early in the fifteenth century, when engaged in his Italian wars. The most common of the Siege pieces, with their date of issue, are:

Pavia.....1524
Cremona.....1526
Vienna.....1529
Alemaer, Harlem, Kampen and Middleburg.....1573
Leyden.....1574
Gironne, Perpignan and Vichy...1641
Aire.....1641–1710
Barcelona.....1641, 1808–14
Carlisle, Colchester, Beeston Castle and Scarborough, (Eng.)..1645
Catalonia.....1645
Newark, (England).....1646
Pontefract Castle, (England)....1648
Geneva.....1654
St. Venant.....1657
Strasburg.....1687, 1814
Bouchain.....1702–10
Landau.....1702–11
Lille.....1708
Tournay.....1709
Quesnoy.....1712
Egypt.....1798–1801
Malta.....1799
Cisalpine Republic.....1800–02
Mantua.....1802
Italian Republic.....1802–05
Kingdom of Italy.....1805–14
Irvin and Turin.....1808–09
Rome.....1809
Isles of France.....1810
Baden.....1808
Utrecht.....1812
Dantzic, Walcheren, Cattaro (Albania), Zara (Dalmatia), Genoa and Venice.....1813
Anvers and Palma Nova.....1814
Cracrow (bearing portrait of Napoleon).....1829

Without dates there are pieces struck in Bearn, Flanders, Lyons, Navarre, and St. Domingo.

The Windward Islands, of the Lesser Antilles, under authority of England are: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, *St. Lucia,* and their dependencies, with about 285,000 inhabitants. *Barbados,* the most westward of the West India Islands has, of area, 166 square miles; population (1881), 171,860. Products: sugar, molasses and rum. It is the residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and the head-quarters of England's forces in the West Indies. Capital, Bridgetown. *St. Vincent;* 90 miles west of Barbados; area, 132 square miles; population (1881), 40,548. Products: sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Exports (1883), $833,750. *Grenada* (and the Grenadines). Grenada is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles south south-west of St. Vincent and 100 miles south-west of Barbados. Area, 120 square miles; population (including the Grenadines), in 1881, was 42,400. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and named Ascension. The soil is very fertile. Products: cocoa, cotton, spices, sugar, rum, coffee and fruits. Large numbers of turtle are caught and exported, and whales abound. Exports (1883), $966,620. The *Grenadines* are a chain of small islands between Granada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are in-

GREAT BRITAIN. BANK TOKENS. Silver. XIX. 21

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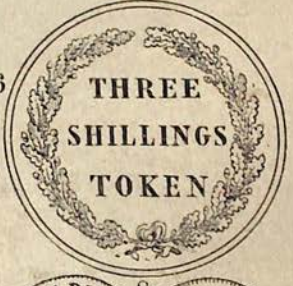

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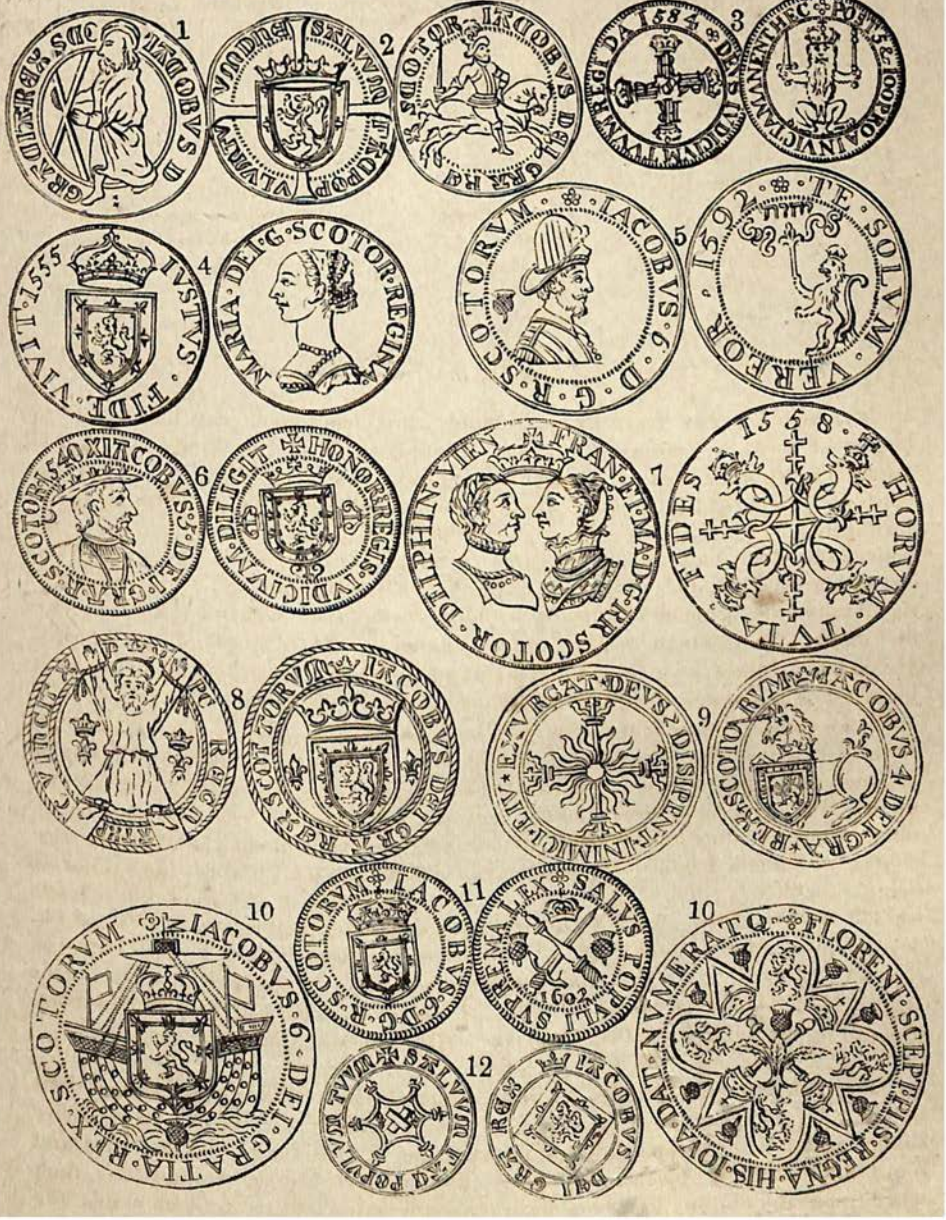
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	James I.	St. Andrew.				
2.	James IV.	Rider.				
3.	do	½ Lion.	The weight, fineness, and value of these coins cannot be determined. The pieces are invaluable to collectors on account of their rarity.			
4.	do	Crown.				
5.	James VI.	Lion.				
6.	James V.	Bonnet Piece.				
7.	Mary.	Dauphin.				
8.	James II.	"St. Andrew" Gold Penny.				
9.	James IV.	Unicorn.				
10.	James VI.	Noble.				
11.	James II.	Lion.				
12.	James II.	½ Lion.				

cluded) comprising an rea of 13 square miles ; producing roots and live stock ; the largest of them is Carriacou. *Tobago*, most southerly of the Windward group, is about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18½ miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles south south-west of Barbados. Area, 114 square miles ; population (1881), 18,051. Two-thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests, comprising many varieties of hardwood and ornamental trees. Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts are the staples of trade. Exports (1883), $240,180. *St. Lucia*, largest of the Windwards, is about 90 miles west, north-west of Barbados, and 25 miles north of St. Vincent. Area, 250 square miles, and population in 1884, of 40,532. Exports (1883), $1,069,115. *Bahamas*, a chain of about 20 inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′, N. latitude and 72° 40′—75° 5′ W. longitude, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1881, of 43,521. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital Nassau), St. Salvador, Great Abaco, Great Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Harbour Island, Great Inagua, and Andros Islands. Exports : salt, sponges, pine-apples, tomatoes and oranges, amounting annually to about $750,000. The *Bermudas*, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 300 small islands (only 15 or 16 being inhabited), situate in the west of Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 20′ N. latitude and 64° 33′ W. longitude. Area, about 41 square miles and population, in 1883, of 14,667, exclusive of army and navy. The nearest point of main land is Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, U. S. A. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British North American squadron refits. Products: onions, potatoes and arrowroot, fish and turtles. Exports (1883), $50,000. Hamilton is the principal town.

British Possessions in Africa. *Cape Colony.* The Cape of Good Hope is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of Africa, but the extensive colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south, and is bounded by the west degree of longitude 22° by the Orange River, from which point the limiting line runs north-eastward across that river. Including the adjoining territories in the "Transkei," it reaches in S. latitude from 28° to 34° 50′, and in E. longitude from 16° 25′ to 29°. The area, including Transkei and Griqualand west is 211,741 square miles; the estimated population is: Colony (limits as they existed in 1875), 811,450; Griqualand west (annexed in 1880), 49,101; Transkei (portion formally annexed), 58,623; Griqualand east (annexed), 75,352; Transkei (portion not formally annexed), 25,592; Tembuland (not yet formally annexed), 98,-

GREAT BRITAIN. SCOTLAND. Gold. XIX. 23



Silver. GREAT BRITAIN. SCOTLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Alexander I, (No. 1107,)	unknown by name.				
2.	James I, (1424.)	Groat.	900	60		
3.	Robert Bruce, (1306.)	Farthing.	920	4½		
4.	David Bruce, (1329)	Groat.	800	61		
5.	John Baliol, (1292.)	Penny.	920	22½		
*6.	Alexander III, (1249.)	Half Penny.	920	11		
7.	Robert III, (1390.)	Groat.		50		
8.	James V, (1514.)	Half Groat.	916	30		
9.	do	Groat.	916	50		
10.	Mary Queen of Scotts, (1544.)	Testoon.	900	147		
11.	do do do	Half Testoon.	900	73		
12.	do do do	Testoon.	900	143		
13.	James VI, (1578.)	Half-mark.				
14.	do	Testoon.	916	118		
15.	do	Noble.	925	54		
16.	do	Two-pence.	925	15		
17.	do	Testoon.	925	157		
18.	do	XL Shilling Piece.	925	98		
19.	William, (1697.)	5 Shilling Piece.				
20.	Charles II. (1677.)	Half-quarter Piece.	14	14		
21.	Anne, (1706.)	5 Shilling Piece.				

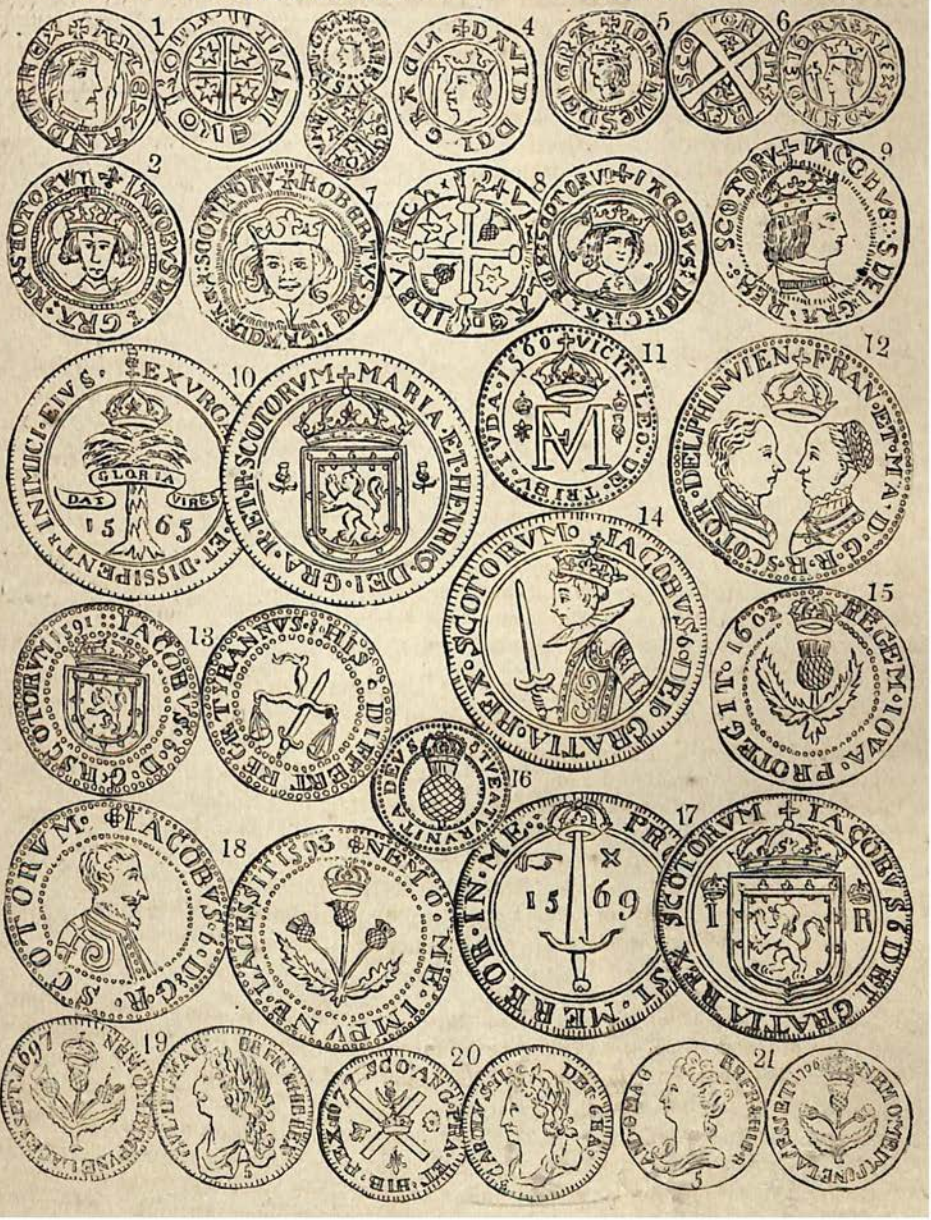
*In this reign was first coined the Half-Penny. This plate exhibits a variety of Coins of Scotland. Their money value is now of no importance. To collectors they represent different sums according to rarity. The piece No. 1, Alexander, is extremely valuable for such reason.

530. Estimated total (1884), 1,129,648. The inhabitants of Cape Colony proper are chiefly employed in the production of wool and wine, the rearing of horses, sheep, cattle and ostriches, and the culture of wheat, barley, oats, etc. The mines yield copper, manganese, coal and diamonds. Principal towns: Capetown (the capital), Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Alfred, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth, Simons' Town, Knysna, Plettenbergs Bay, and Port St. Johns. Exports (1883), $22,044,140. The *Trankeian territories* stretch from the Kei to Natal, and are bounded on the north by the lofty Quathlamba Mountains. The following territories are either formally annexed to the Cape Colony, or subject to control of its authorities: *Griqualand East*, *Fingoland* and the *Idutywa Reserve*, *Gealekaland* and *Tembuland*, *Port of St. John's* and *Walfish Bay*.

Natal. This colony lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, the Drakensberg Mountains forming its western boundary, separating it from the territory of the Cape Colony and the Orange River Free State. Area, 18,750 square miles, with seaboard of over 200 miles; population, whites, natives and Coolies, in 1883, was 418,731. It has only one harbor on its coast, Durban, or Port Natal. Products: sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, cotton, fruits and grains; sheep, horses and cattle are reared in large numbers; the minerals are coal and lime; large forests of valuable timber abound. Exports: wool, sugar, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and ostrich feathers, amounting in 1883, to Great Britain alone, to $3,465,585. Pietermaritzburg is the capital.

British West African Settlements consist of Sierra Leone and the settlements on the Gambia.

GREAT BRITAIN. SCOTLAND. Silver. XIX. 24



GREAT BRITAIN.

Sierra Leone comprises the peninsula of that name, Sherboro Island, with some contiguous tracts and territory on the sea coast extending to, and including Mannah, which adjoins the Republic of Liberia and the Isles de Los, the whole situated between 7° 20′—8° 40′ N. latitude, and 12° 20′—13° 20′ W. longitude, embracing an area of over 600 square miles, with a population, in 1881, of 60,546, of whom only 163 were resident whites; tropical fruits and plants grow luxuriantly; coffee and cocoa have been introduced by the British. Exports: bennie seed, cocoanuts, ginger, groundnuts, india-rubber, gum copal, hides, palm oil, palm kernels, and cola nuts, amounting in 1882, to $2,100,065. Capital, Freetown. *Gambia*, this settlement consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, The Ceded Mill, and McCarthy's Island. Area 21 square miles; population (1881), 14,150, of whom only 105 were whites; rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet, called Kous, are produced in the country along the Gambia River, but not sufficient for export. The principal exports are wax, hides and groundnuts.

Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 40′ W. to 1° 10′ E. of Greenwich, extending inland to an average distance of 50 miles, including an area of about 16,620 square miles and a population of over 520,000. The oil-palm grows on this coast in great profusion. Exports: gold, ivory, gum copal, monkey skins, palm kernels and oil; these are sent principally to England. The chief forts and settlements are Cape Coast, Castle, Elmina, Axim, Dixcove and Accra, the capital. Value of exports in 1882, $1,700,095. *Lagos* is an island and port on the Slave Coast, embracing also the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between 2° 50′ and 4° 30′ E. longitude. It was permanently occupied to effect the complete suppression of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin, and to develop its important trade in palm kernels and oil, lead ore, indigo and canewood. Lagos is the principal town; population in 1881 was 75,270, of whom only 94 were whites. Exports (1881), $2,300,035.

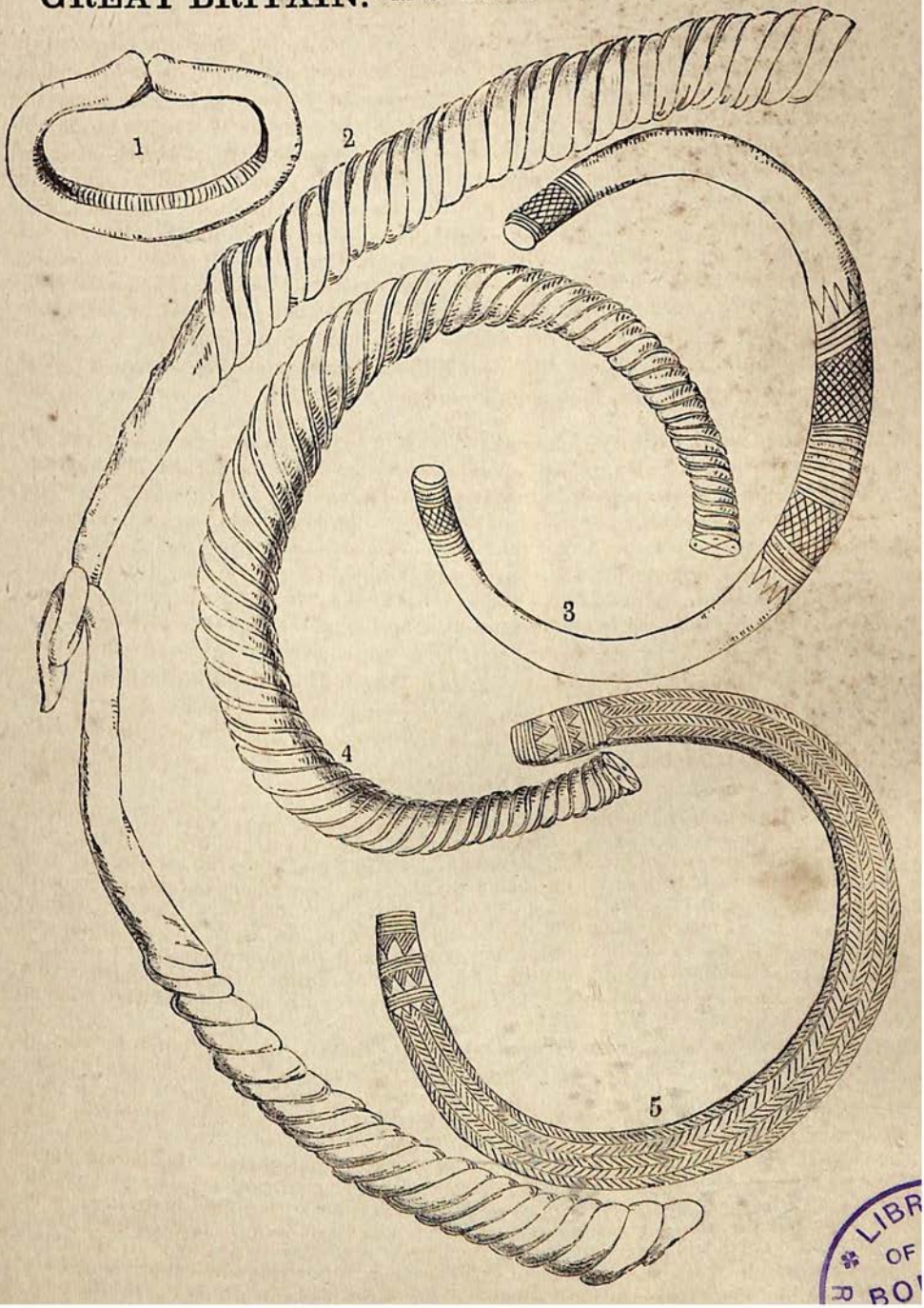
RING-MONEY.

That personal ornaments, made of the precious metals, were of a certain standard weight and passed current as *money* is certainly proved by Holy Writ. In the 24th chapter and 22d verse of Genesis, Abraham's servant, meeting Rebecca at the well, "took a golden ear-ring of half a shekel weight, and two-bracelets for her hands of ten *shekels* weight of gold" and gave them to the damsel who "was very fair to look upon." Hieroglyphic sculptures of ancient Egypt also show the weighing and recording of rings, evidently passing as payment, and pictured records of past ages, relating to other nations fully sustain the opinions of numismatists, in contradiction to the dissent of certain savants, that rings of different size and metals were current money.

From the far East, to the West and North, the ring-money found its way at an early age, and Cæsar in his *Commentaries*, speaking of the money of Britain, says "they use, instead of money, rings adjusted to a certain weight," though they then had money both of bronze and gold in circulation; this related to the century preceding the Christian Era.

In Ireland the ring-money was current for years later than the period mentioned, and in Sweden and Norway it still existed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. As most of the specimens now in collections were found in Ireland, it is probable that the use of ring-money was much more common in that country than in Britain, and its similarity to actual coinage is rendered more striking from its careful adjustment to special weight. There are small rings of exactly one-half pennyweight and so on through almost every intermediate grade up to thirteen ounces, seven pennyweight, some even containing fractional thirds, small change, as it were; a perfect money system.

GREAT BRITAIN. "RING" MONEY. XIX. 25



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GREAT BRITAIN.

The second plate illustrates different varieties of the ring-money, gold, of Ireland. The earliest were little more than pieces of wire bent round, and plain at first, the ends were later flattened or shaped into various forms, with rude attempts at ornamentation, the progress of which can easily be traced by the specimens presented. No. 10 is of cast brass, as is No. 9 also, with the rings treble joined; in No. 8 the brass rings are looped one within the other for convenience in carrying; these baser metal rings have been found in vast quantities. No. 5, which was found in a bog in County Galway, Ireland, is of gold weighing fifteen ounces, and is worth $300. No. 7 is also of Irish production, and contains 75 dollars worth of gold.

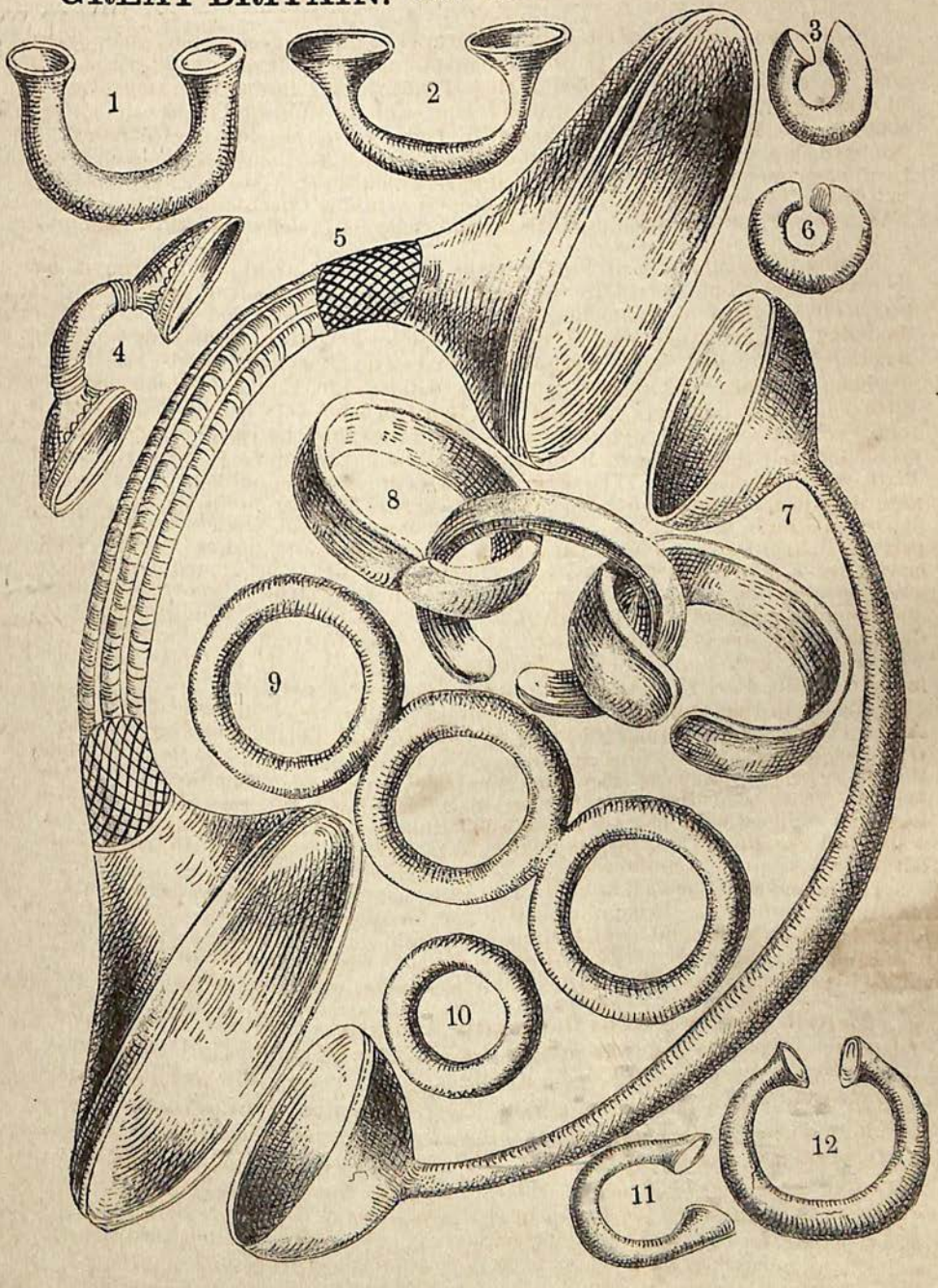
From the small circle of bent wire the fashion and weight of the ring-money increased, and people, especially the Gallic warriors carried their fortunes upon their persons in the shape of ornaments, but always having a fixed and standard weight rendering it transferable as actual money. The torque, worn around the neck, was generally of pure gold and sometimes weighed as much as five pounds. In 1700 a specimen was unearthed at Pattingham, in Staffordshire, England, which contained three pounds two ounces of fine gold, was four feet long, very bright, and so flexible that it could be wrapped round the arm like a rope, and be easily extended to its original form; the bend which formed a hook at each end, as shown in No. 2 of Plate, served to fasten it. The other specimens are also of pure gold and probably needed no fastening, their extreme ductility causing them to retain the shape when placed on a limb, as is still the case with the bracelets and anklets worn in some parts of British India. The illustration No. 1 is of a bronze torque, found in Somersetshire, England; it weighs two pounds, and is an exact reproduction of the gold ones mentioned. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 are copies of other relics, discovered in 1832, and though they were soon melted and recoined into modern English money yet drawings were made from them and are here given on a reduced scale. No. 4 weighed 4lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwts. 11.66 grains; No. 3, 1lb. 4 oz. 15 dwts. 13.47 grains, and No. 5, 1lb. 4 oz. 13 dwts. 10.47 grains.

The use of ring-money is still prevalent in Africa, the Foulah-jolaf and other African tribes still bringing gold-ring money to Sierra Leone, and as a proof that the precious metal is only thus shaped to give to it a monetary character, it is a fact that these people never use rings for ornament. Ring-money has also, within the last few years been dug up in Ceylon; it is formed of a flat wire, doubled into a loop, and stamped with inscriptions such as "Sultan Ali Aadil Shah, struck at Lari, a stamped Daugh." This prince reigned A. D. 1659, and "daugh" is the denomination of a coin of his country.

In Ireland silver as well as gold ring-money has been found, some being marked for division in halves. It is probable that the far greater extent of the use of this form of coinage in Ireland, over Britain, arose from the fact that the former country maintained its independence long after the Romans had subjugated Britain and recoined every form of metallic currency into the money of Rome.

British Possessions in the South Atlantic. *Ascension* is an isolated island, of volcanic origin, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 7° 55′ S. latitude, and 14° 25′ 5″ W. longitude. Area, 35 square miles. The English took possession of it in 1815. It now has a steam factory, naval and victualling yards, coaling depot and hospitals; game abounds and where the soil is cultivated, the yield is plentiful. In October, 1883, the population consisted of 89 officers, seaman and Krooman. Exports: turtles and birds' eggs. *Falkland Islands.* These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, and consist of *East Falkland* (area 2,700 square miles); *West Falkland* (2,000 square miles), and about 100 small islets, rocks and sandbanks, comprising in the aggregate 4,740 square miles, and a population in 1881, of 1,543. Exports: oil, hides, tallow, seal skins and wool. *South Georgia,* an island 800 miles E. S. E. of the

GREAT BRITAIN. "RING" MONEY. XIX. 26



Gold. GREAT BRITAIN. EAST INDIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1		Mohur.	916	180	165	$7.10
2.		do	913	181	164½	7.08
3.		2 Pagodas,	917	90	82½	3.54
4.	All	½ Mohur.	915	102	93	4.00
5.	struck	Rupee	987	191	189¾	8.16
6.	by	½ Rupee	911	89	81	3.48
7.	the	5 do	916	60	54¾	2.35
8.	East India	10 do	916	120	110	4.73
9.	Company	Mohur	916	180	164½	7.08
10.	during	Pagoda.	917	45	41	1.76
11.	different periods.	Mohur.	916	182	166	7.14
12.		do	915	204	186	8.00
13.		Rupee	984	165	162	6.97
14.		½ Rupee.	919	90	83	3.57
15.		Rupee.	914	179	163	7.02

GREAT BRITAIN, EAST INDIA. Silver. XIX. 26½

Falkland group, with an area of 1,570 square miles and several other small uninhabited islands, are comprised within this colony. Exports to Great Britain (in 1883), $422,465.

St. Helena, probably the most familiar of all the solitary islands of the world, is in the South Atlantic, 850 miles from the nearest land, Isle of Ascension, in 15° 55′ S. latitude and 5° 42′ W. longitude. Its area is 47 square miles; population (1881), 5,059. It is frequented by ships for water and fresh provisions. The chief town is Jamestown. Exports to Great Britain (1883), $7,775.

British Possessions in Europe. *Malta,* an island in the Mediterranean Sea, comprising, with *Guzo* (an adjoining island), an area of 117 square miles It has one of the finest harbors in the world, an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. Products: Corn, cotton, oranges and potatoes; also much live stock. Total population (1881), 147,209, exclusive of British troops and their families. Exports to England (1883), $107,050.

Gibraltar, a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length, ¾ of a mile in average breadth, and greatest elevation 1,439 feet, near the southern extremity of Spain, at the enterance of the Mediterranean, everywhere fortified, connected on the north by a low isthmus with Andalusia. It is a free port and about 4,000 vessels call there annually. Total population 1881 (including 5,610 military), 23,991. Exports to Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN. EAST INDIA. Gold. XIX. 27

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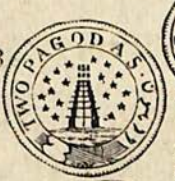

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No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Victoria.	½ Pagoda.	900	328	295	.61
2.	do	¼ do	900	163	146	.30
3.	do	5 Fanams.	898	71	63	.13
4.	do	2 do	899	28	25	.05
5.	Ceylon Government.	48 Stivers.	884	131	115	.23
6.	Victoria.	1 Rupee.	919	179	164	.34
7.	do	⅛ do	919	22	20	.04
8.	Ceylon Government.	24 Stivers.	884	70	62	.13
9.	Victoria.	2 Annas.	925	22	20	.04
10.	do	¼ Rupee.	919	45	41	.08
11.	William IV.	¼ do	918	44	40	.08
12.	do	½ do	916	89	82	.17
13.	do	1 do	919	179	164	.34
14.	George IV.	Rix Dollar.	900	139	125	.26
15.	Ceylon Government.	96 Stivers.	884	262	233	.48
16.	Victoria.	½ Rupee.	919	90	83	.17

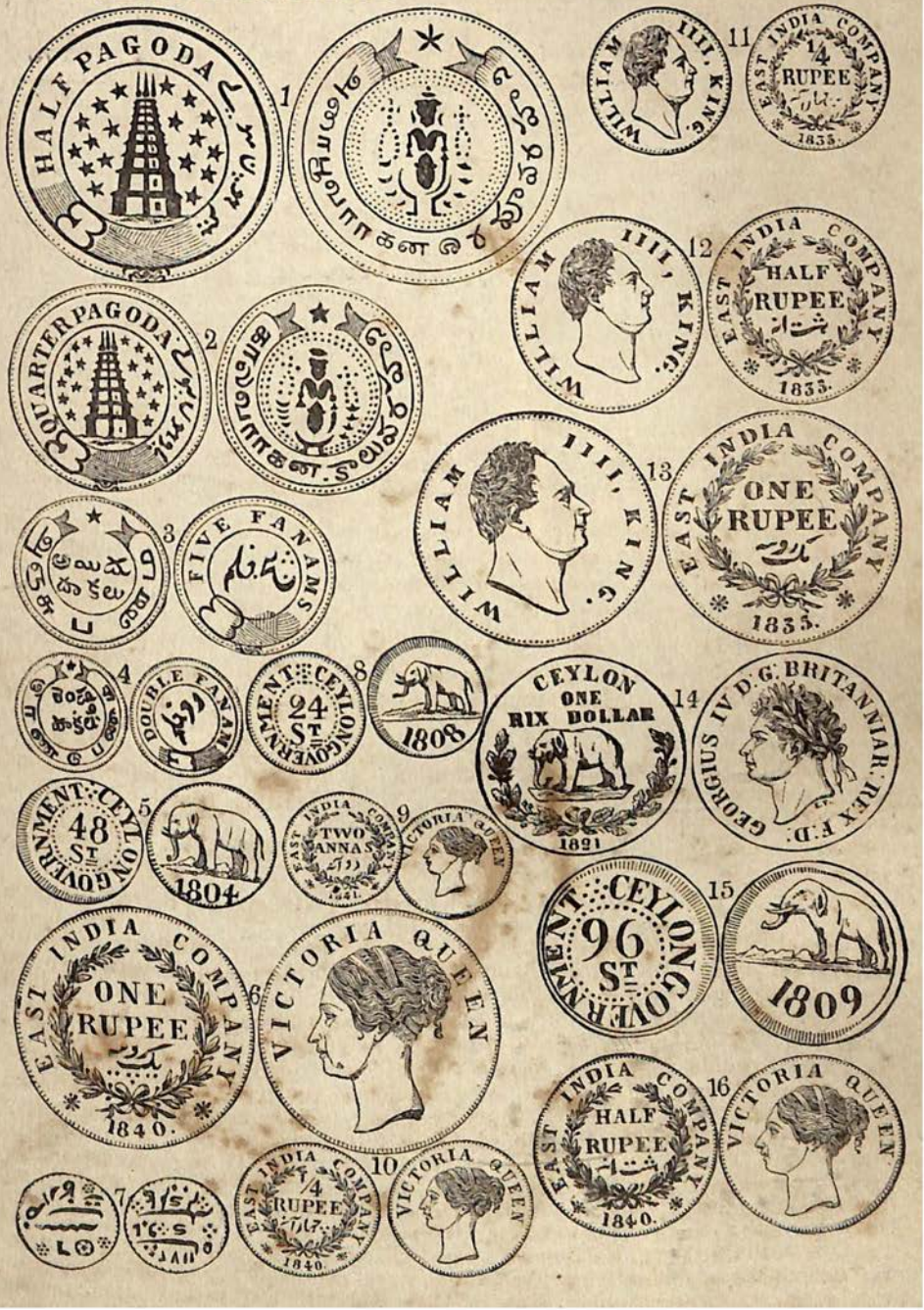
(1883), $196,055. *The Channel Islands* comprise the bailiwicks of *Jersey* and *Guernsey* (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of *Alderney*, *Sark* and *Herm*, situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from 10 to 30 miles). Total area, about 73 square miles; population (1881), 88,806. Exports to Great Britain (1883), $4,031,115. *Isle of Man* (*Mona*), in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland. Area, about 281 square miles; population, 54,089. Rich in lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce.

Heligoland (*Holy Land*), a small island in the North Sea, opposite to and about 25 miles from the mouth of the Elbe. Including Sandy Island, it is about 2⅔ of a mile in circumference, with a resident population (in 1881), of 2,000. It is a favorite bathing resort and the inhabitants live on fishing and visitors.

THE GOLD COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

On Plate XIX, 9, of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD, cut No. 4, ¼ Florin of Edward III will be found marked with an asterisk (*), which called attention to a note, "The first English coin of which any specimen is extant." But it is not to be supposed from this that the ¼ Florin or Edward III is the *first English gold coin*, for in the translation of M. Rapin de Thoyras, published in 1732, there is a distinct statement that "The manuscript Chronicle of the city of London, says this King (Henry III) in 1258, coined a penny of fine gold, of the weight of two sterlings, and commanded it should go for 20 shillings." Snelling, the acknowledged authority on coins of Great Britain, in his work of 1763, says, "if this be true, these were the first pieces of gold coined in England." And the author adds "N. B. : The date should be 1257, and the value 20 *pence*." Maitland's History of London, issued 1739, says: "This year (1257) the King caused to be coined in London a penny of fine gold, weighing two sterlings, which is supposed to be the first gold coin in England." Other and conclusive corroborative evidence is in existence establishing the existence of this gold penny, in 1257–58. But Edward III will always have the popular honor for having coined, and issued, and circulated the first English gold coins; it was Anno 1344, that saw his "florin," or "florence," with two leopards for

GREAT BRITAIN. EAST INDIA. Silver. XIX. 28



Silver. GREAT BRITAIN. EAST INDIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	East India Co.	1 Rupee.	923	189	173	.36
2.	do	do	925	182	168	.35
3.	do	do	900	185	166	.34
4.	do	do	982	179	171	.35
5.	do	do	920	179	166	.34
6.	do	Double Rupee.	901	370	334	.69
7.	do	Rupee.	920	179	166	.34
8.	do	do	930	174	161	.33
9.	do	do	987	179	178	.36
10.	do	do	987	173	171	.35
11.	do	do	957	170	162	.33
12.	do	do	920	179	166	.34
13.	do	do	968	169	166	.34
14.	do	do	899	169	152	.31

its device; and the half-florin, with one leopard, put in the hands of the people; with them also came the quarter-florin, with *fleurs-de-lis*, and the royal helmet with a lion passant-*guardant* at top, the inscription round it being EDWR. R. ANGL. Z FRANC. D. HIB; the Legend EXALTABITUR INGLORIA. The whole florin of this date should weigh 108 grs. troy, the rest in proportion, the fineness was of 23 carats, 3 grains and a-half pure gold, and half a grain of alloy, that is 191 parts were fine, and one part alloy, and "this was the only gold used in our mints until the eighteenth year of Henry the Eighth, Anno 1527, or for more than 180 years, and in general is called the old standard of England." The florin was current for 6 shillings; ½ florin, 3 shillings; ¼ florin for 18 deniors or pence.

The *noble* followed the florin; issued by the same King, the designs on which are well illustrated in our Plate XIX. 9, of English gold. Richard II (1377 to 1399) made no alteration in the style or value of his grand-father, Edward III, except in the inscription, on the Obverse of the noble it being RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB. Z. AQT.; on the half-noble is found, RICARD DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. DNS. HIB., and on the quarter-noble, RICARD. DI GRA. REX. ANG.

HENRY IV and V coined the same types of gold, in every respect, as their predecessors, except that an H is placed in the centre of the cross on the Reverse.

HENRY VI, during his short restoration to power, struck the *angel* in imitation of those of Edward IV, with the slight difference in the letter H and the *fleur-de-lis*, one each side of the mast, instead of an E and a rose.

EDWARD IV made some very decided changes in the noble and half-noble: he had constantly a square flag on the stern of the ship, with E upon it (this had always been in the centre of the Reverse), and he placed a large rose on the side of the vessel where none had previously appeared. The Reverse also he changed, a sun or star, with full-blown rose, replaces the cross which formerly occupied the centre. This King in the fifth year of his reign (1465) began to coin money having the arch-angle, St. Michael, trampling upon and piercing the dragon. In the fourth year of this reign the noble, which for 120 years had held its original value of 6 s. 8 d., was made current for half as much more, or 10s., and was given the name of ryal, also rose ryal and rose noble.

RICHARD III coined no "nobles," but only the "angel," which differs in no wise from that of his brother; Henry VII, (1485), changes the "noble" in many details of the ship, introducing the semi-dragon at the head and stern of the ship. The "sovereign," a double ryal, was first coined during this reign. (See gold plate, Great Britain, XIX 8.) The *ryal* was current for 10 shillings.

GREAT BRITAIN. EAST INDIA. Silver. XIX. 29

GREAT BRITAIN, N. A. COLONIES. Silver. XIX. 29½

at this time, the sovereign for 20 shillings, or one pound sterling; the double sovereign for 40 s.; the angel, 6s. 8d., as before.

HENRY VIII: no "nobles," or "ryals" were issued by this King; he coined the double ryal, or sovereign, and introduced the *crown* into the English series. The sovereign was current for 20 s., or 1 £ sterling, the quarter, or crown, for 5 s., and the half-crown to 2 s. 6 d. Gold was raised only about $\frac{1}{16}$, while the silver was inflated $\frac{2}{3}$; a profit of nearly 60 per cent. being made by exchanging silver for gold.

EDWARD VI (1547) coined the same pieces as his father, Henry VIII. Gold was raised $\frac{1}{36}$, bringing the proportions of fine silver and fine gold to 1 as to $5\frac{5}{33}$. During this reign the date was first placed on coins of the English series.

MARY, 1553: No change in general design of sovereign or double ryal. Silver raised in proportion to gold to 1 to $11\frac{11}{124}$.

ELIZABETH (1558) made many unimportant changes in her coins; issued the pound sovereign, and made the proportion of fine silver to fine gold, in the 43d year of her reign to be as 1 to $10\frac{616}{921}$; previous to which time it had been as 1 to $11\frac{1}{16}$.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AMERICAN COLONIES.—All silver coins, 925 fine. No. 1; 50 cents of Canada, 179 grains weight, 165 pure grs.—34 cents. No. 2; 50 cents of Newfoundland, 181 grs. weight, 168 pure—35 cents. No. 3; 2 dollars of Newfoundland (Gold) 916 fine, 51 grs. weight, 37 grs. pure—$1.59. No. 4; 20 cents of Newfoundland, 72 grs. weight, 66 grs. pure—13 cents. No. 5; 10 cents of Newfoundland, 36 grs. weight, 33 grs. pure—6½ cents. No. 6; 10 cents of Canada, 35 grs. weight, 32 grs. pure—6½ cents. No. 7; 25 cents of Canada, 89 grs. weight, 83 pure—17 cents.

JAMES I (1603) shows the bust of the King in armor, on sovereigns. He also issued the unitie, or unite, the half-unite, called a double crown; the quarter, called the Britain crown, and the half-quarter, called the half-crown. The sovereign here is for the first time called the rose ryal. The angel type is the same as before. By proclamation of Nov. 1611, he raised the nominal and true value of gold to 10 *per cent.*

CHARLES I coined but little gold in his reign; the proportion of fine gold to fine silver was 1 to $13\frac{2052}{5921}$.

The COMMONWEALTH gold coin are in weight, fineness and value, exactly similar to those of Charles I.

GREAT BRITAIN. Silver. XIX.

Silver Tokens. GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George III.	Dollar.	897	413	371	.77
2.	do	1 Shilling, 6 Pence.	897	112	100	.22
3.	do	6 Pence.	843	30	25	.05
4.	do	Shilling.	896	66	59	.12
5.	do	18 Pence	896	98	88	.18
6.	do	10 do	896	62	55	.11
7.	do	12 do	899	61	55	.11
8.	do	10 do	901	62	55	.11
9.	do	1 Shilling, 6 Pence.	897	112	100	.22

Silver. Great Britain. DEMERARA AN[illegible]SEQUEB[illegible] GUIANA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	George III.	3 Shillings or 3 Guilders.	816	360	294	.61
2.	do	do do	816	360	294	.61
3.	do	2 Shillings or 2 Guilders.	816	240	196	.41
4.	do	¼ Guilder.	816	30	24	.05
5.	do	½ do	816	60	49	.10
6.	do	½ do	816	60	49	.10
7.	do	1 do	816	120	98	.20
8.	do	⅛ do	816	15	12	.02½
9.	William IV.	½ Guilder.	816	60	49	.10
10.	do	1 do	816	120	98	.20
11.	do	3 do	816	360	294	.61

BURMESE COINS, Silver, all 925 fine. No. 1; 1 Rupee, 180 grains weight, 168 grs. pure—35 cents. No. 2; ¼ Rupee, 45 grs. weight, 42 grs. pure—8¾ cents. No. 3; ½ Rupee, 90 grs. weight, 84 grs. pure—17½ cents. No. 4; ⅛ Rupee, 22½ grs. weight, 21 grs. pure—4 cents.

CHARLES II coined his first gold and silver money, with the hammer until March, 1663, when the mill and screw gave him better pieces. The proportion of gold to silver during the reign of this King was as 1 to $14\frac{31}{62}$.

JAMES II (1685) coined the guinea, half-guinea, two-guinea and five-guinea pieces, all of weight and fineness corresponding with those of Charles II.

WILLIAM AND MARY (1689) placed their busts on the coins, but made no other changes. William III (1694) followed the former so far as regards coinage.

ANNE (1702) altered the style of the coin to exhibit her portrait; and in her reign the proportion of silver to gold stood as 1 to $15\frac{10597}{27280}$.

GEORGE I (1714) continued the same coinage, with a fall of 2½ per cent. in gold value.

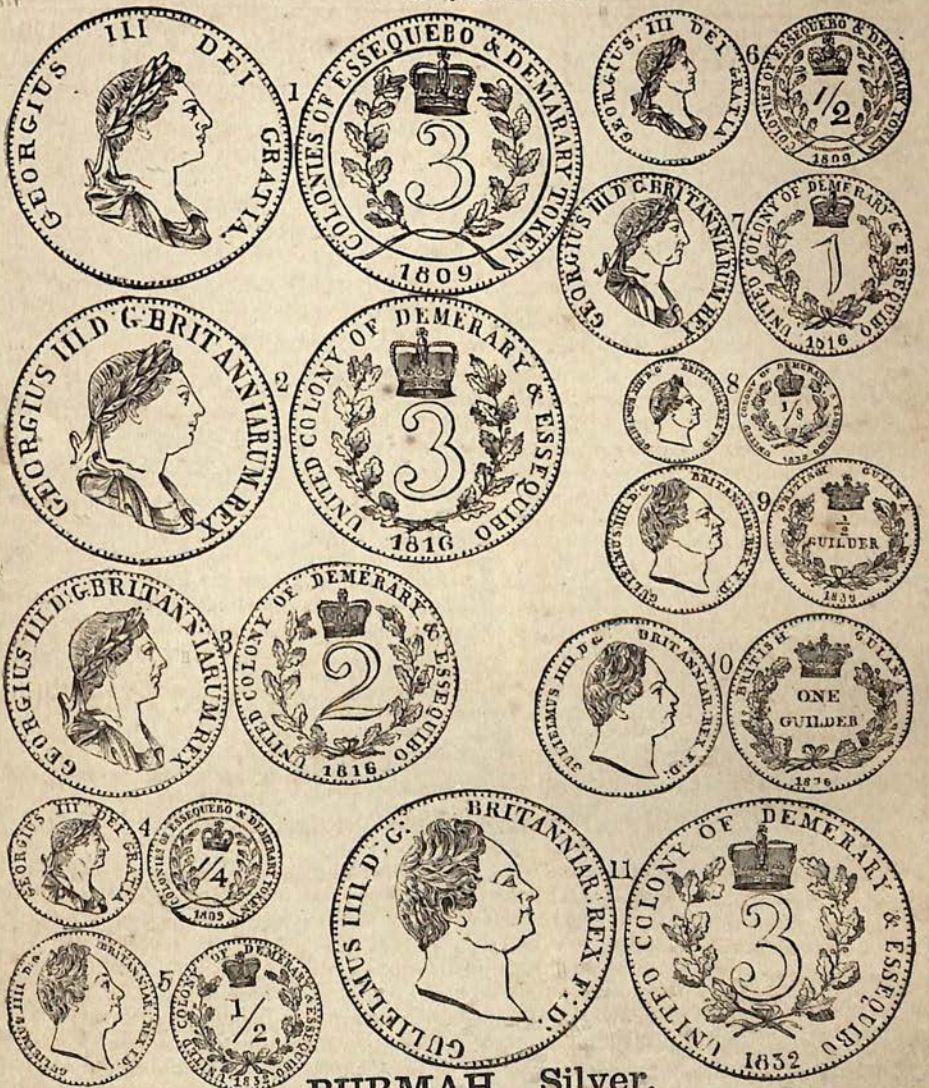
GEORGE II: The only alteration in the portraiture.

GEORGE III: Change in face only; proportions of silver to gold, as 1 to $15\frac{2859}{13640}$.

THE SILVER COINS OF ENGLAND.

It has been the commonly accepted opinion that prior to the arrival of Cæsar in Britain the people of that island possessed no coined money, and used certain substitutes therefor. In the British Museum there is a manuscript of Cæsar, of about the tenth century, in which can be read this passage: "*Utuntur aut ære aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferris ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*" "They use either brass money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight." This certainly implies, as plainly as words can express, that the Britons *did* use actual coin, and further proof has been established by the discovery, in different places, and at various times, of gold, silver and copper coins, which, in type, form and fabric, bear not the least resemblance to any model introduced by the Romans. That these early pieces are of Greek origin is certain, they being thick, dished, and in many respects similar to the Grecian; that they were struck in the island of Britain is almost equally certain, because they have all been found there, and in no other country, and there is no period after the occupation by the Romans that they could have been made. It is probable that, in commerce with the Phœnicians, or intercourse between the Britons and Gaul, Grecian coins were introduced into the island and were there coarsely imitated by the native artists. When communication was established with the Romans this rudeness was improved upon and Roman letters were introduced until, under Cunobeline, they attained their highest perfection and disappeared entirely when actual Roman coins became the established currency, upon the occupation by Julius Cæsar in 55 B. C. A considerable number of these pieces can be seen in the British Museum.

GREAT BRITAIN. BRITISH GUIANA. ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY. Silver. XIX. 31



BURMAH, Silver.

Gold. Grand Masters. KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Emmanuel Pinto.	½ Louis,	852	64	54½	2.34
2.	do	Louis.	789	121	107¾	4.63
3.	do	Double Louis.	789	256	202	8.69
4.	Emmanuel De Rohan.	Double Louis.	841	256	216	9.29
5.	do	¼ Louis.	852	64	55	2.36
6.	Emmanuel Pinto.	Double Louis.	827	256	212	9.12
7	do	do do	827	256	212	9.12
8.	do	Louis.	789	121	95	4.08
9.	Emmanuel De Rohan.	Louis.	836	128	107	4.60
10.	Struck by General Vaubois.	Siege Piece, (Malta).	685	279	192	8.26
11.	F. Ximenes De Texada.	Double Louis.	790	258	203	8.73
12.	Emmanuel Pinto.	Double Louis.	789	256	202	8.69
13.	F. Ximenes De Texada.	Louis	716	128	91	3.91

COINS OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

THE HOSIPTALALER BROTHERS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST OF JERUSALEM, Knights of the same title; Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta, are the several names borne at different periods, of the most celebrated Order of the middle ages, which combined religious and military organization and work.

In 1048, A. D., the Calif of Egypt permitted to build and dedicate to St. John the Baptist, a hospital at Amalfi, to receive European pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. The nurses were known by the title first given above. They afterwards assumed the name of Knights of St. John. By the Seljuk Turks the hospice was captured, plundered and held until the conquest of Jerusalem in 1099 by Geoffroy de Buillon, who found Gerard, the first superior, in prison. Reorganizing the order, Gerard recruited it considerably from the rescuing Crusaders, and upon all the members taking vows of poverty, chastity and obedience before the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the institution, in 1113, was sanctioned by Pope Pascal II, and later to the obligation was added the duty of fighting against the infidels and defending the Holy Sepulchre.

As the force grew in strength it became necessary to increase its accommodations and to add to its power and influence, various hospices, or *commanderies* were established in different maritime towns of Europe, and subsequently the Order was divided into eight languages. Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England, Germany and Castile; each nation having several Grand Priories, which controlled a number of commanderies. Persons of the highest rank and great fame attached themselves to the Order, and its wealth became immense.

In 1187, when Saladin captured Jerusalem, the Knights retired to Margat, in Phœnicia. They were forced to retreat again to Acre, in 1285, and yet again, in 1291 to Limisso.

Under Grand Master Foulkes de Villaret, the Knights, aided by Crusaders from Italy, took from the Greek and Saracen pirates, the Island of Rhodes and seven others adjacent, and from there they fought the Saracens successfully, until 1523, when they were obliged to surrender Rhodes to Sultan Solyman, after which they retired, first to Candia, and afterwards to Viterbo.

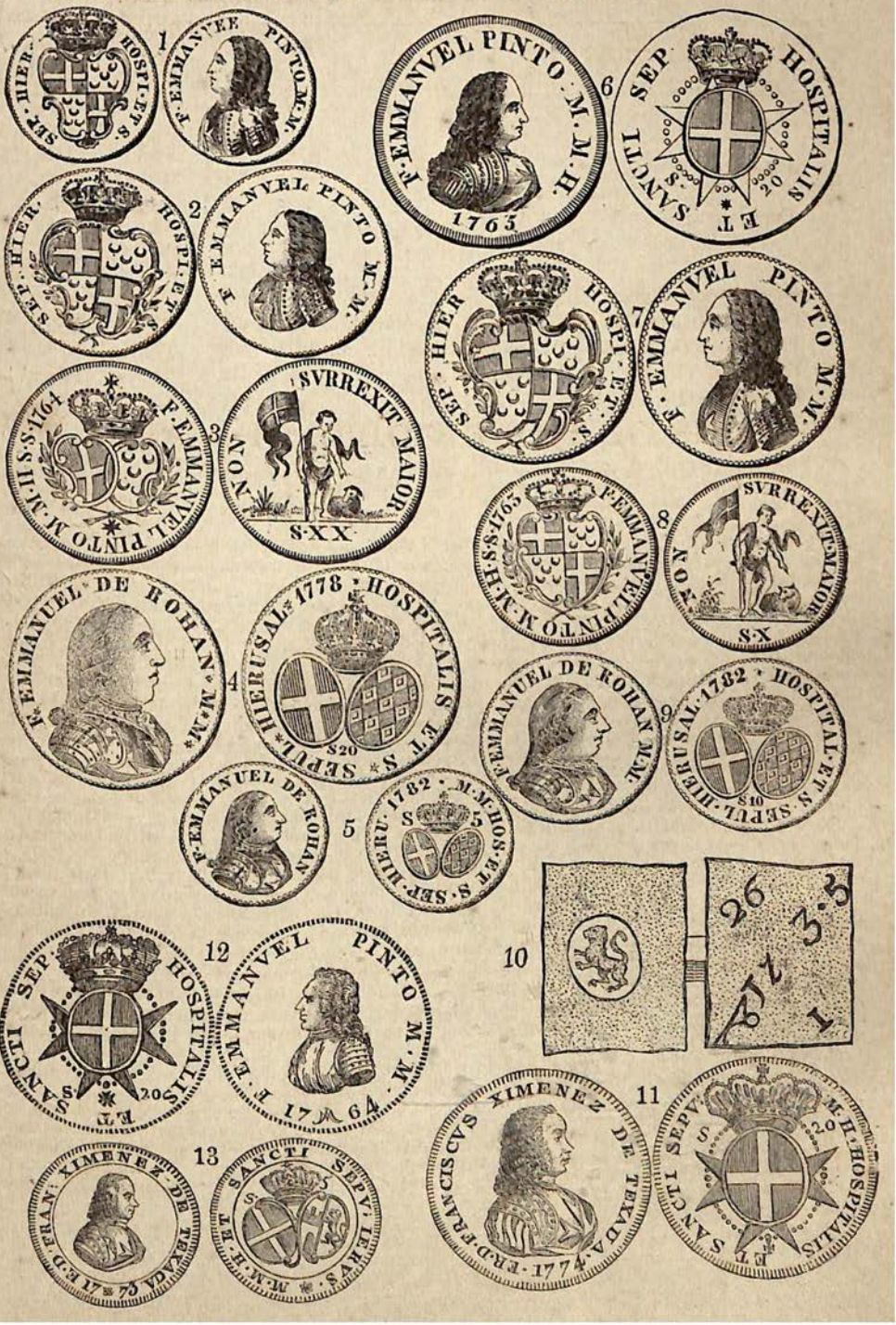
The Island of Malta, with Tripoli and Gozo, were given the Order by Charles V, in 1530, and they waged continual war therefrom against the Turks for many years.

Through degeneracy in the moral character of its adherants the power and number of the Knights declined, after the Reformation, and in 1798 Malta was surrendered to the French, the wealth and lands still belonging to them being soon after confiscated in almost all the European States.

The Order still exists, to some extent in Italy, Russia and Spain, the Chief, called Deputy Grand Master, residing in the later country. No Grand Master has been appointed since 1801.

The monkish habit and cowl, with Maltese cross on the left breast and golden cross in centre, was the first dress of the members; red surcoats, with silver cross on breast and back, was their military costume. The badge of the Knights is a while enameled, gold-edged, Maltese cross, with various emblems thereon in signification of rank, country, &c. The money coined by the Order at different dates and under the several Grand Masters, is described in the tables and represented on the Plates.

GREAT BRITAIN. MALTA. Gold. XIX. 32



Silver. Grand Masters. KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand Homspesch.	A Piece of 30 Taurins.	833	458	382	.79
2.	Emmanuel Pinto.	do 30 Ounces.	715	458	325	.67
3.	Struck by General Vaubois.	Siege Piece, (Malta)	828	733	605	1.26
4.	Emmanuel De Rohan.	Scudo, of 12 Taurins.	736	187	138	.28
5.	do do	Piece of 30 Taurins.	833	458	382	.79
6.	Remond Despuyg.	Piece of 2 Ecus.	837	378	316	.66

Under the Romans it was very natural that the coins of that power should be substituted for all others, and Gildas asserts that an edict was issued and enforced ordering that all money in the island should bear the image and superscription of the Roman emperor. The immense number of pieces of this class now in existence prove this statement.

About the year 450, after the final departure of the Romans, their money continued to circulate and the earliest coins of the Saxons, their successors, are the silver *Sceattæ*, but it is uncertain if they were made there or imported. On the establishment of the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy, money was struck in each of them, of definite form, bearing the names of the respective kings, thus enabling the numismatist to assign to them, with a great degree of probability, their proper period and locality. The earliest of these are of the

KINGS OF KENT, of whom the first was:

Ethilberht I; from 568 to 615. There is only one coin known of this king, a sceatta of silver, and then there is a series attributed to *Ecgberht*, king from 665 to 673, which some ascribe to the division of Northumbria; the only certain Kentish coins that can with certainty be next thus classified are those of *Ethilberht II;* from 725 to 760. This king commenced his reign united to *Edbert*, but from 749 he ruled alone. But one piece is ascribed to him, bearing the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, and its genuineness is much suspected. The next: *Eadbearht*, or *Ethelberht*, surnamed *Præn;* from 794 to 798. Pennies alone are found of this king, and the names of three moneyers are known.

Cuthred; from 798 to 805, gives only pennies, and five of his moneyers names have been deciphered.

Baldred, 805 to 823, was the last king of Kent, who was subdued by Ecgberht in 823. His coins are the first known from the Canterbury Mint, and the first instance of the place of mintage being placed upon a Saxon coin.

SOUTH SAXONS.—No coinage of this kingdom has ever been discovered.

WEST SAXONS.—Certain pieces were formerly assigned to this kingdom during the reigns of kings *Ethelheard* and *Brihtric*, but it has been conclusively proven that they belong elsewhere.

MERCIA furnishes the greatest number and most uninterrupted series of any kingdom of the Heptarchy. All the coins are silver pennies, and present many varieties in types; they are of the reigns of *Eadwald*, or *Ethelbald;* from 716 to 757. *Offa;* from 757 to 796. *Cynethryth*, Queen of Offa, and *Egcberht*, his son, who only ruled six months after his father's death, also left silver pennies. *Coenwlf;* from 796 to 818, left many varieties. *Ceolwlf*, 819, reigned but one year, and his pennies show the names of seven moneyers. *Beornwulf*, 820 to 824, left but a few coins, and of *Ludica*, 824 to 825, and *Wiglaf*, 825 to 839, the same may be said. Of *Berhtulf*, 839 to 852, there are many coins, and the names of fifteen of his moneyers are known. The pennies of *Burgred*, 852 to 874, are more plenty than those of any other Mercian prince. He was driven from the throne and the power seized by his Minister *Ciolwlf* who reigned, until in a short time his expulsion terminated in the independence of Mercia. His coins are very rare.

EAST ANGLES.—*Beonna*, about 750, was the first king of this district. He is called *Beorn*, and by some *Humbeanna*, while others suppose them to be two

GREAT BRITAIN. MALTA. Silver. XIX. 33

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different persons. His coins of silver, in size, appearance and form like sceatta are very rare. After him came *Ethelred*, who had by his Queen Leofruna, *Agilbrictus*, to whom one unique penny is assigned. The history of East Anglia about the first of the ninth century, is almost totally obscured, and the names of its rulers unknown. *Beorhtric* is a king known only by a single coin. *Eadmund*, 855 to 870 leaves pennies. He was murdered and then canonized, and is commonly called St. Eadmund. *Ethelstan*, 870 to 890, was baptized in that name in 878, having been converted to Christianity. He was a Dane, named Guthrum. Pennies, the only pieces he coined, are rare. There was only one king of East Anglia after him, *Eohric*, who reigned fourteen years, but who left no coins as yet discovered.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Here there are many peculiarities in the size, metals and denominations of the coinage. There are the *Stycas*, of metal, containing from 60 to 70 parts of copper, 20 to 25 of zinc, 6 to 11 of silver, with a little gold, lead and tin; also the sceattæ, in silver, of varied fineness, and pennies of the usual description.

Ecgfrith, 670 to 685; a styca of copper, very few in existence.

Aldfrid, 685 to 705; only two coins—a sceattæ of good silver, and a styca of mixed copper.

Eadberht, 737 to 758; these are a series of what may be called sceattæ, of a very base quality of silver, well known to collectors, and are those previously mentioned as having been assigned to Egcberht, King of Kent.

Alchred, 765 to 774; one coin formerly supposed to be of those above.

Elfwald, 779 to 788; three coins only and their origin merely speculation.

Heardulf, 794 to 806, is the next, the gap in date being unaccounted for; his few pieces are all genuine stycas, of base metal.

Eanred, 808 to 840; same as the foregoing, but the coins are very plenty. *Alfwold*, who succeeded Heardulf and reigned two years, left no coins that are known.

Æthelred, 840 to 848, leaves stycas differing generally from those of his predecessors.

Redulf, 844, usurped and held the throne of Æthelred for a few months, during which he coined stycas of base metal. The rightful king soon regained power.

Osbercht, 848 to 867, was banished in 862, restored in 867 to share the throne with *Ella*, or *Ælla*, and both were slain in battle the same year. His coins are all stycas and very rare. Of Ælla, are certain pieces, stycas, which may or may not be his, the claims each way being about equal.

Regnald, 912 to 944, landed and established himself in Northumbria, as above. Coins of silver, resembling the Saxon penny; very rare. He was expelled in 944.

Anlaf, 941 to 945, was called King of Ireland, the son of Gutfifurth, landed 937, in Northumberland, and was defeated; 941 he was elected king by the people, and expelled by Edmund, 945. His coins are silver pennies, very rare, but the names of eleven moneyers appear on those in existence. *Analf*, son of Sihtric, succeeded Analf, son of Guthferth; and there is some trouble in determining between the coins of the two like-named kings.

Eric, 927 to 951; son of Harold of Norway, was placed by Æthelstan as his feudatory king in Northumberland. He was afterwards expelled, but recalled and elected by the people in 949, to be again dethroned in two years, and killed. He was the last of the royal line of governors, the subsequent ones being only earls. His coins are silver pennies, and very rare. After the death of Eric Northumberland was added by Eadred to his dominions.

SAINTS.—Before giving a list of the coins struck by the sole monarchs, it is proper here to mention a few pieces bearing the names of various saints, coined by virtue of authority granted to certain abbots for that purpose, and the date of which cannot be accurately stated.

GREAT BRITAIN. AFRICA. Silver. XIX.

ONE DOLLAR PIECE 100 100 1791
TEN CENT PIECE 10 10 1791
SIERRA LEONE COMPANY AFRICA
TWENTY CENT PIECE 20 20 1791
SIERRA LEONE COMPANY AFRICA
SIERRA LEONE COMPANY AFRICA
GEORGIUS III D:G:BRITANNIAR:REX F:D:
ACKEY TRADE 1818
FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750
HALF DOLLAR PIECE 50 50 1791
GEORGIUS III D:G:BRITANNIAR:REX F:D:
ACKEY TRADE 1818
17 96
FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750
FREE TRADE TO AFRICA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1750
pour 25 Sous
RECU au TRESOR
TRES: RECU AU BUR: DU pour 50 Sous
ET DEP. GOUV. DE MARTINIQUE
17 96

1.	Sierra Leone Co.	1 Dollar.	817	405	331	.69
2.	do do	½ do	817	202	165	.34
3.	George III.	Ackey Trade Dollar.	925	216	200	.41
4.	do	Trade Dollar.	925	216	200	.41
5.	Sierra Leone Co.	20 Cents.	817	81	66	.13
6.	George III.	½ Ackey Dollar.	925	108	100	.20
7.	do	½ Trade do	925	108	100	.20
8.	do	10 Cents.	817	40	33	.07
9.	do	25 Sous.	457	52	24	.05
10.	do	50 do	457	104	48	.10

GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Peter, all of silver, size and form of pennies; struck at York.

St. Martin, only two specimens extant; pennies, struck at the city of Lincoln.

St Edmund, penny and half-penny, struck at St Edmundsbury about 950.

ARCHBISHOPS.—Bishops, abbots, and archbishops were, in early times, given permission to strike money, but the latter alone were allowed to stamp their own portraits on the coin. The right was withdrawn in 924, by Æthelstan, who ordered that all the money in the kingdom should be uniform; after that the ecclesiastical mintages were distinguished from the royal only by some peculiar marks, and even these were banished in the reign of Henry VIII. Mention is here confined to pieces struck by the Sees of Canterbury and York, prior to the restrictions imposed by Æthelstan. The earliest authentic coin originating at the mint of the Archbishop of Canterbury is a very rare penny of *Jaenbrht*, who held that See from 763 to 790, and on this he is united with the King of Mercia.

Æthilheard Abp, 790 to 803, contemporary with Offa and Coenwlf, kings of Mercia, and both their names occur on his coins, which are very rare.

Vulfred, 803 to 830, on his pennies dropped the king's name, placing his own and his portrait on the Obverse.

Theogild succeeded Vulfred, but held the See only three months and left no coins.

Ceolnoth, Abp. 830 to 870, put his name, bust and titles on pennies, of which several exist.

Ethered, Abp. 871 to 890; only one coin known, devices as preceding.

Plegmund, 891 to 923, left a few of his pennies with name and title, but no portrait.

The coins of the archbishops of York were stycas, until they were patterned after the regal coins, and then some symbol or mint-mark was the distinguishing feature.

Enbald, 796, is the first of this See whose stycas are known, but he is probably the second of that name; there are many varieties.

Vigmund, 851, succeeded *Wulsius*, the immediate successor of Embald, who left no coins. Vigmund left several types.

Ulfhere, 854 to 892, the last Archbishop, whose name occurs on York mintage; his stycas, very rare, resemble the former ones.

MONARCHS OF ENGLAND.

Ecgbeorht, 800 to 837, became King of the West Saxons, called his territories England, and conquered nearly all of South Britain. His pennies are very rare.

Ethelwlf, 837 to 856, son of the above, succeeding only to the West Saxon dominions: Kent, Essex, Sussex and Surry, going to Æthelstan, on whose death, 852, they reverted to Ethelwlf. Fifty varieties of his pennies are known.

Æthelbald, 855 to 860, son of Ethelwlf, seized on West Saxony in 855 and held it until his death. Only one coin of his ever known.

Æthelbearht, 856 to 866, second son of Ethelwlf, succeeded to Kent, etc., on his father's death, and to West Saxony after his brother. Sixty varieties of his coin known.

Æthelred, 866 to 871, brother of the above. Coins not numerous, very light and of debased silver.

Ælfred, 872 to 901, brother of the above. Coins very rare, mostly pennies; but some pieces are in existence that are not of that class.

Eadweard, 901 to 925, son of Ælfred. Coins: pennies, half-pence or thirds of pennies; about eighty varieties known.

Æthelstan, 925 to 941, succeeded his father, and regulated the mints in various towns; conferred upon some ecclesiasticals the privilege of striking

GREAT BRITAIN.

money, but ordered it all to be of one (the regal) type. About sixty variations of mints and 110 of moneys occur upon his coins: all pennies, of good silver.

Eadmund, 941 to 946, brother of foregoing; and his coins all of like character. Over 100 types known.

Eadred, 946 to 955; types of coins (120 known) similar to those of his predecessors.

Eadwig, 955 to 959, son of Eadmund; 30 varieties. Types like the above.

Erdgar, 958 to 975, brother of Eadwig, during whose life he had been elected King of all the country between the Thames and the Firth of Forth; after his brother's death, 958, he became King of all Britain, being the first monarch to rule over all the really and permanently united Kingdom of the Heptarchy. Coins similar to the others, though generally lighter; 170 moneyer's! names and over 70 mints mentioned on his varieties.

Eadweard II, "The Martyr," 975 to 978, eldest son of above, succeeding at the age of 13; murdered by command of his step-mother, Elfrida. Coins like his father's, with one exception, and numerous.

Æthelræd II, 978 to 1016, succeeded his murdered half-brother; passed laws for regulation of coinage. His money presents some novelties of type and appearance, and is quite numerous, over 250 varieties being known.

Cnut, 1016, to 1035. Sweyne, King of Denmark, had in 1013, gained possession of part of Britain, and Æthelræd took refuge in Normandy. Cnut claimed the dominion of his father, Sweyne, and fought hard against Æthelræd and his son, *Edmond Ironsides* (who left no coins), and finally obtained rule over the whole kingdom. Of Sweyne, no English coins are known; but the money of Cnut is very plentiful, 340 moneyers being mentioned and more places of mintage than any other king.

Harold I, 1035 to 1040, son of Cnut. His pennies are very light; 50 varieties known.

Harthacnut, 1040 to 1042, elected to succeed his brother. English and Danish coins appear in this reign; all very rare.

Edward "The Confessor," 1042 to 1066. Coins various in type, size and weight; half-pence and farthings were formed by cutting the penny into two or four parts. About 400 varieties.

Harold II, 1066, succeeded Edward and reigned only nine months; killed at the battle of Hastings. Coins numerous.

William the Conqueror, 1066 to 1087, and *William Rufus*, 1087 to 1100. The money of both these kings imitates that of their Saxon predecessors so closely that it is hard to distinguish to which one of them the pieces belong. Pennies alone were coined, and must have been struck in a collar, for they are uniformly round. Pieces plentiful.

Henry I, 1100 to 1135, regulated coinage and passed severe laws against counterfeiters and debasers. Pennies only known of types and forms very various.

Stephen, 1135 to 1154, usurped the throne after Henry's death, dissipated the treasury and debased the coin. Very few of his pieces are extant; all that are known are of good silver.

Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the legitimate brother of Stephen. One coin is known as struck by his authority.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of Henry. One type of coin known.

Stephen and Matilda: One type supposed to have been struck when Matilda, wife of Stephen, took command of the army and liberated her husband when he was a prisoner.

Eustace, elder son of Stephen and Governor of York. Two varieties very rare and very imperfect.

William, son of Stephen, has two coins ascribed to him, but it is doubtful if they are rightly assigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Henry II, 1154 to 1189, adopted a new money which was very poorly minted, irregular in size and shape and in parts illegible. In 1180 he sent for a foreign artist, Philip Aymary of Tows, to improve his coinage, and it became round and legible, but otherwise not much benefited. Coins numerous.

Richard I and *John* : No English money known.

Henry III, 1216 to 1272 : Pennies only known.

Edward I, 1272 to 1307, coined pennies, half-pence and farthings ; and the original groat is by some assigned to this reign, and it is generally believed that he first caused that coin to be struck. Many varieties.

Edward II, 1307 to 1327 : Coinage of same weight, standard and type as that of his father, but some distinguishing mint marks ; not very rare.

Edward III, 1327 to 1377, struck groats, half-groats, pennies, half-pence and farthings, very many varieties.

Richard II, 1377 to 1399 : same coins, types, etc., as his predecessor.

Henry IV, 1399 to 1413.

Henry V, 1413 to 1422.

Henry VI, 1422 to 1461. There is no certainty of the coins of any of these Henrys, so far as the date is concerned ; the types are similar and the coinage almost identical.

Edward IV, 1461 to 1483 : Same as the Henrys.

Edward V, 1483, is said to have had coins struck, but none have been discovered.

Richard III, 1483 to 1485 : Similar to the Henrys and Edwards ; but no farthings known.

Henry VII, 1485 to 1509 : Same as above ; some variation in device, and many varieties.

Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547 : Five different classes of coinage, all varying in type, weight and fineness of metal. Plenty.

Edward VI, 1547 to 1553, tried to better the disgracefully debased money of his father without great success. He ordered testoons, or shillings, to be struck with equal parts of silver and alloy, and of the weight of eighty grains, and in 1551 commenced the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences and three-pences, and pennies. There are many varieties, with many variations of fineness.

Mary, 1553 to 1558, announced her intention of restoring the coinage of its original highest standard, but she made it lower than ever.

Elizabeth, 1558 to 1602, set seriously to work to restore the standard. In the second year of her reign she had struck pieces of three-half-pence and three-farthings, never coined before or since. In 1561 the mill and screw process was introduced by a Frenchman ; and the pieces thus coined are known as milled money. Many varieties in this reign.

James I, 1603 to 1625 : On his accession the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united and a new coinage was ordered, of standard fineness, 11 oz., 2 dwt. of silver with 18 dwts. of alloy ; weight, $7\frac{23}{31}$ gr. to the penny. Many varieties and types.

Charles I, 1625 to 1649, improved the appearance of his coins and kept up the standard. Very many varieties.

Commonwealth : Parliament seized the tower and mint in 1642, and struck money from the King's dies, coining none in their own name, until after the execution of Charles, their first pieces bearing date 1649. The standard was that of Elizabeth.

Charles II, upon his restoration, 1660, coined money like his father's, refusing to use the mill and screw and striking his pieces by the hammer, which was last employed for this purpose in his reign.

James II, 1685 to 1688, conducted his coinage upon the same principles as that of his brother, in denomination, size, weight and fineness.

William and *Mary*, 1688 to 1695, issued coinage identical with that of James II.

GREAT BRITAIN.

William III, 1695 to 1702, made no change in weight or fineness, but altered the type of his money.

Anne, 1702 to 1714, continued the standard of her predecessors.

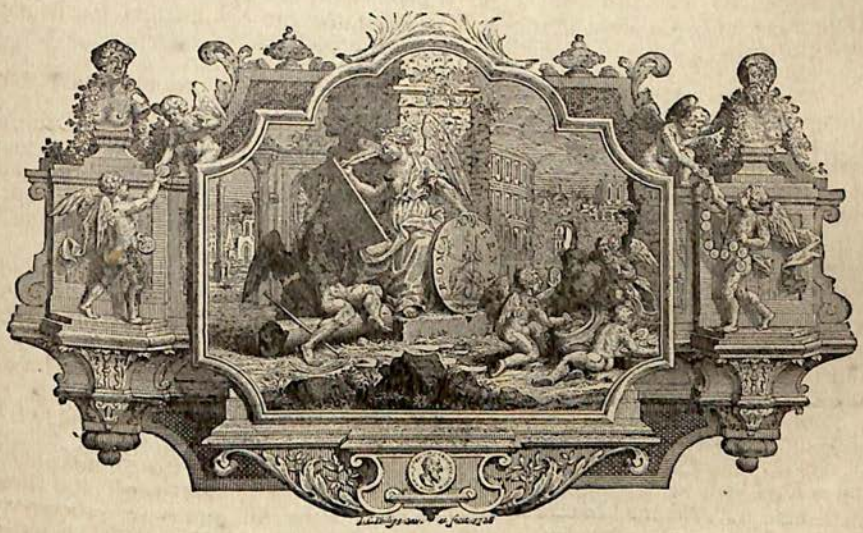
George I, 1714 to 1727, made no change in denomination, size, weight or fineness.

George II, 1727 to 1760, same as preceding.

George III, 1760 to 1820, no change.

George IV, 1820 to 1830 : A new coinage on the same principles.

Victoria, 1830 to , a new coinage on the high standard, as before, and varied according to necessity of providing special pieces for colonial possesions.



SERVIA, Silver. XIX½.

SERVIA, SILVER COINS, all 900 fine. No. 1. 2 Dinar, worth about 39 cents; No. 2. 1 Dinar; and No. 3 is a piece of 50 Paras, equal to about 10 cents or a ½ Dinar.

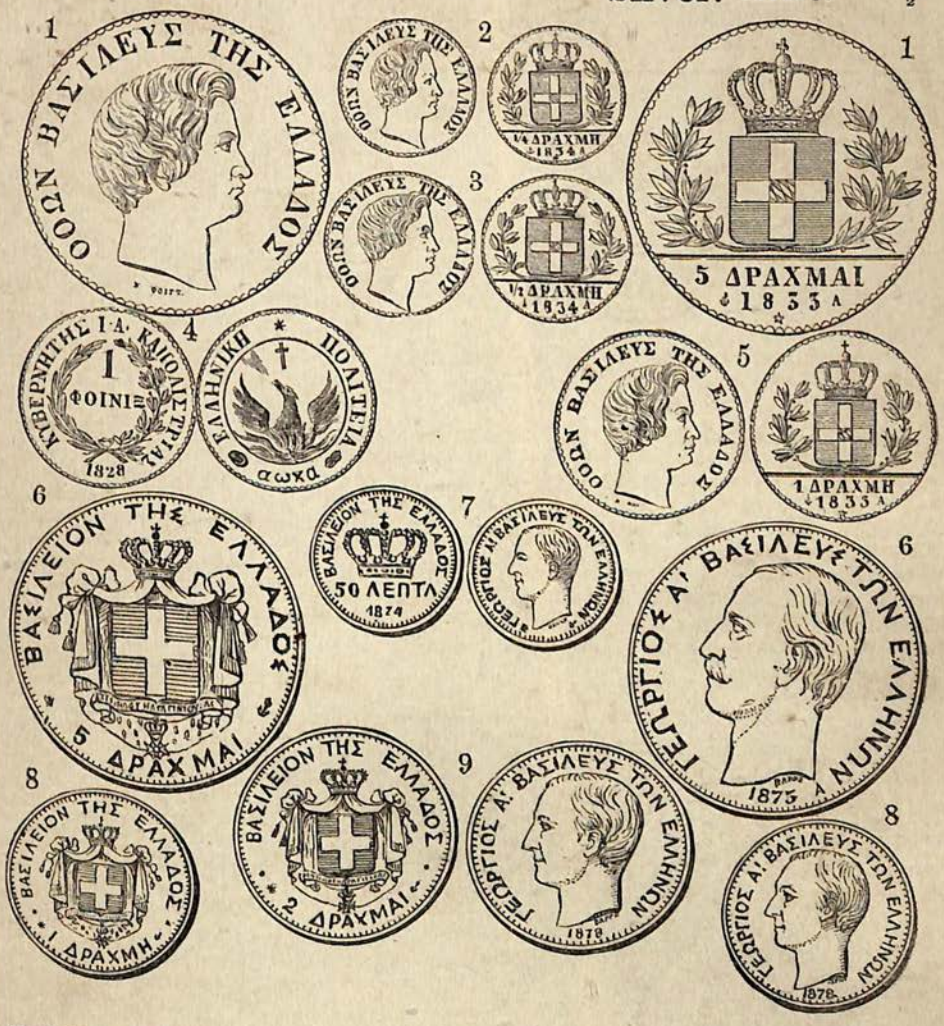
SERVIA is a kingdom of Eastern Europe, bordering on Slavonia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Bosinia and Hungary, from which last named country it is separated by the Danube. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878, its area was increased to 18,787 square miles; population (in 1883), 1,820,000. The country is mountainous, its valleys fertile, producing, when cultivated, good crops of corn and other cereals; said to be rich in minerals. The chief trade is with Austria and Turkey; principal exports; swine, cattle, prunes, grain, wine and timber, amounting (in 1882) to $8,819,315. Revenue $7,473,000. Public debt, November, 1884, about $35,000,000, one-half of which was contracted for railroad. No official financial reports published. Capital, Belgrade.

GREECE, Gold. XIX¼.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Othon I. (*Gold.*)	20 Drachmas.	900	89	80	$3.44
2.	do	40 do	900	178	160	6.88

GREECE, a maritime kingdom in the south-east of Europe, composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into thirteen provinces, called Nomarchies. Total area, 20,018; population (1879), 1,979,423. Vegetation is varied but agriculture is backward. Minerals: lead, magnesite and chromate of iron, which are all exported; also raw produce, currants, figs, fruits, tobacco, wine, olive oil, honey, wax, gum, silk, valonia, and sponges, amounting in 1881 to $12,091,160. This country is under a paper money regime. In February, 1883, the premium on gold was 15 per cent., and even fractional money was scarce.

GREECE, Silver. XIX$\frac{3}{4}$.



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Othon I. (*Silver.*)	5 Drachmas.	900	345	310	.64
2.	do	¼ do	900	17	15	.03
3.	do	½ do	900	34	30	.06
4.	Capo D'Istria. (Republic.)	1 Phœnix.	900	47	42	.08½
5.	Othon.	1 Drachma.	900	69	62	.13
6.	George I. (of Denmark.)	5 do	900	385	346	.72
7.	do do	50 Lepti.	900	38	34	.07
8.	do do	1 Drachma.	900	77	69	.14
9.	18 do do	2 do	99	154	138	·28

Silver. HAYTI.

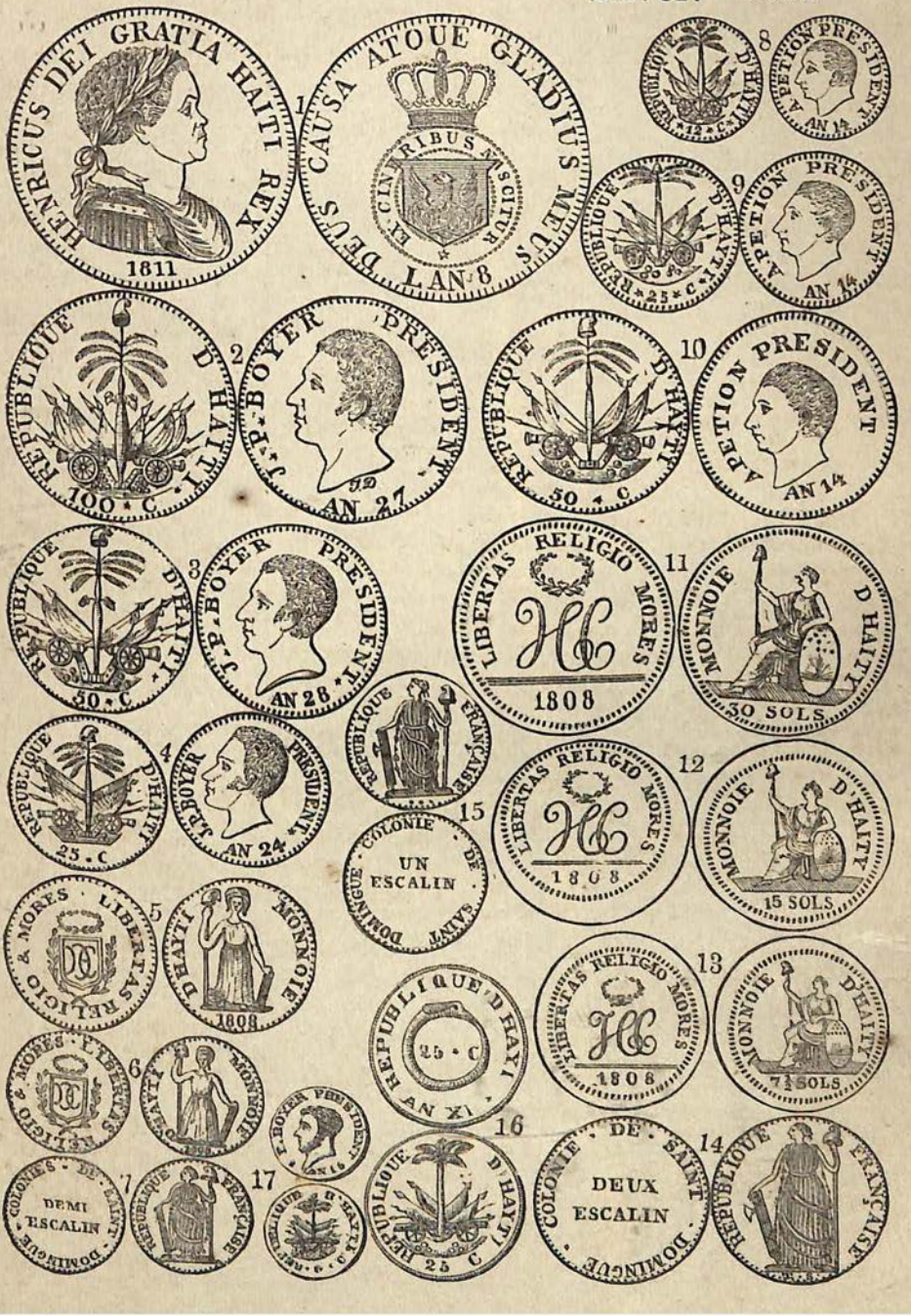
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Hayti.	Royal Dollar.		490		
2.	do	Dollar of 100 Cts.		159		
3.	do	½ do		78		
4.	do	¼ do		39		
5.	do	15 Sols.		72		It is impossible to ap-
6.	do	7½ do		55		proach with accuracy
7.	St. Domingo.	½ Escalin.		13		the purity and fineness
8.	Hayti.	12 Centimes.		21		of the coins of Hayti.
9.	do	¼ Dollar.		38		The average value of
10.	do	½ do		78		the genuine dollar is
11.	do	30 Sols.		95		about 25 cts.
12.	do	15 do		72		Every piece is coun-
13.	do	7½ do		55		terfeited largely.
14.	St. Domingo.	2 Escalin.		55		
15.	do	1 do		27		
16.	Hayti.	¼ Dollar.		38		
17.	do	6 Centimes.		10		

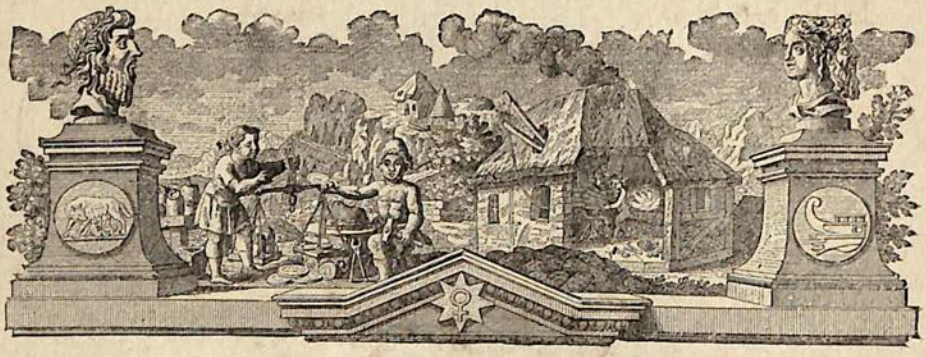
HAYTI. This Republic is the western or French portion of the Island of San Domingo, which next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. Total area, 28,000 square miles, of which about one-third belongs to Hayti; population, about 550,000. Tortuga, Gonave and other islands belong to Hayti. Revolutions have almost annihilated its commercial prosperity, and kept finances in chronic disorder. It is said to have mines of gold, silver, copper, tin and iron. Its principal exports: mahogany, logwood, honey, coffee and cocoa, amounting in 1881 to $6,240,460.

HAYTI, Silver. XXI.

1½

HAYTI. Silver. XXI.



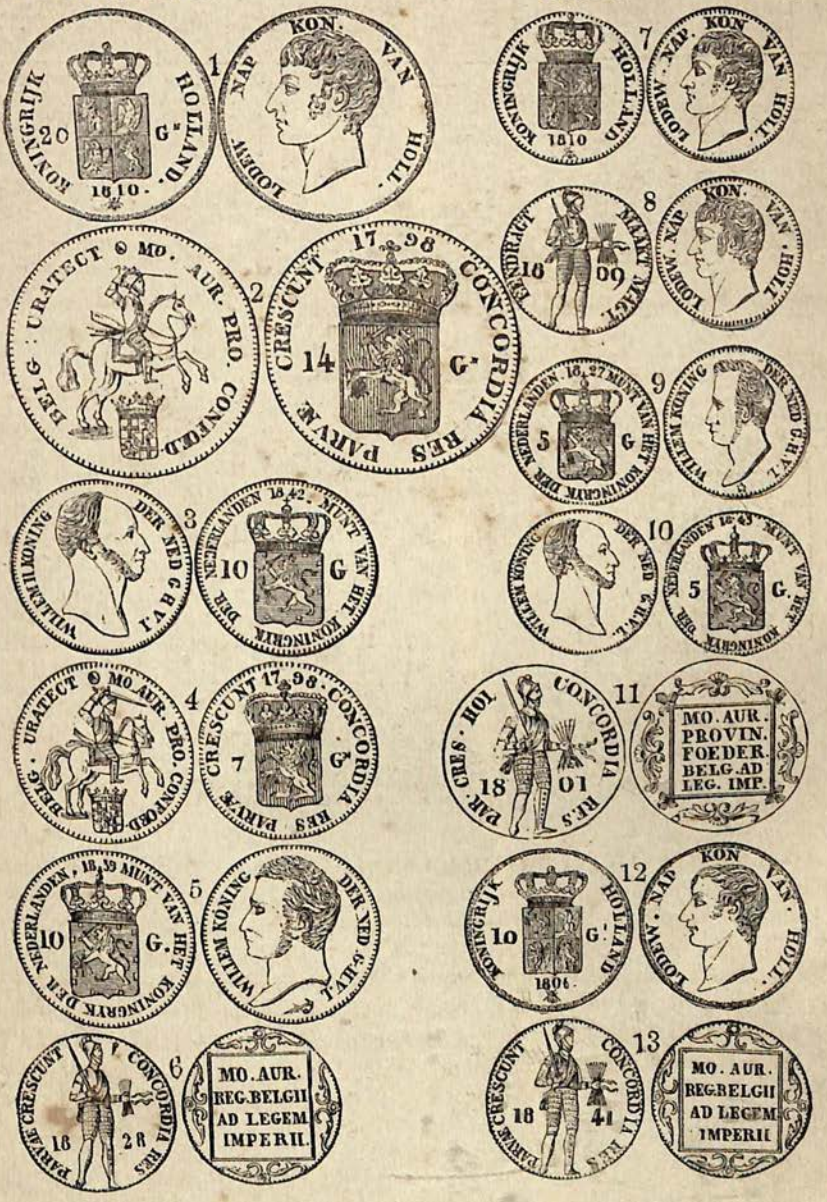


Gold. HOLLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Louis Bonaparte.	20 Florins.	913	212	193	8.30
2.	Republic Batavia.	Ryder.	917	154	141¼	6.07
3.	William II.	10 Florins.	900	103	93	4.00
4.	Republic Bavaria.	½ Rider.	917	77	70	3.01
5.	William I.	10 Florins.	900	104	94	4.04
6.	do	Ducat.	980	54	52	2.23
7.	Louis Bonaparte.	do	982	54	52½	2.25
8.	do	do	978	54	53	2.27
9.	William I.	5 Florins.	900	52	46	1.97
10.	William II.	do	900	52	46	1.97
11.	Republic Batavia.	Ducat.	982	54	52½	2.25
12.	Louis Bonaparte.	10 Florins.	913	107	97	4.17
13.	William II.	Ducat.	980	54	52	2.23

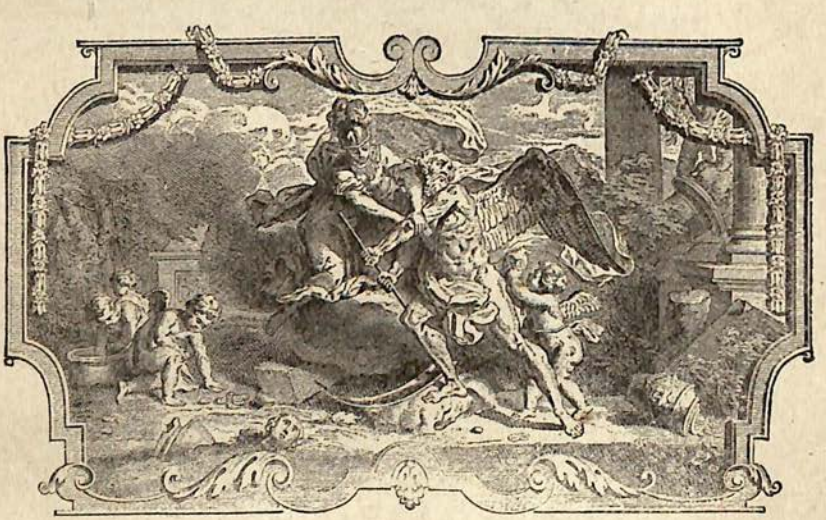
HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS, a maritime kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, consisting of eleven provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg. Total area, 12,741 square miles; population (Jan. 1, 1883), 4,225,065. The king is also sovereign of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, containing 999 square miles; 209,520 inhabitants. Diamond cutting is a special industry. Chief exports: refined sugar, flax, cheese, butter, sheep, madder, etc., amounting in 1883 to $300,824,984. Exports of gold and silver, in coin and bars during 1883, 1,475,757 florins ($593,254.31); circulation December 29, 1883, in Government notes, $3,787,053; in bank notes, $75,463,082.

HOLLAND. Gold XXII.


1
KONINGRIJK HOLLAND 20 G 1810
KON. VAN HOLL. LODEWIJK NAP.
2
BELG: URATECT MO. AUR. PRO. CONFED.
17 98 CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT 14 G.
3
WILLEM KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L.
DER NEDERLANDEN 1842 MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK 10 G
4
BELG: URATECT MO AUR. PRO. CONFED.
CRESCUNT 17 98 CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ 7 G
5
NEDERLANDEN 1839 MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DEN 10 G.
WILLEM KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L.
6
PARVÆ CRESCUNT CONCORDIA RES 18 28
MO. AUR. REG. BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII.
7
KONINGRIJK HOLLAND 1810
KON. VAN HOLL. LODEWIJK NAP.
8
VENDRACT MUNT MACT 18 09
KON. VAN HOLL. LODEWIJK NAP.
9
NEDERLANDEN 1827 MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DEN 5 G
WILLEM KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L.
10
WILLEM KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L.
NEDERLANDEN 1843 MUNT VAN HET KONINGRIJK DEN 5 G.
11
PAR. CRES. HON. CONCORDIA RES. 18 01
MO. AUR. PROVIN. FOEDER. BELG. AD LEG. IMP.
12
KONINGRIJK HOLLAND 10 G. 1808
KON. VAN HOLL. LODEWIJK NAP.
13
PARVÆ CRESCUNT CONCORDIA RES 18 41
MO. AUR. REG. BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII.

Silver. HOLLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William II.	2½ Guilders.	947	385	370	.77
2.	William I.	3 do	897	495	440	.91
3.	William III.	2½ do	947	385	370	.77
4.	Louis Napoleon.	50 Stivers.	917	440	402	.83
5.	Wm. V. Stadtholder.	Florin.	946	155	146	.03
6.	William II.	10 Cents.	640	21	13	.02½
7.	do	25 do	640	55	35	.07
8.	Wm. V. Stadtholder.	1 Guilder.	907	162	146	.30



HOLLAND.

Silver. XXII.

Silver. HOLLAND.

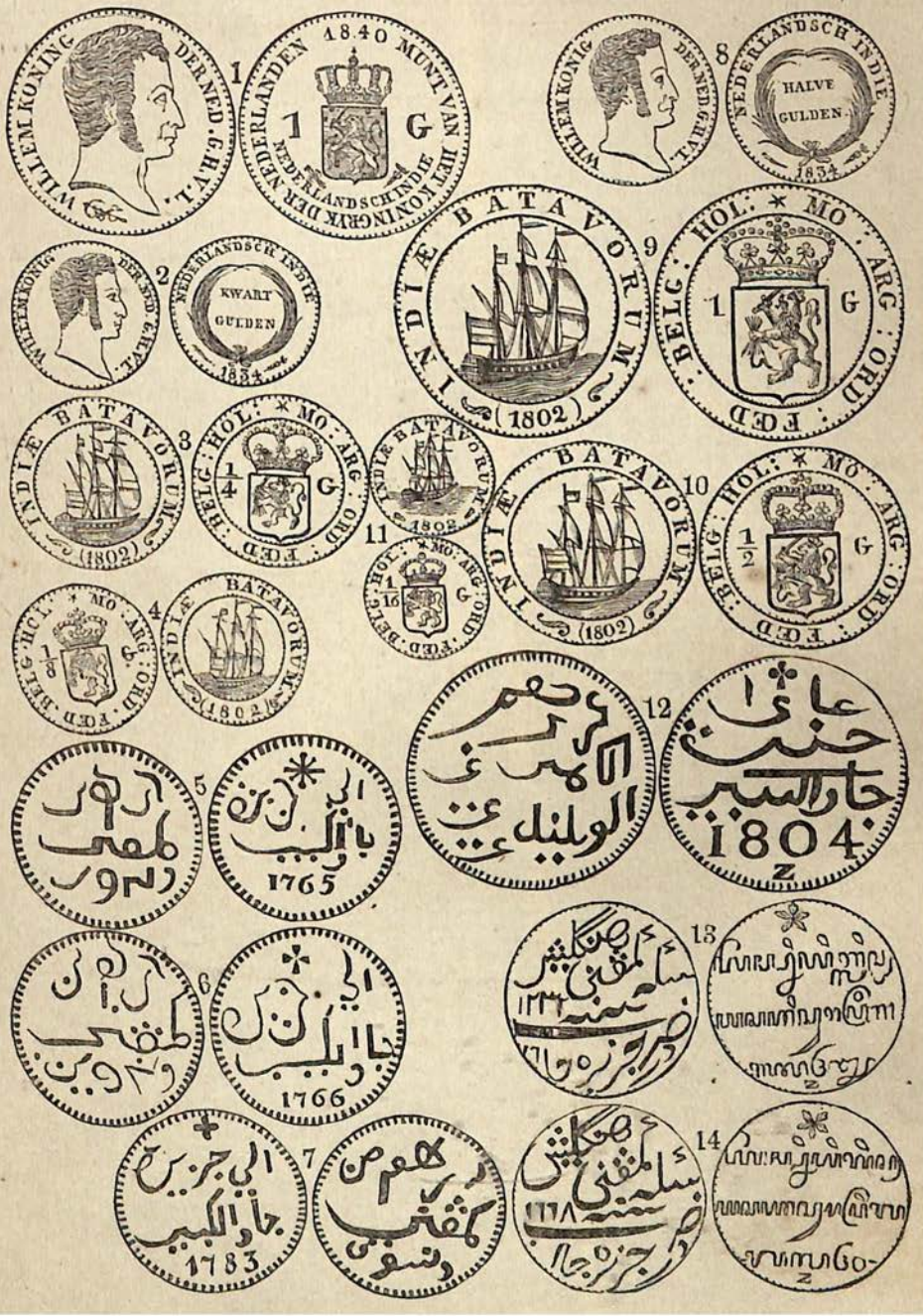
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Wm. V, Stadtholder.	Rix Dollar.	866	440	382	.79
2.	do	do	866	440	382	.79
3.	do	3 Guilders.	866	440	382	.79
4.	do	do	866	440	382	.79
5.	William I. King.	½ Florin.	897	83	73	.15
6.	do	25 Cents.	567	65	36	.07
7.	do	10 and	566	27	15	.03½
	do	5 Cts.	563	13	7	.01½

HOLLAND. Silver. XXII.

Silver. HOLLAND. COLONIES.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	William I.	Gulden.	943	155	146	.30
2.	do	¼ Gulden.	556	62	36	.07
3.	Of Batavia.	¼ do	906	38	34	.07
4.	do	⅛ do	906	18	16	.03
5.	Of India Islands.	Roupee.	840	202	170	.35
6.	do do	do	847	200	170	.35
7.	do do	do	837	200	168	.35
8.	do do	½ Gulden.	896	82	73	.15
9.	do do	Gulden.	914	166	152	.31
10.	do do	½ Gulden.	914	81	74	.15
11.	do do					
12.	do do	Roupee.	600	177	106	.22
13.	do do	do	800	202	167	.34
14.	do do	do	802	183	147	.30

HOLLAND. EAST INDIES. Silver. XXII.



Silver. HOLLAND. COLONIES.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Of Batavia.	½ Crown.	Particulars unknown.			
2.	Netherlands.	¼ Real.	do		do	
3.	do	8 Reals.	917	183	167	.34
4.	Colonial.	1 10 Gulden, 10 cts.	945	16	15	.03
5.	Of Batavia.	1 Crown.	Particulars unknown.			
6.	Netherlands.	Gulden.	906	163	147	.30
7.	do	⅛ Real.	Particulars unknown.			
8.	do	4 Reals.	do		do	
9.	do	8 do	do		do	

HOLLAND. EAST INDIES. Silver. XXII.

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Published by A. M. Smith,
Post Office Box 754,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Silver. HOLLAND. COLONIES.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	These Coins from 1 to 6, are the "Lump Money" of Java during the Hindoo Period, prior to Batavia's rule.	The name given to this money by the people who used it is unknown. There is none now in circulation, and those in existence have been found in graves and taken out of the earth.	The lump or square indentation with three lotus leaves, is found on all these lumps, oftentimes both marks. Weight, fineness and value cannot be given, as there is not the least uniformity. The Specimens command a high price, for collections.			
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
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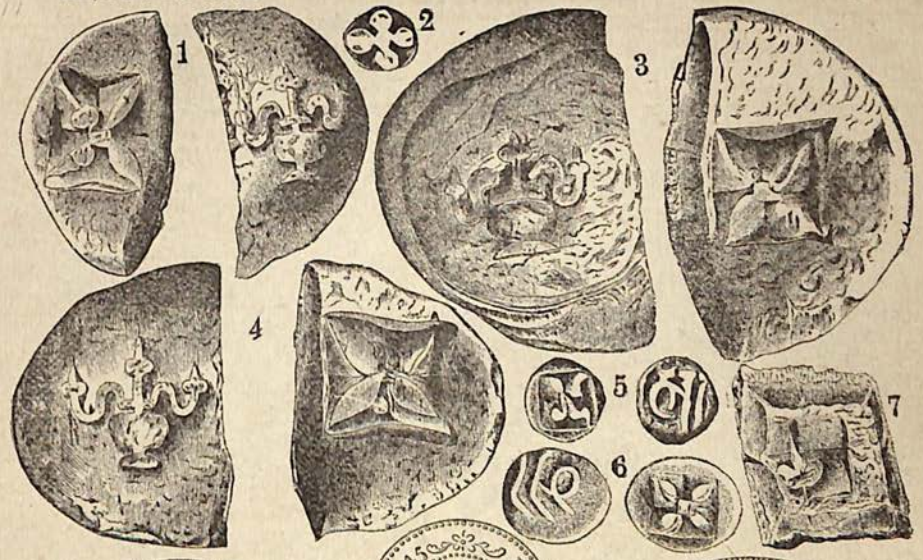
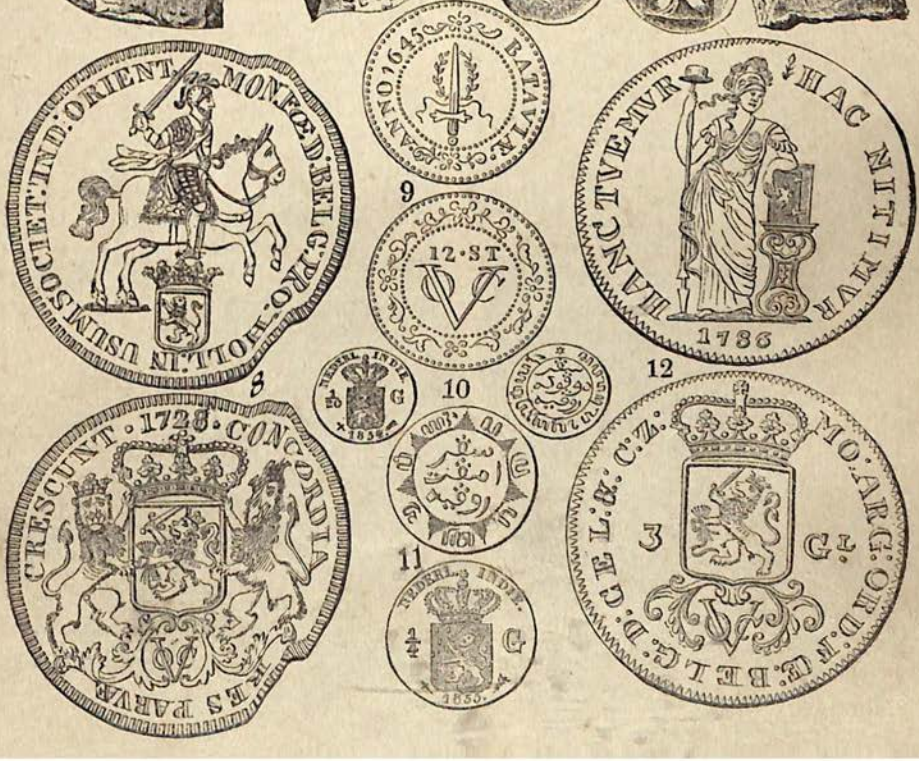
7.						
8.	Of India.	Ducaton.	941	500	470	.98
9.	Batavia.	½ Crown.	Particulars unknown.			
10.	Of India.	1-20 Gulden.	900	8	7	.01
11.	do	¼ do	900	42	38	.07
12.	do	3 Gulden.	941	490	461	.96

HOLLAND. EAST INDIES, JAVA. Silver. XXII. 6





Silver. ITALY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic.	Scudo, of 5 Lire.	900	300	270	.56
2.	do	30 Soldi.	900	89	80	.16
3.	do	One Lire.	900	62	56	.11
4.	do	10 Soldi.	900	44	40	.08
5.	do	20 do	900	60	54	.11
6.	do	10 do (1804).	900	31	28	.06
7.	do	5 do do	900	16	14	.03
8.	do	5 Lire. do	900	319	287	.59
9.	do	2 do do	900	124	111	.23
10.	do	5 Soldi.	900	23	20	.04
11.	Humbert I.	5 Lire. (1879).	900	385	346	.72
12.	do	2 do (1884).	900	154	138	.28

ITALY. Gold. XXIII.

1.	Republic.	Doppia.	900	188	169	$7.27
2.	do	½ do	900	94	84½	3.63
3.	do	Doppia.	900	188	169	7.27
4.	do	¼ do	900	94	84½	3.63
5.	do	Doppia.	900	124	111½	4.80
6.	Monarchy.	40 Lire.	900	200	180	7.74
7.	do	20 do	900	100	90	3.87

ITALY, Silver. XXIII.

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Silver. ITALY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Napoleon.	18 Francs, 40 Centimes.		1849	The fineness and purity of these Coins cannot be determined. They passed at the time for the value stamped upon them.	
2.	do	9 Francs, 20 Centimes.		918		
3.	Napoleon.	5 Francs.	600	450	270	.56
4.	do	50 Centimes.		195	See remarks above.	
5.	do	1 Franc.	600	86	51	.10
6.	do	10 Soldi.	303	88	27	.05
7.	do	4 Franes, 60 Centimes.		457	See remarks above.	
8.	do	10 Francs.	600	910	546	1.14

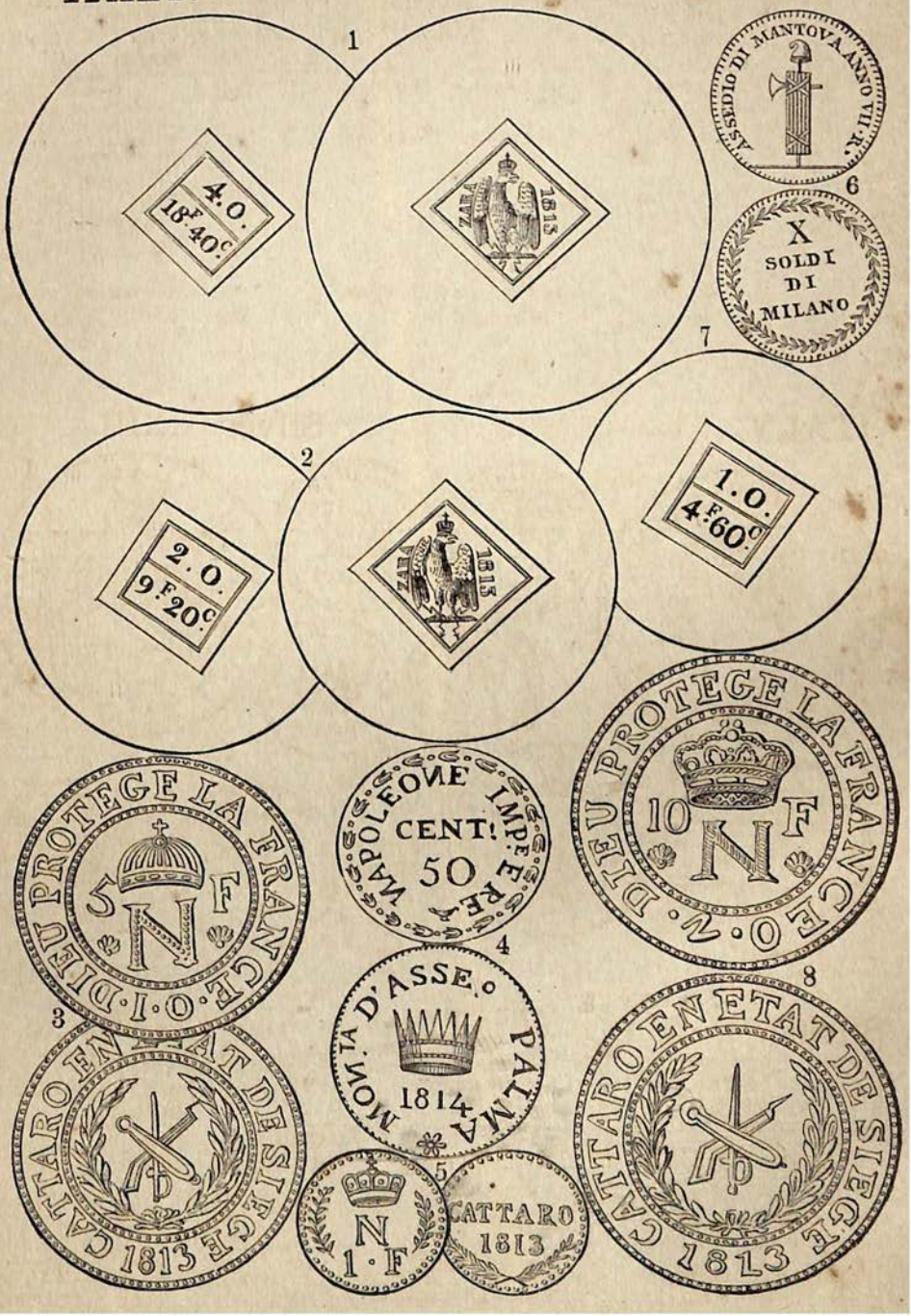
ITALY, ----- Silver. XXIII.

Silver. ITALY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Monarchy.	5 Lire.	903	385	347	.72
2.	do	15 Soldi.	901	56	50	.10
3.	do	10 do	903	39	36	.07
4.	do	2 Lire.	904	155	140	.29
5.	do	5 Soldi.	903	19	17	.03
6.	do	1 Lire.	904	77	70	.14

ITALY.

Silver. XXIII.



Silver. ITALY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Gaul, Sub Alpine,	5 Francs.	892	385	346	.72
2.	Savoy & Piemont.	Scudo, *vecchio.*	917	413	376	.78
3.	Cis Alpine Republic.	30 Soldi.	684	113	77	.16
4.	Savoy & Piemont.	Ducatone.	944	490	460	.96
5.	Cis Alpine Republic.	Scudo.	896	355	319	.66
6.	Charles Emanuel III.	½ Scudo.	903	271	244	.51

ITALY, a kingdom in the south of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the Island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. Total area, 111,405 square miles; total population, 28,459,628. The kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into 69 provinces; the small community of San Marino, enclosed within it alone, retained its independent form of government when, in 1870, the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome once more made the capital of Italy. The country produces many and fine wines. Tuscany, Liguria and the Province of Bari furnish the finest olives and olive oil; the cultivation of silk is extensive; exquisite fruits abound, the supply of sea and fresh water fish is plentiful. Minerals: iron, galena, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt, a government monopoly, is supplied from 11 salines, and deposits of native salt are common in the Apennines. Principal exports: olive oil, wine, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruits, prepared meats and fish, chemical products, woods, roots, etc., for dyeing and tanning, works of art, etc. Exports in 1883 amounted to $239,732,259. Italy is a member of the Latin Union and her coins have a legal currency with those of France and the other nations comprising that Union. There are no late official reports of the finances.

ITALY. Silver. XXIII. 3

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PACE
CELEBRATA.
FORO BONAPARTE
FONDATO.
ANNO IX.

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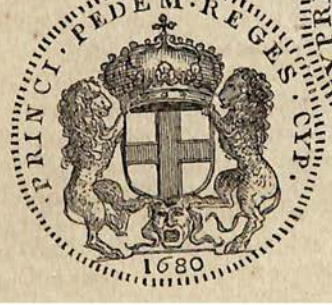

Gold. ITALY. BOLOGNE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Pius VI.	4 Pistoles.	909	339	308	$13.26.
2.	do	10 Sequins.	997	528	526	22.61
3.	Benoist XIV.	Sequin.	996	52	51	2.19
4.	Gregory.	Pistole, *vieille.*	901	101	90	3.87

Silver. ITALY. BOLOGNE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Commonwealth.	Scudo, or Ecu.	847	448	382	.79
2.	Pius VI.	½ Scudo.	913	204	186	.38
3.	do	Scudo, 10 Pauls.	913	409	374	.78

ITALY. BOLOGNE. Gold. XXIII.

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ITALY. BOLOGNE. Silver. XXIII.

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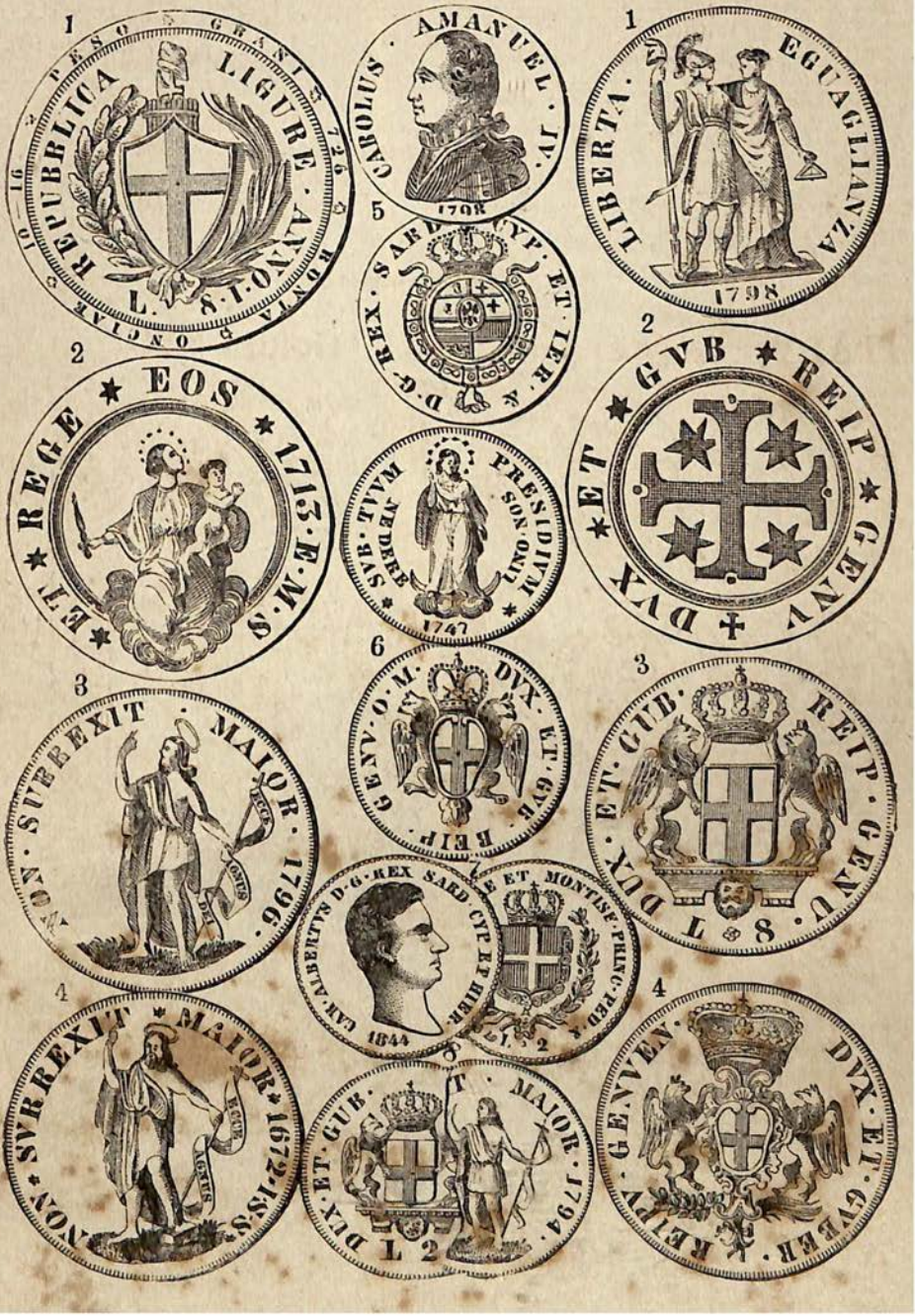
Silver. ITALY. SARDINIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Republic Liguria.	Scudo.				
2.	Geneva.	do	950	596	576	1.20
3.	do	do John, the Baptist.	890	514	460	.95
4.	do	do do	900	320	288	.60
5.	Carlo Emanuele IV.	¼ Scudo.	900	135	121	.25
6.	Geneva.	do (Madonna.)	833	139	126	.26
7.	Carlo Alberto.	2 Lire.	900	155	140	.29
8.	Geneva.	2 do John, the Baptist	890	128	114	.23

ITALY, LOMBARDY-VENICE. Gold. XXIII.

1.	Under Austria.	Sovereign.	900	175	157½	$6.77
2.	Joseph II.	Zecchino.	990	53	52¼	2.25
3.	Republic.	Ducat.	996	34	33¾	1.44
4.	Louis Manin.	Zecchino.	997	53	52¾	2.27
5.	Under Austria.	½ Sovereign.	900	87	78½	3.35
6.	Joseph II.	1 Pistole.	905	98	88½	3.80
7.	Maria Theresa.	½ Scudo.	896	178	159½	6.86
8.	Louis Manin.	½ Zecchino.	996	27	26¾	1.19
9.	do	¼ do	996	13	12¾	.54
10.	Under Austria.	Sovereign.	900	175	157½	6.77

ITALY. LIGURA. Silver. XXIII. 6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DVX ET GVB REIP GENV
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NON · STVRREXIT · MAIOR · 1796 ·
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DVX · ET · GVB · REIP · GENV ·
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PRESIDIVM SVB · TVM · NVMEN ADERE SON · CUNT ·
1747
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Silver. ITALY. LUCCA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Felix and Elisa.	5 Francs.	913	385	350	.72
2.	Republic.	Scudo.	913	408	373	.77
3.	do	½ Barbone.	663	23	15	.03
4.	do	Barbone.	660	45	30	.06
5.	Felix and Elisa.	1 France.	900	76	68	.14
6.	Charles Louis.	2 Lire.	657	153	99	.20
7.	do do	10 Soldi.	680	34	24	.05
8.	do do	5 do	333	46	30	.06
9.	do do	Lira.	658	75	50	.10
10.	Republic.	¼ and ½ Scudo.	913 917	140 195	128 176	.26 .36
11.	do	Quinto, ¼ Ecu.	917	77	70	.14

ITALY, LUCCA. Silver. XXIII. 6¼

ITALY, PARMA. Gold. XXIII. 6½

Gold. ITALY. PARMA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Maria Louise.	20 Lire.	900	100	90	3.87
2.	do do	40 do	900	200	180	7.74
3.	Edward I.	Double Pistole.	905	203	183½	7.89
4.	Ferdinand I.	Pistole.	872	110	95	4.08

Silver. ITALY. PARMA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand I.	Ducat.	906	396	358	.74
2	Maria Louise.	5 Lire.	904	386	348	.72
3	do	10 Soldi.	902	39	35	.07
4	do	1 Lire.	902	78	70	.14
5.	do	5 Soldi.	900	20	18	.03
6.	do	2 Lire.	902	155	140	.29
7.	Ferdinand I.	3 Lire Piece.	826	54	44	.09

ITALY, PARMA. Silver. XXIII. 7

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5 · LIRE ·
3
PER LA GR · DI DIO D · DI PARMA P · C ·
10 · SOLDI ·
MARIA LUIGIA PRIN · IMP · ARCID · D · AUS
1815
4
PER LA GR · DI DIO D · DI PARMA P · C ·
1 LIRA NUOVA ·
MARIA LUIGIA PRINC · IMP · ARCID · D · AUSTRIA
1815
5
PER LA GR · DI DIO D · DI PARMA P · C ·
5 · SOLDI ·
MARIA LUIGIA PRIN · IMP · ARCID · D · AUS
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PER LA GR · DI DIO DUCH · DI PARMA PIAC · E GUAST ·
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FERD · I · H · F · D · G · PAR · PLAC · VAST · DVX ·
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1790

Gold. ITALY, ROME.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Sede Vacante.	Doppia.	916	84	77	3.31
2.	Leo XII.	Doppia.	916	84	77	3.31
3.	Pius VII.	Doppia.	916	84	77	3.31
4.	Pius VI.	Doppia.	916	84	77	3.31
5.	Clement XII.	½ Sequin.	900	26	23	.99
6.	Clement XII.	Sequin.	900	53	47	2.03
7.	Gregory XVI.	10 Scudi.	900	267	240	10.33
8.	Pius VI.	Sequin.	900	53	47	2.03
9.	Clement XIV.	Sequin.	900	53	47	2.03
10.	Benedict XIV.	Sequin.	900	53	47	2.03
11.	Clement XIII.	5 Scudi.	900	133	119	5.12
12.	Gregory XVI.	5 Scudi.	900	133	119	5.12
13.	Sede Vacante.	5 Scudi.	900	133	119	5.12
14.	Gregory XVI.	2½ Scudi.	896	67	60	2.58

ITALY. ROME.

Gold. XXIII. 8

Silver. ITALY, ROME.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Gregory XVI.	Scudo.	900	415	373	.77
2.	Leo XII.	Scudo.	920	410	377	.78
3.	Sede Vacante.	Scudo.	921	410	377	.78
4.	Pius VII.	Ecu or Crown.	910	410	373	.77
5.	Gregory XVI.	1-5 Scudo of 20 Bajocchi,	900	83	75	.15
6.	Gregory XVI.	30 Bajocchi.	900	124	112	.23
7.	Gregory XVI.	½ Scudo of 50 Bajocchi,	900	207	186	.38
8.	Pius VI.	Testoon.	885	124	110	.22
9.	Republic.*	40 Bajocchi.				
10.	Republic.*	40 Bajocchi.				

* The fineness and weight of these coins cannot be stated with any certainty; their grade is lower than the Papal money, and the pieces are mostly held by collectors.

Gold and Silver. ITALY. MONACO.

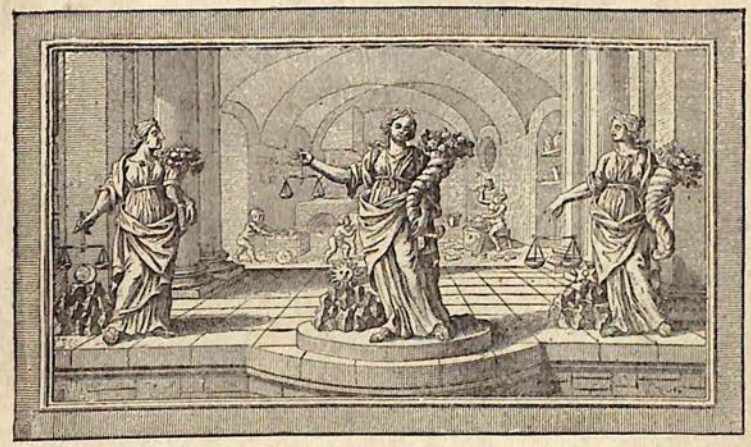
1.	Honore V.	(*Gold.*)	23 Francs.	900	200	180	$7.74
2.	do	do	40 do	900	100	90	3.87
1.	Honore V.	(*Silver.*)	5 Francs	899	385	346	.76
2.	do	do	½ do	835	38	32	.06½
3.	do	do	¼ do	835	19	16	.03
4.	do	do	1 do	900	77	64	.13
5.	do	do	2 do	900	154	139	.29

MONACO, a paradise for pulmonary patients and gamblers, is a principality of Italy, between Nice and Ventimiglia, bordering on the Mediterranean and the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, consisting of the town of Monaco and a small adjoining territory, including the town of Mon e Carlo. Total Area, about six square miles; population, 3,741. The climate is delightful. All taxes were abolish d in 1869 by the reigning prince, and his entire revenue is derived from the rent of the asino or gambling house, and a percentage on the games.

ITALY. ROME. Silver. XXIII.

Silver ITALY. ROME.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Sede Vacante.	Scudo.	904	408	368	.77
2.	Pius VIII.	do	921	408	376	.78
3.	Gregory XVI.	Papetto, 20 Bajocchi,	918	82	74	.15
4.	do	Testone, 30 do	917	124	113	.23
5.	do	5 Bajocchi.	918	21	18	.03
6.	do	Testone, 30 Bajocchi.	920	122	113	.23
7.	do	50 Bajocchi.	932	205	187	.39
8.	Pius IX.	Scudo.	904	413	373	.77
9.	Gregory XVI.	Scudo. 100 Bajocchi.	920	406	368	.77



ITALY. ROME. Silver. XXIII. 10

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Silver. ITALY, ROME.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Sede Vacante.	Scudo.	900	415	373	.77
2.	Republic.	Scudo.	920	410	373	.77
3.	Pius VI.	Scudo.	875	408	356	.74
4.	Sede Vacante.	Half Scudo.	900	205	182	.38
5.	Pius VII.	Half Scudo.	917	205	182	.38
6.	Sede Vacante.	Testoon.	919	122	112	.23
7.	Pius VI.	Double Testoon.	833	248	209	.43

ITALY. ROME. Silver. XXIII.

Silver. ITALY. ROME.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Innocent XI.	Ducatone.	931	493	459	.95
2.	Innocent XII.	Piastre.	913	485	442	.92
3.	Benoit XIV.	Papetto, 1-5 Scudo.	910	81	73	.15
4.	Clement XIII.	½ Ecu.	910	204	185	.38
5.	Clement XI.	Scudo, Antico.	906	490	444	.92
6.	Clement XII.	do do	913	493	450	.93
7.	Pius VI.	½ Scudo.	906	204	184	.38

ITALY. ROME. Silver. XXIII. 12

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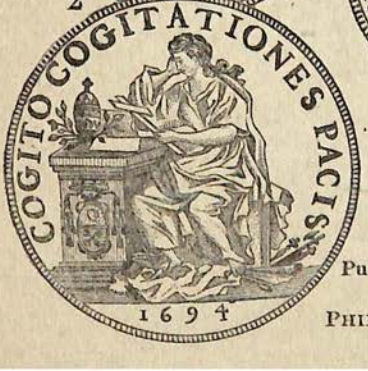

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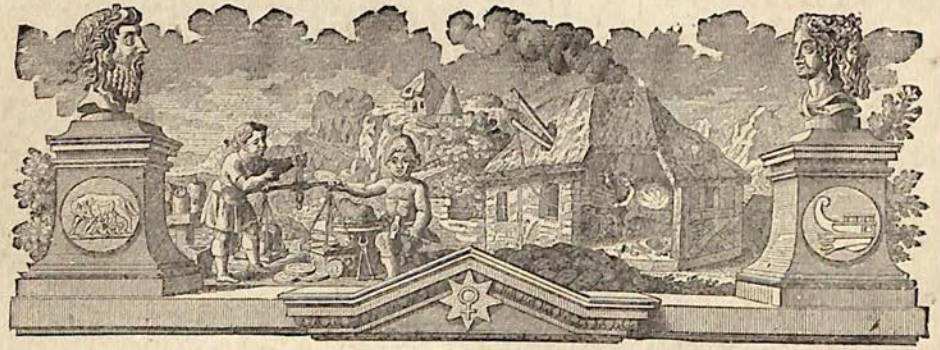
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Gold. ITALY. SARDINIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Carlo Alberto.	20 Lire.	910	99½	90	3.87
2.	Carlo Felix.	40 Doppetta, 80 Lire.	900	398	359	15.45
3.	Carlo Alberto.	100 Lire.	900	497	447	19.24
4.	Victor Emanuele.	Doppetta.	905	140	126	5.42
5.	Carlo Emanuele.	Old Doppetta.	905	105	95	4.08
6.	Carlo Felix.	D'bl do 40 Lire.	900	199	180	7.74
7.	Carlo Alberto.	10 Lire.	900	49	45	1.93
8.	Victor Emanuele.	20 do	900	99	90	3.87
9.	Carlo Felix.	do	900	99	90	3.87
10.	Victor Emanuele.	Doppetta.	905	140	126	5.42
11.	Carlo Emanuele.	Old Doppetta.	905	144	130½	5.61

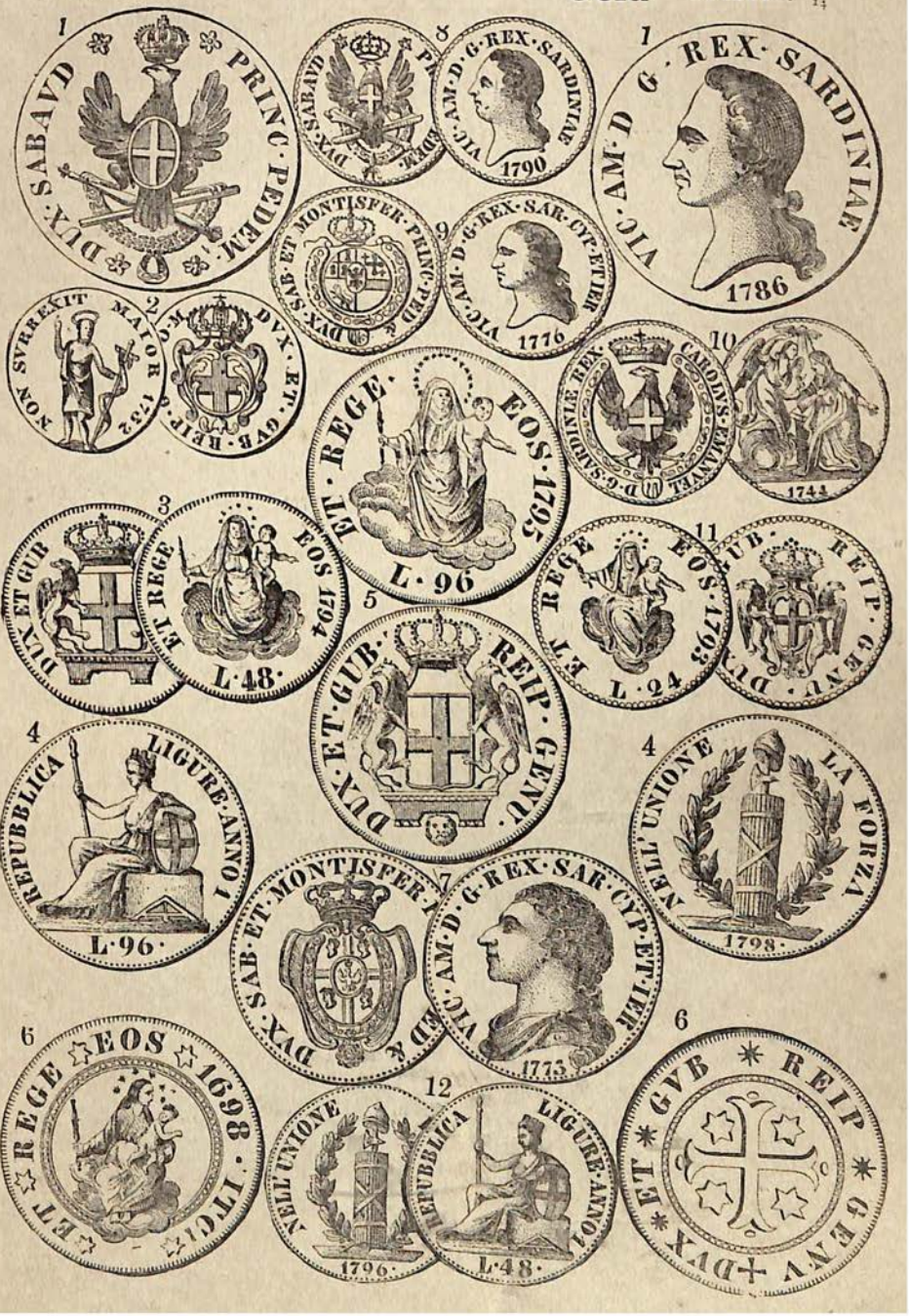
ITALY. SARDINIA. Gold. XXIII. 13



Gold. ITALY. SARDINIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Victor Emanuel.	New Carlino.	904	702	634	27.28
2.	Republic Genoa.	Zecchino or Sequim.	995	53	52	2.23
3.	do	½ Genovino.	914	194	176	7.58
4.	Republic Ligura.	4 Doppetta.	908	388	352	15.15
5.	do Genoa.	Genovine.	908	388	352	15.15
6.	do	4 Doppetta.	911	413	376	16.18
7.	Victor Emanuel.	Carlino.	890	248	219	9.42
8.	do	½ Doppetta.	904	70	64	2.75
9.	do	do	903	67	60	2.58
10.	Charles Emanuel.	Zecchino, Annunciation.	986	53	51	2.19
11.	Republic Genoa.	¼ Genovine.	911	97	89	3.83
12.	do Ligura.	2 Doppetta.	908	194	171	7.58

ITALY. SARDINIA. Gold. XXIII.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Silver. ITALY. SARDINIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Victor Emanuel.	5 Lira.	900	387	348	.72
2.	do	3 Cagliaresco.				Worth about ¼ Penny.
3.	Victor Amedee II.	Scudo *Vecchio.*	917	414	378	.78
4.	Charles Emanuel III.	Huiteme d'Ecu.	903	67	61	.12
5.	Charles Albert.	5 Lira.	899	387	348	.72
6.	Charles Felix.	25 Centimes.	900	20	18	.03
7.	Victor Emanuel.	½ Ecu(Savoy&Piemont.)	906	271	244	.51
8.	Charles Albert,	25 Centimes.	900	19	17	.30
9.	Victor Emanuel.	2 Soldo, 6 Denaros.				Worth about ¼ Penny.
10.	Victor-Amedee II.	2 Liras.	906	188	171	.03
11.	Victor-Amedee.	Quarter d'Ecu.	896	90	81	.17

ITALY. SARDINIA. Silver. XXIII.

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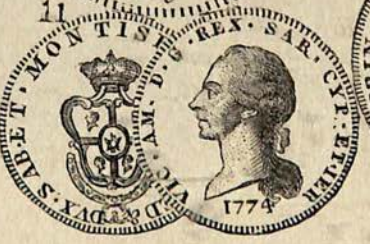
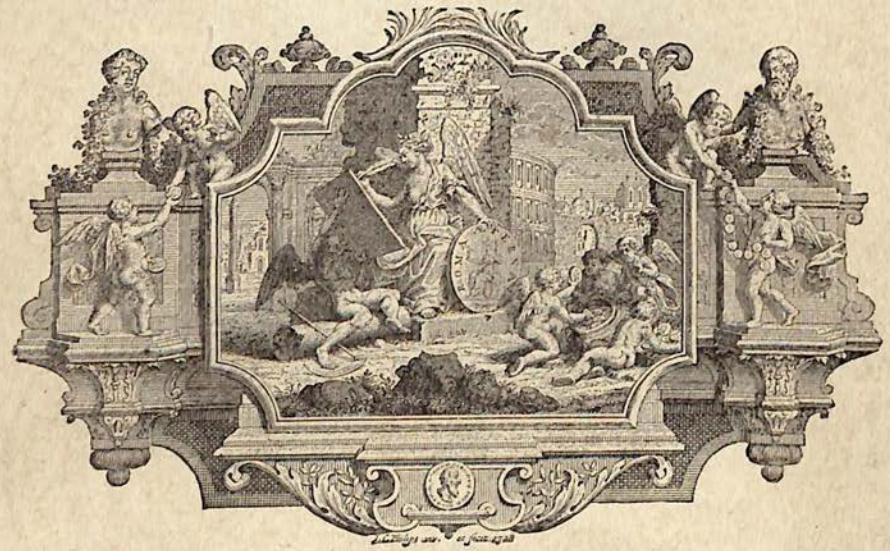


Silver. SARDINIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Victor Emanuel II.	Scudo, 5 Lire.	900	385	346	.72
2.	Charles-Felix.	Scudo, Piemont.	900	385	346	.72
3.	Victor Emanuel I.	do do	900	385	346	.72
4.	Victor Amedee III.	New Scudo.	906	540	489	1.02
5.	Charles Felix.	2 Lire.	900	154	138	.28
6.	Victor Amedee III.	½ Scudo, Piemont.	903	270	243	.50
7.	Charles Albert.	½ Lire.	900	38	34	.07
8.	Charles Felix.	Lire.	900	77	69	.14



ITALY. SARDINIA. Silver. XXIII. 16

Gold. ITALY. SICILY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand II.	15 Ducats	996	292	291	12.52
2.	do	3 do	996	58	57¾	2.47
3.	Joseph Napoleon.	40 Lire.	900	199	179	7.70
4.	do	20 do	900	99	89	3.83
5.	Ferdinand IV.	6 Ducats.	996	116	115½	4.97
6.	Charles VII.	6 do	996	116	115½	4.97
7.	Ferdinand I.	3 do	996	58	57¾	2.47
8.	do	15 Ducats.	996	292	291	12.52
9.	Ferdinand II.	6 do	996	116	115½	4.97
10.	Ferdinand IV.	6 do	996	116	115½	4.97
11.	Charles VII.	3 do	996	58	57¾	2.47
12.	do	6 do	996	116	115½	4.97

ITALY. SICILY. Gold. XXIII.

ITALY, SICILY. Gold. XXIII. 1½

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Francis I.	30 Ducats.	996	583	580½	24.98
2.	Ferdinand II.	do	996	584	581½	25.02
3.	Ferdinand I.	do	995	572	569	24.49
4.	Ferdinand II.	15 Ducats.	996	292	291	12.52
5.	Francis I.	do	996	292	291	12.52
6.	Joseph Napoleon.	40 Franc.	879	200	176	7.57
7.	Ferdinand II.	3 Ducats.	996	58	57½	2.46
8.	do	6 Ducats.	996	116	115½	4.97

ITALY. SICILY. Silver. XXIII. 18

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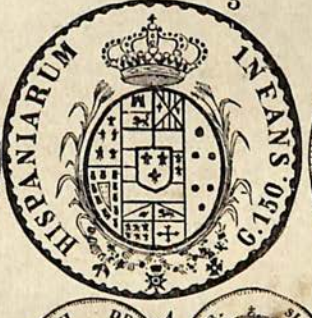

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1.	Napoleon.	12 Carlinos.	838	423	353	.73
2.	Ferdinand IV.	do	833	425	352	.73
3	do	do	838	422	353	.73
4.	Ferdinand II.	10 Grani.	833	35	28	.06
5.	do	60 do	833	212	176	.36
6.	Ferdinand IV.	12 Tarins.	826	421	347	.71
7.	Ferdinand III.	Ecu, 12 Tarins.	830	419	346	.71

Silver. ITALY. SICILY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand II.	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
2.	Joseph Napoleon.	5 Lire.	904	385	348	.72
3.	Charles VI.	Ducat.	910	335	304	.63
4.	Joseph Napoleon.	Scudo.	836	421	352	.73
5.	do do	½ Lire.	900	38	34	.07
6.	Ferdinand I.	Scudo.	834	424	354	.73
7.	Joseph Napoleon.	2 Lire.	904	151	136	.28

ITALY. SICILY. Silver. XXIII.

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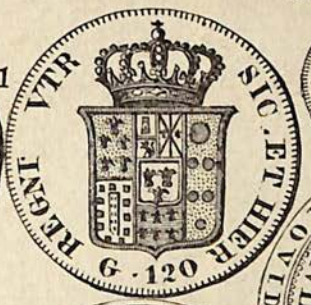

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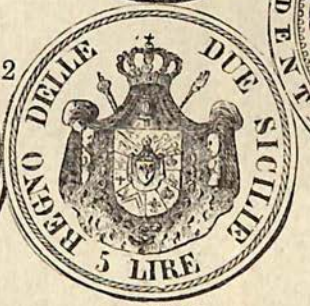

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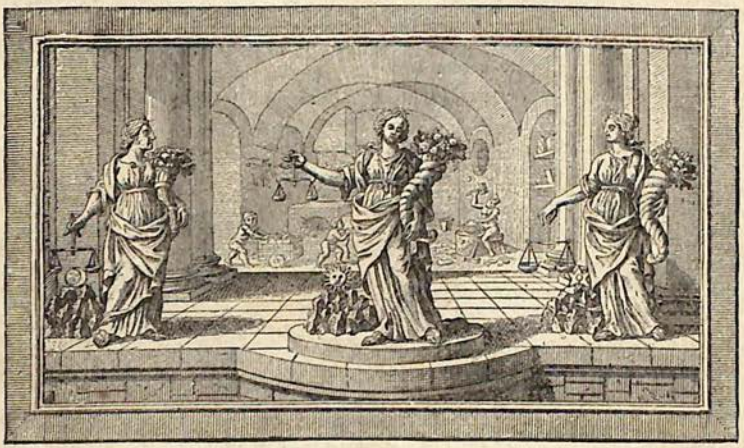
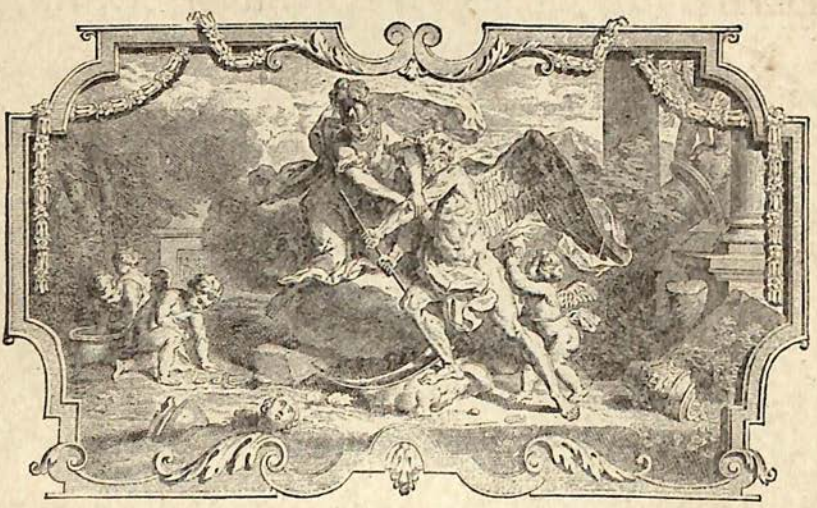
Silver. ITALY. SICILY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand IV.	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
2.	do	Scudo, (1772.)	833	424	353	,73
3.	Don Carlos.	Scudo.	906	392	355	.73
4.	Ferdinand IV.	10 Grani.	833	35	29	.06
5.	Ferdinand II.	Half Scudo.	833	212	176	.36
6.	Charles III.	30 Grani.	833	106	88	.18
7.	Ferdinand IV.	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12
8.	Charles II.	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12
9.	Ferdinand II.	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12
10.	Charles III.	10 Grani.	833	35	29	.06



ITALY. SICILY.

Silver. XXIII.



Silver. ITALY. SICILY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand IV.	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
2.	do	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
3.	do	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
4.	do	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
5.	Charles II.	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12
6.	do	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12
7.	Ferdinand IV.	20 Grani.	833	70	58	.12

ITALY. SICILY. Silver. XXIII.

Silver. ITALY. SICILY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand IV.	Ducat.	840	350	294	.61
2.	do	3 Ducat.	840	1050	882	1.83
3.	Philip V.	½ do	840	175	147	.30
4.	Joseph Napoleon.	Scudo.	833	424	353	.73
5.	Ferdinand IV or I.	10 Grani.	833	35	29	.06
6.	Don Carlos.	5 do	833	17	14	.03
7.	Charles II.	½ Ducat.	840	175	147	.30

ITALY. SICILY. Silver. XXIII.

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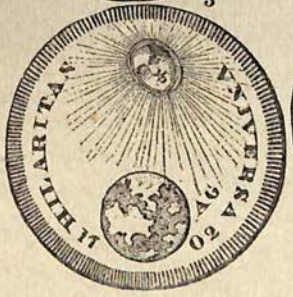

Silver. ITALY. TUSCANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand III.	Ecu, 10 Pauls.	913	423	386	.80
2.	Leopold II.	Leopoldino.	913	423	386	.80
3.	do	do	913	423	386	.80
4.	Ferdinand III.	1 Lira.	925	62	57	.12
5.	Charles and Maria Louise.	do	956	61	53	.12
6.	Leopold II.	Leopoldino of 2 Florins.	926	209	194	.40
7.	do	1 Paolo.	918	42	38	.08

ITALY, TUSCANY. Gold. XXIII.

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No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Leopold II.	80 Florins, 133⅓ Lire.	1000	503	503	$21.65
2.	Cosme III.	Rosina.	896	106	95	4.08
3.	Francis II.	Zecchino or Sequin.	995	53	52½	2.26
4.	Cosme III.	Sequin.	995	53	52½	2.26
5.	Leopold II.	Sequin or Zecchino.	999	53	52¾	2.27
6.	Ferdinand III.	Ruspone of 3 Zecchini.	998	161	160½	6.90

ITALY, TUSCANY. Silver. XXIII.

Silver. ITALY. TUSCANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Cosmus III.	Crown.	955	483	458	.95
2.	do	Livorina.	917	417	380	.79
3.	Jean Gaston.	Rose Piastra.	920	403	373	.78
4.	Francis.	½ Franciscone.	913	210	191	.39
5.	Jean Gaston.	Livo·ina.	913	417	380	.79
6.	Francis	Franciscone.	913	421	383	.80

ITALY. TUSCANY.

Silver. XXIII.

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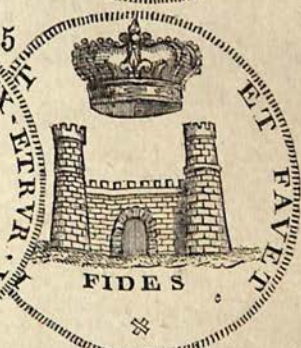

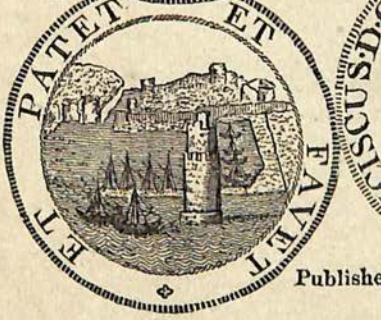

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Silver. ITALY, TUSCANY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Leopold II.	4 Florins.	916	4.4	388	.80
2.	Maria Louisa.	10 Lires.	957	630	198	.41
3.	Ludwig I.	10 Pauls.	914	422	381	.79
4.	Ferdinand III.	2 Florins.	917	209	198	.41
5.	Maria Louisa.	5 Lires.	957	303	287	.59
6.	Maria Louisa.	10 Pauls.	914	422	381	.79
7.	Leopold II.	1 Florin.	917	105	95	.20
8.	Leopold II.	½ Florin.	917	52	47	.10

ITALY. TUSCANY.

Silver. XXIII.

Silver. ITALY. LOMBARDY-VENICE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Scudo.	948	420	398	.83
2.	Ludovicus Manin,	Scudo.	948	420	398	.83
3.	(The last of the Doges.)	½ do	948	210	199	.41
4.		Scudo.	950	424	403	.84
5.		do	948	420	398	.83
6.		¼ Scudo.	948	105	99	.20
7.		½ do	948	210	199	.41

ITALY. VENICE. Silver. XXIII. 25

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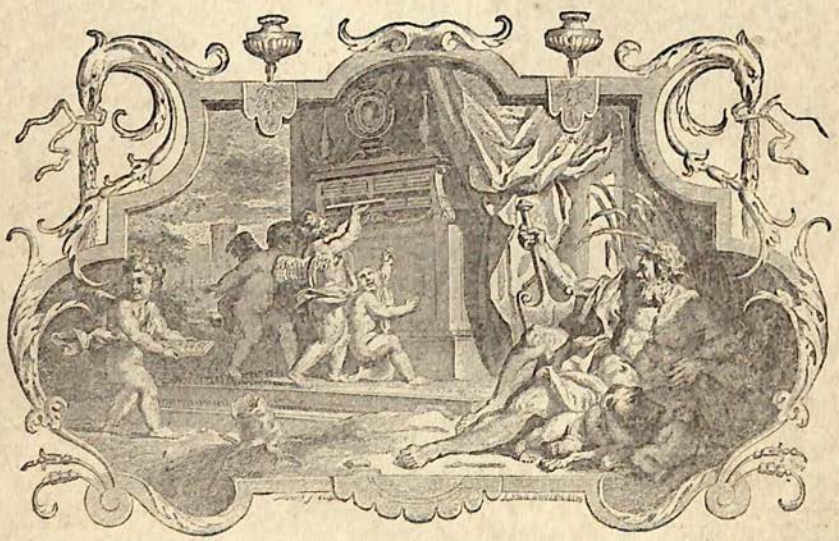
Silver. ITALY. VENICE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Aloise Mcenigo.	Silver Ducat.	816	349	274	.57
2.	Paul Renier.	do do	816	349	274	.57
3.	Austrian Venice.	1 Lira.	246	126	31	.06
4.	Louis Manin.	1 Oselle.	944	151	142	.29
5.	Austrian Venice.	24 Kreutzer, 2 Lires.	239	140	33	.07
6.	do do	2 Lira.	246	131	32	.06
7.	do do	½ Florin.	833	217	80	.37
8.	do do	1 Lira.	236	74	17	.03
9.	do do	½ do	239	35	8	.01
10.	do do	1½ Lira.	243	186	45	.09



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PAX TIBI MARCE EVANGELISTA MEVS
REQ DEO

2
S·M·V·PAVL·RAINERIVS·D·
R B

4
LUDOVICI
MANIN
PRINCIPIS
MUNUS·AN·VIII
1796

2
DVCATVS VENETVS

5
24.
KREUTZER
ERBLAENDISCH
1800
A

FRANC·II·D·G·R·I·S·A·GE·HV·BO·REX·A·A·D·VENET·

3
1
LIRA
VENETA
1802

DUE
LIRE
VENETE
1801

6
IMP·VENETA PROVINCIALE MONETA
FII

FRANCISCVS·I·D·G·AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR

IMP·VENETA PROVINCIALE MONETA
FII

IMP·VENETA PROVINCIALE MONETA
FII

1½
LIRA
VENETA
1802.

7
FERD·I·D·G·AVG·II·REX·A·A·1824·HVN·BOH·LOMB·ET·VEN·

8
UNA
LIRA
VENETA
1800

9
MEZZA
LIRA
VENETA
1800

10
FRANC·II·D·G·R·I·S·A·GE·HV·BO·REX·A·A·D·VENET·

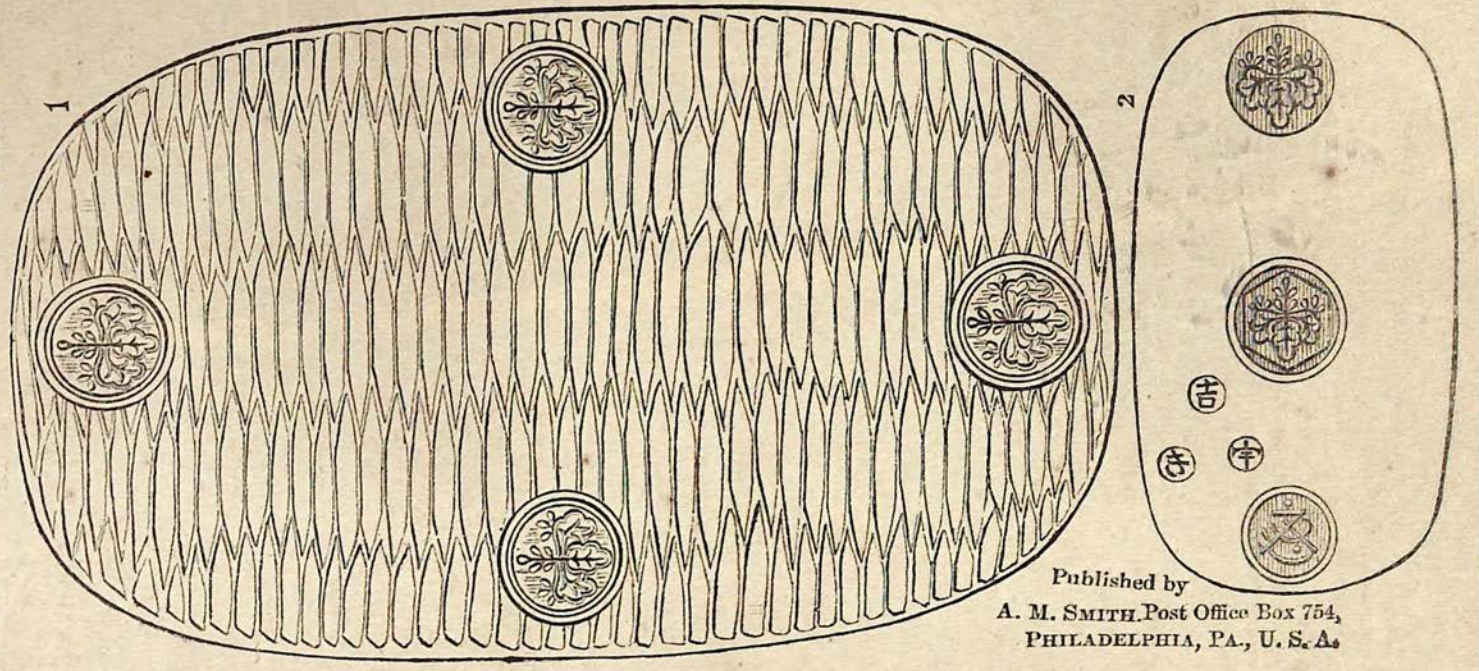
Gold. JAPAN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	The Chrysanthemum	20 Yen.	900	514	462	
2.	flowers on the Reverse	10 do	900	257	231	
3.	are the Imperial Crown.	1 do	900	25	23	
4.	The marks indicate the	2 do	900	51	46	
5.	name of coin.	5 do	900	128	115	

JAPAN, an ancient and extensive Empire, comprising over 3,800 small and large islands. Total area, 147,613 square miles; population (in 1882), 36,700,118. This country is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns have formed an unbroken dynasty since 600 B. C., the present emperor being the 123d of his race, but the authentic history begins about 400 A. D. The soil teems with every variety of agricultural produce; tobacco, tea, potatoes, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; coal exists; copper, iron and sulphur abound; gold and silver mining is prosecuted; the agate, cornelian and rock crystal are found. The camphor, paper-mulberry, vegetable wax and other valuable trees flourish. Chief exports: tea, silk, silkworms' eggs, cocoons, lacquer-ware, camphor and dried fish. Exports in 1883 amounted to $37,235,775. In 1883, the export of gold and silver was 3,206,210 Yens ($2,786,196.49); notes in circulation (in U. S. money value), Government, $85,161,371; bank, $27,249,722.

JAPAN. Gold. XXIV. 1

The large cut on this plate is an exact drawing of the "Obang" of Japan, from a specimen now in the cabinet of the author. Strictly speaking these pieces can hardly be classified as *coins* for they are only issued as presents or rewards from the Imperial ruler, and on each one is marked, with India-ink, the autograph of the Emperor presenting it and its current value.



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PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

The smaller illustration on this plate, exhibits the "Obang," reverse; it is reduced in size, but the marks thereon, which are the Imperial Coat of Arms, a flower and three leaves of the Kiri or Dryandia, are full measure with the original.

The specimen from which this cut was made is: In weight, 1728 grains; fineness 700, contains of pure gold 1209 grains; value, of gold. $52.04.

Silver JAPAN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	The Sun and the Dragons	Trade Dollar.	900	420	378	.78
2.	are respectively the em-	1 Yen.	900	412	370	.77
3.	blems of Japan and the	50 Sen.	800	192	153	.32
4.	Imperial Power.	10 Sen.	800	36	28	.06
5.	The lettering indicates	1 Dime.	900	36	31	.06¼
6.	name and value of the	5 Sen.	800	18	14	.03
7.	coin.	20 Sen.	800	72	57	.12
9.		¼ Yen.	900	96	86	.18
10.		½ Dime.	900	18	16	.03¼
11.		½ Yen.	800	192	153	.32

JAPAN.

Silver. XXIV.

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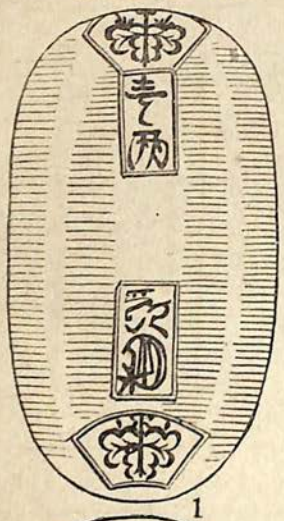
JAPAN. Gold. XXIV.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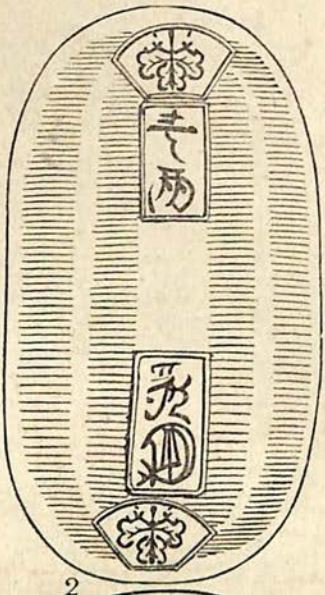
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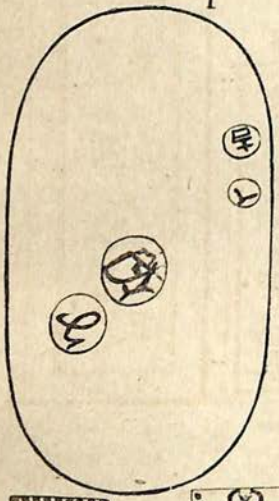

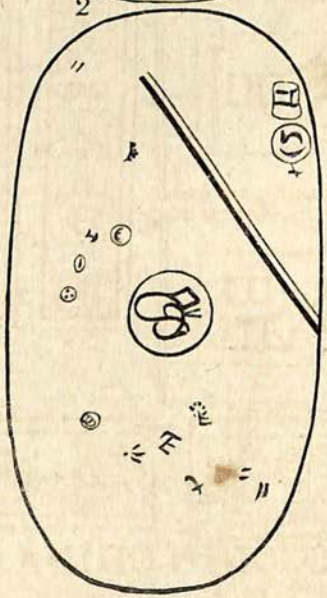

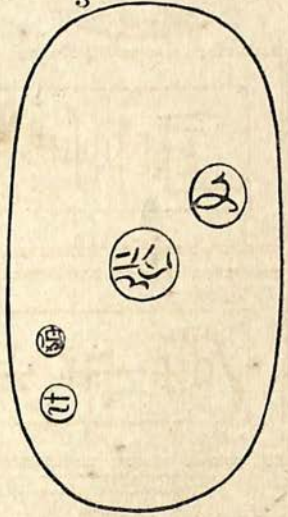

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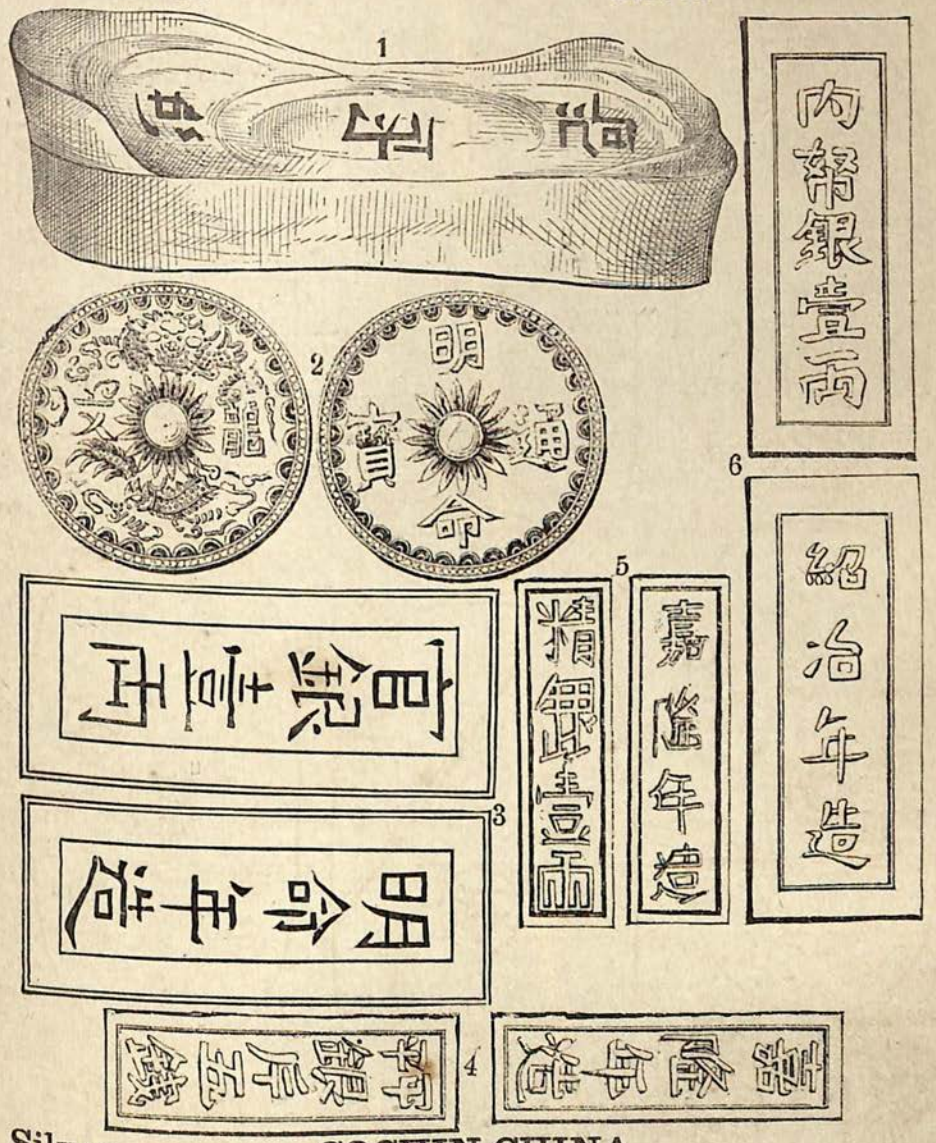
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	These pieces are large, of very thin oval-shaped gold, the surface having on it waived lines. The value is written on each in Ind. ink.	New Cobang.	900	559	503	21.65
2.		Old do	900	854	768	33.06
3.		New Cobang.	900	557	501	21.57
4.	Nos. 4 and 5 are stamped,	H lf do	900	486	437	18.80
5.	and No. 5 is part Silver.	Ni-Shoo.				Value about 18 cents.

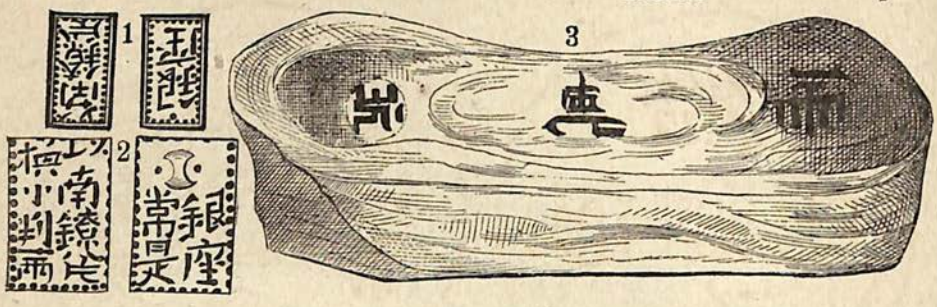
CHINA. Silver. XV



Silver. COCHIN-CHINA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Ingot Money.	850	8102	6910	14.39
2.		Half Dollar.	670	185	124	.26
3.	See remarks on other page.	Tael.	985	595	588	1.23
4.		do	950	300	285	.59
5.		do	950	300	285	.59
6.		do	985	595	588	1.12

CHINA. Gold. XV. 2



Gold. CHINA.

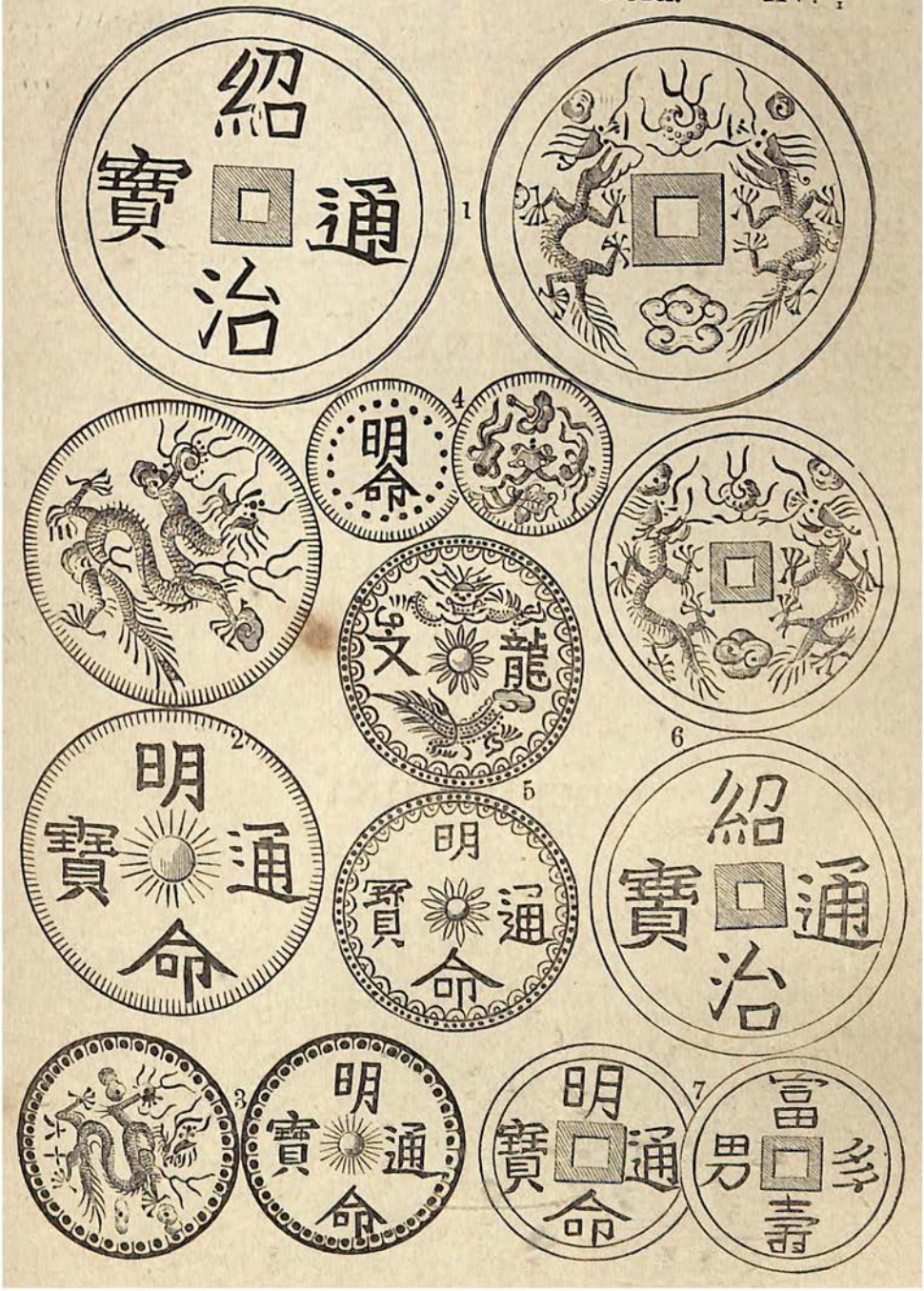
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.		Ingot Money.	900	26	23	.99
2.		do	900	59	53	2.28
3.		do	895	7876	7050	303.45

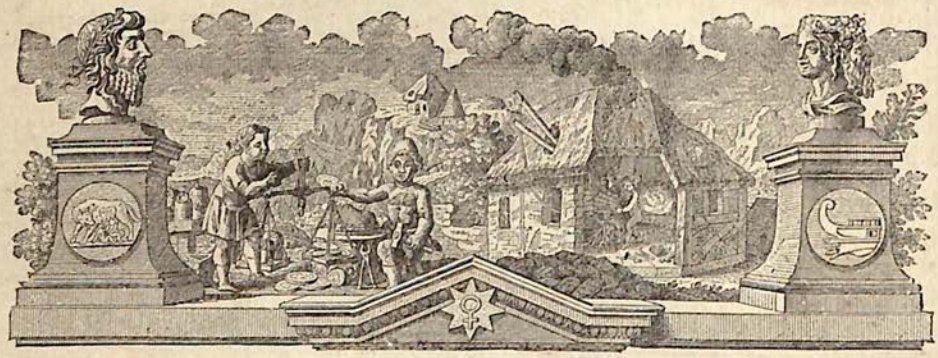
CHINA, an immense empire in Asia. Area, 4,560,107 square miles; population, 375,000,000, It includes Tibet, Mongolia, and Manchuria, besides China proper. Exports: tea, silk and manufactured articles, amounting to $101,005,269 in 1882. No certain data regarding Chinese finances exists, "the Government collects no statistics in relation to its monetary affairs," is the reply to official requests for information made by the United States Treasury Department.

Gold. COCHIN-CHINA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.		Gold Tael.		413		
2.	The fineness of these coins	do		412		
3.	vary with each issue.	Half Tael.		206		
4.	No purity or value can	Quarter Tael.		99		
5.	be given with sufficient	Half Tael.		185		
6.	certainty to be herein	do		206½		
7.	inserted.	do		181		

CHINA. Gold. XV. 1





Silver. COCHIN-CHINA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	King Minh-Menh.	Dollar.	750	420	315	.65
2.	These Ingots or *Taels* are	Ingot Money.	985	2880	2836	5.90
3.	of remelted foreign money,	do	985	4028	3967	8.27
4.	and simply bear mint marks.	do	985	2800	2758	5.73

CHINA. Silver. XV. 3

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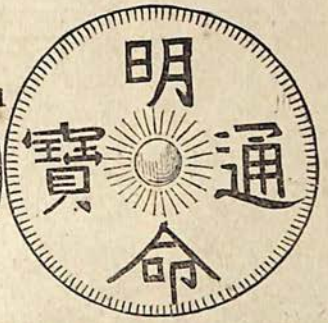

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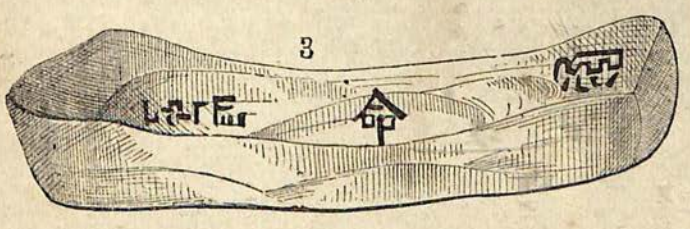

Silver. EMPIRE OF CHINA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Ingot Money.		179		
2.		do		4078		
3.	Fineness varies in all	do		571		
4.	Ingot Money. Impossible	do		569		
5.	to give purity and value.	do		60		
6.		do		115		
7.		Native Dollar.	956	345	329	.68
8.		Native Dollar, (Private coinage.)	980	414	404	.84
9.		Tael.	990	565	560	1.16

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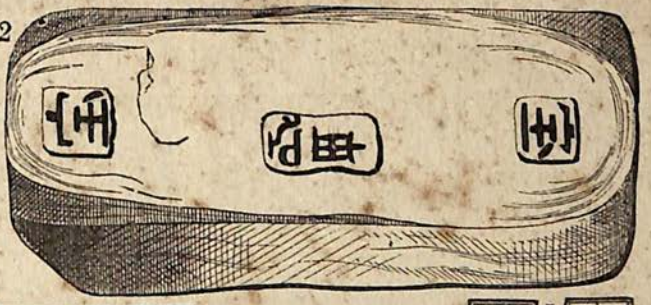

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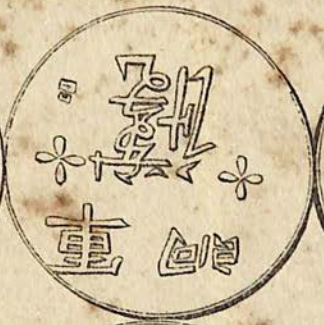

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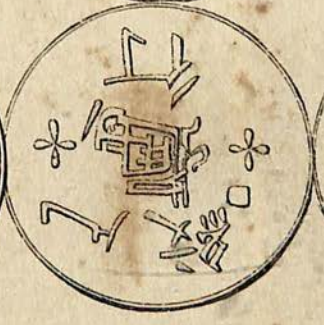

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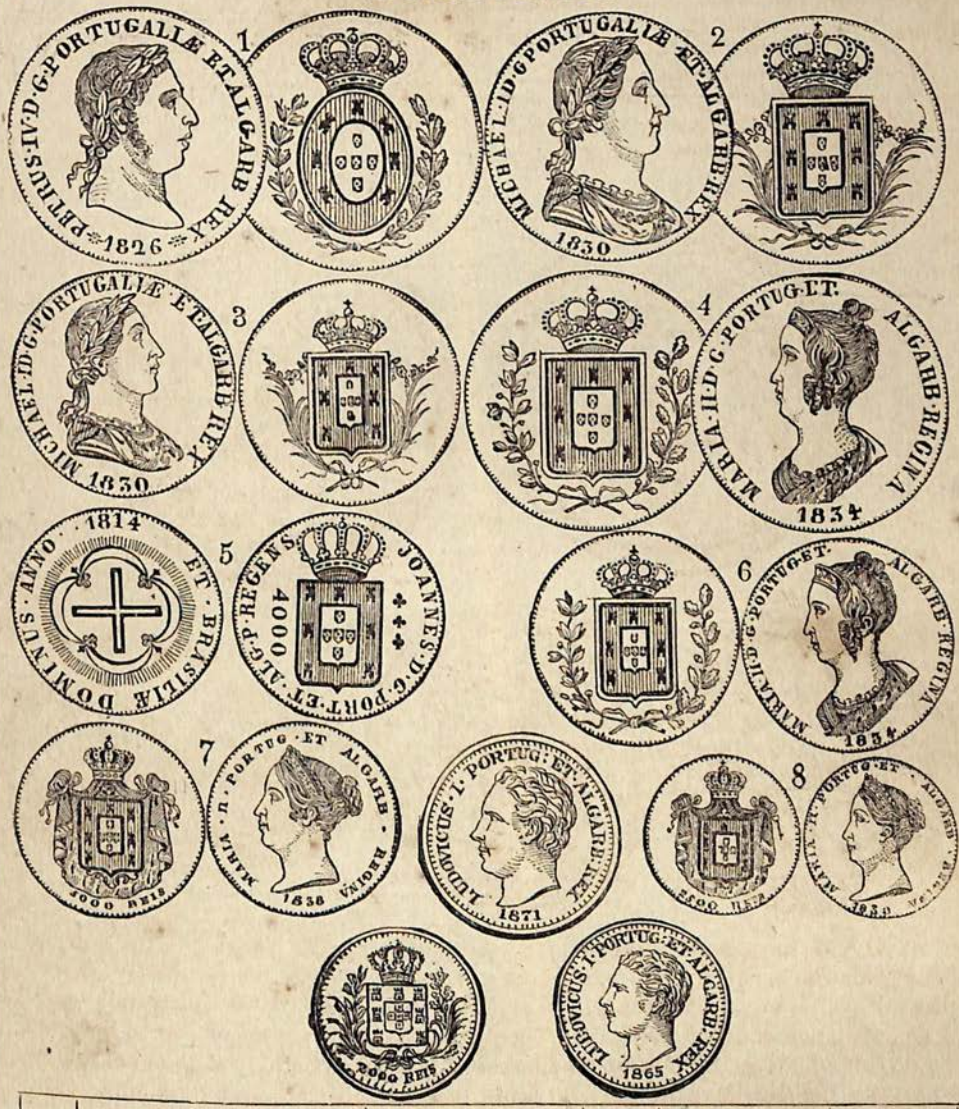
Silver. SIAM.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	These are Burmese	Dollar.	900	180	162	.33
2.	Coin, and correspond with	Half Dollar.	900	90	81	.16
3.	the *Rupee* of other Oriental Nations.	Quarter Dollar.	900	45	40	.08

SIAM, an extensive kingdom of south-eastern Asia, situated in the heart of the peninsula between India and China, consisting of 41 provinces, each governed by a Phya, or great functionary. Its area is estimated at 309,000 square miles, and the population at about 5,700,000. There are several ports along its coast-lines; in the Gulf of Siam, but foreign commerce is carried on entirely at Bangkok, a few miles up the river Menam, Paknam being the customs station at its mouth. The chief products are rice, gums, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, and the aquila-tree, fruits and garden produce. Exports: oil-seeds, drugs, dye-woods, timber, rice, etc. The government is an absolute and hereditary monarchy, and there are two kings, the first is actual monarch; the second is nominal head of the army. The exports in 1881 (latest official report), were $10,931,430. The latest official treasury report, dated June 20, 1883, says: "The finances of Siam are in an embarrassed condition, and no definite information thereon may be had except from Government, and Government, sphink-like, maintains silence."

Gold.

PORTUGAL.



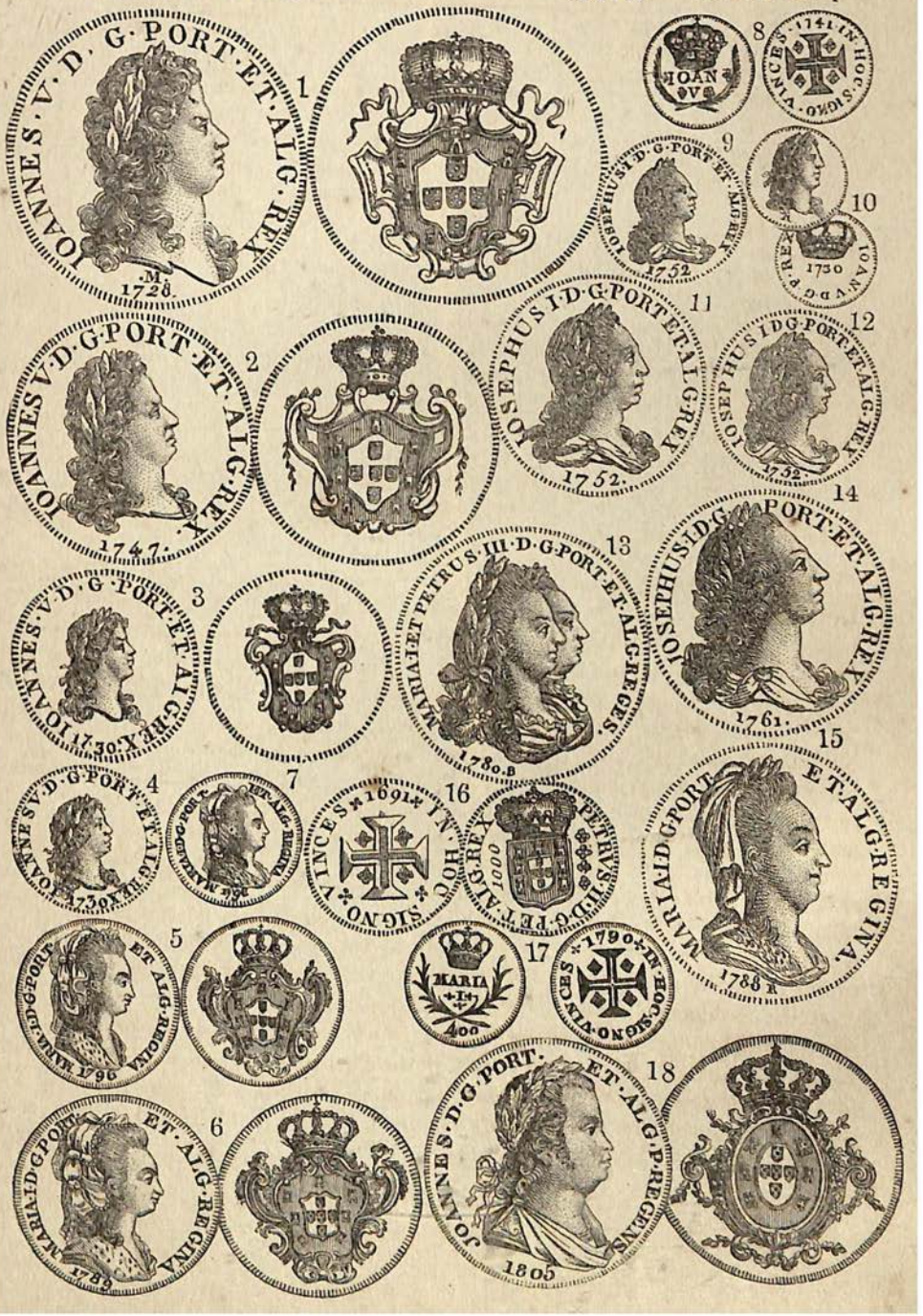
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Pedro IV.	Portugese, 7500 Reis.	910	221	201	$8.64
2.	Don Miguel.	do do	910	221	201	8 64
3.	do	½ do	915	108	99	4.26
4.	Dona-Maria II.	Portugese, 7500 Reis.	913	221	202	8.68
5.	John VI.	Escudo d'Or.	916	62	57	2.44
6.	Dona-Maria II.	½ Portugese.	914	110	101	4.34
7.	do	Coroa d'Or.	917	144	132	5.67
8.	do	½ Coroa d'Or.	917	73	67	2.87

Gold. PORTUGAL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	John V.	Dobra, 12,800 Reis.	915	442	402	17.29
2.	do	½ Dobra.	915	220	201	8.64
3.	do	Escudo, 1600 Reis.	914	55	50	2.15
4.	do	½ Escudo.	914	27	25	1.07
5.	Maria I.	16 Testons, 1600 Reis.	914	55	50	2.15
6.	do	¼ Dobra.	915	110	100	4.30
7.	do	8 Testons.	915	27	25	1.07
8.	John V.	New Crusado, 480 Reis.	911	16	14	.60
9.	Joseph I.	8 Testons.	913	27	25	1.07
10.	John V.	½ Escudo.	915	27	25	1.07
11.	Joseph I.	¼ Dobra.	915	110	100	4.30
12.	do	16 Testons.	914	55	50	2.15
13.	Maria I and Pierre III.	½ Dobra.	914	220	201	8.64
14.	Joseph I.	do	915	220	201	8.64
15.	Maria I.	do	915	220	201	8.64
16.	Pierre II.	¼ Moidore, 1200 Reis.	915	40	36	1.54
17.	Maria I.	New Crusado.	910	16	14	.60
18.	John, Pruise Regent.	½ Dobra.	915	220	201	8.64

PORTUGAL, the most westerly kingdom of Europe and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula, with its insular appendages. The total area is 35,812 square miles; population (in 1881), 4,708,178. Chief products: wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, rice, grapes, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs and almonds. "Port" wine is shipped from Oporto. There are forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine and cork woods. Minerals: manganese, antimony, lead, copper, iron, marble, slate, coal and salt. Manufactures: gloves, silk, woollen, linen and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, etc. Exports: wine, fruits, oil, cork and salt, amounting (in 1882), to $18,998,000. For many years the annual expenditure has been in excess of the revenue; the national and floating debt, now about $500,000,000, is continually increasing. The "Bank of Portugal" acts as fiduciary agent of the treasury. The *Dependencies of Portugal* consist of the Cape Verde and Bissagos Islands, off the west coast of Africa, St. Thomas and Princes Islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and a large extent of both the east and west coasts of South Africa, constituting altogether an area of 697,365 square miles, with 2,410,000 inhabitants. In Asia, the settlements of Goa, Damaun, Din, etc., with area of 1,086 square miles; 408,000 inhabitants on the coast of India, Macao on the Chinese shore, near Hong-Kong, and part of the Island of Timur, in the East Indian Archipelago, cover a surface of 7,134 square miles, and contain a population of 877,500. The Island of Madeira on the north-west coast of Africa is much frequented by invalids.

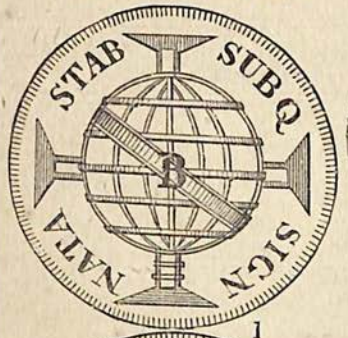
PORTUGAL. Gold. XXXVI. 1



Silver. PORTUGAL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	John VI.	960 Reis.	900	413	371	.77
2.	Joseph I.	Pataca, 600 Reis	910	271	246	.51
3.	Ludwig I.	500 Reis.	916	192	176	.36
4.	Maria II.	200 Reis.	916	77	70	.14
5.	John VI.	160 Reis.	916	60	56	.11
6.	do	80 Reis.	916	30	28	.06
7.	Pierre II.	Pataca, 640 Reis.	917	293	267	.55
8.	John VI.	do do do	900	275	247	.51

PORTUGAL. Silver. XXXVI.



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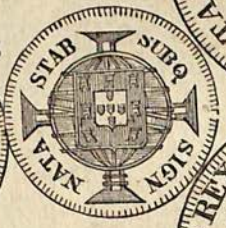

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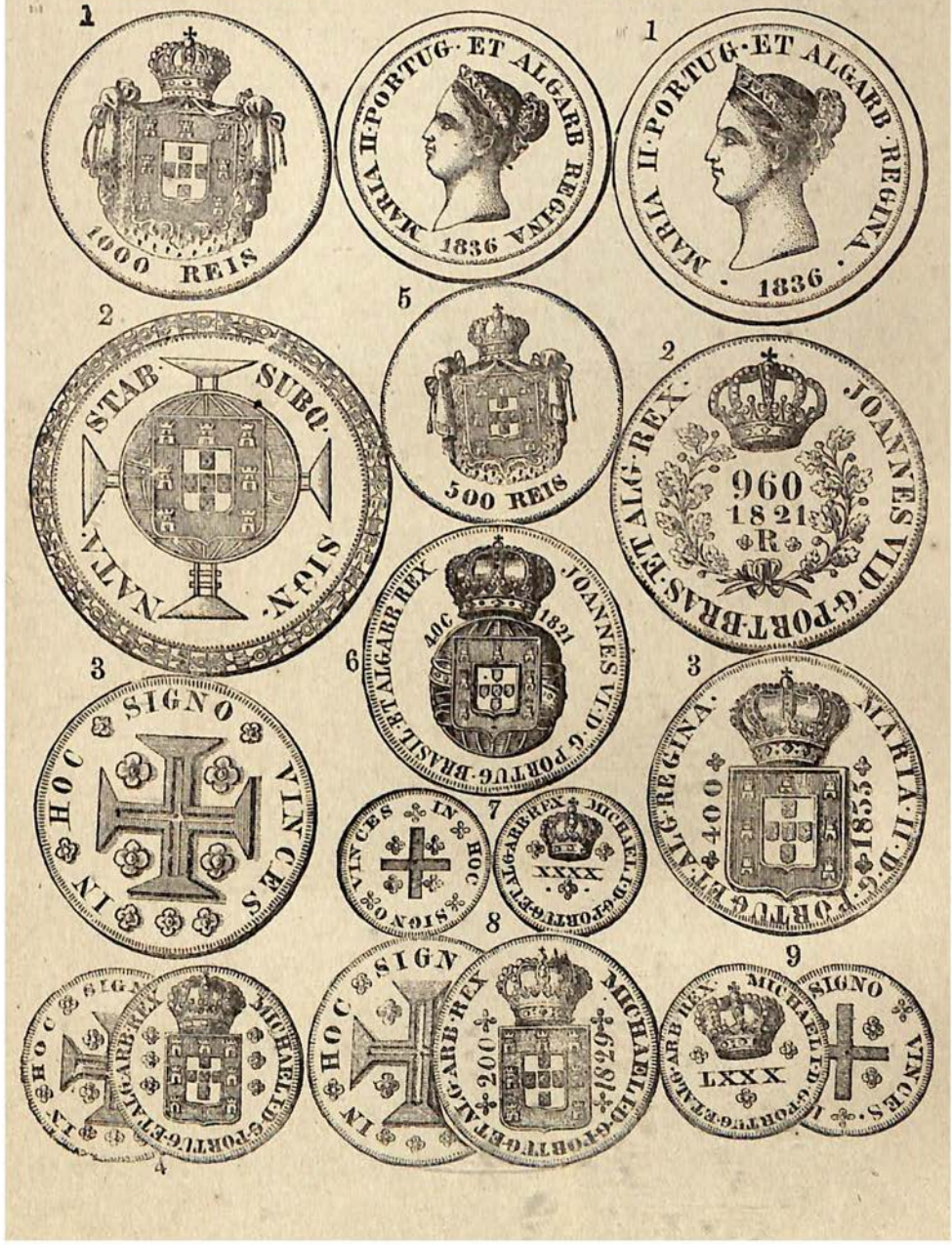
Silver. PORTUGAL.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Maria II.	Crown, 1000 Reis.	917	458	418	.86
2.	John VI.	Crown, 960 Reis.	900	418	376	.78
3.	Maria II.	Crusade, 400 Reis.	912	224	203	.42
4.	Don Miguel, 1827–33.	Teston, 100 Reis.	915	60	54	.11
5.	Maria II.	½ Crown, 500 Reis.	917	229	210	.44
6.	John VI.	Crusade, 400 Reis.	903	225	205	.42
7.	Don Miguel.	½ Teston, 40 Reis.	898	22	19	.04
8.	do	½ Crusade, 200 Reis.	916	113	102	.21
9.	do	New Teston, 80 Reis.	898	47	42	.08

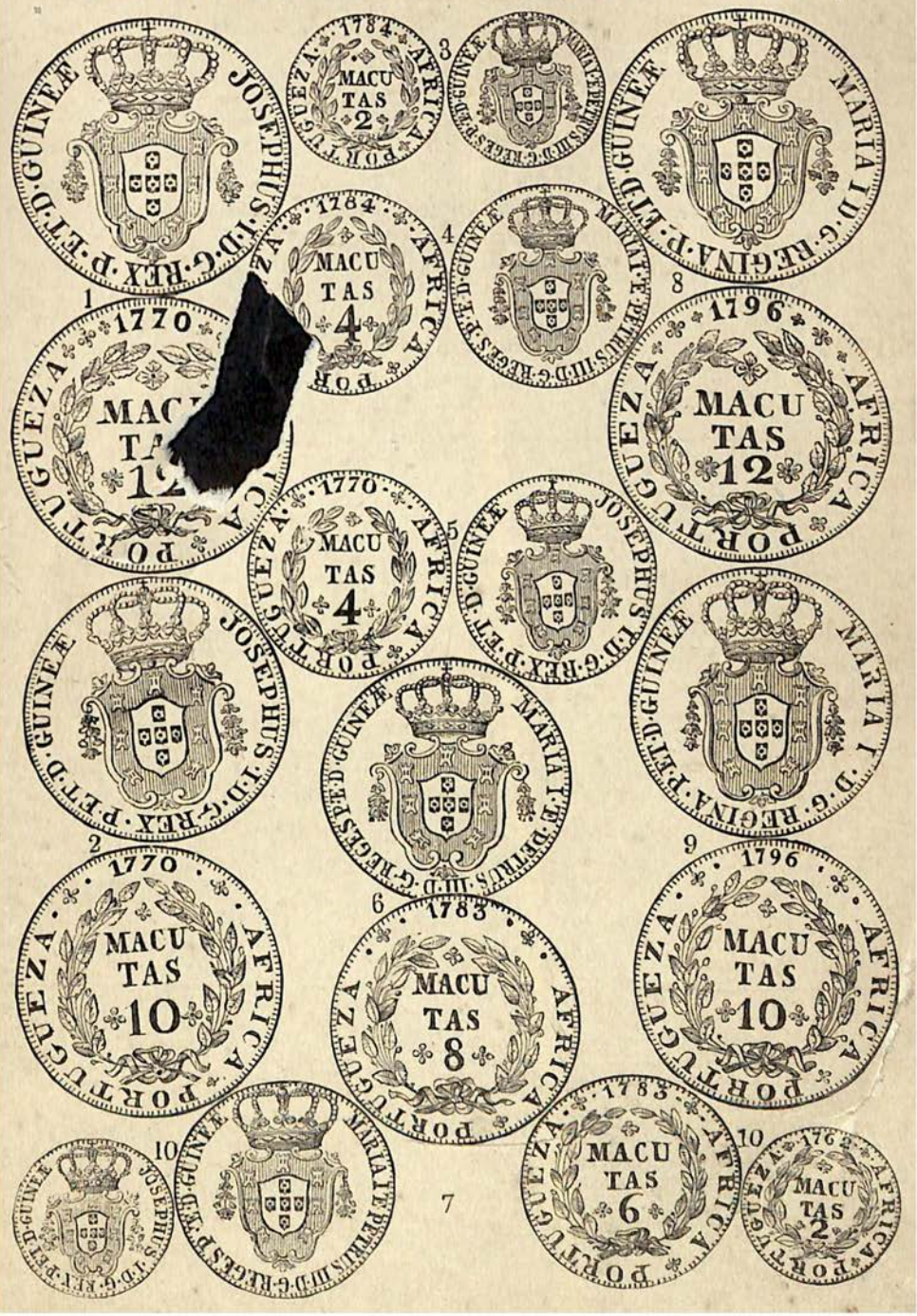
PORTUGAL. Silver. XXXVI.



Silver. AFRICA. PORTUGUESE.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Joseph I.	12 Macutas.	907	270	245	51
2.	do	10 do	903	223	200	41
3.	Marie I. and Pierre III.	2 do	908	42	38	08
4.	do do	4 do	907	87	81	.16
5.	Joseph I.	4 do	907	87	81	.16
6.	Marie I. and Pierre III.	8 do	909	174	157	.32
7.	do do	6 do	910	134	121	.25
8.	Marie I.	12 do	900	271	244	.51
9.	do	10 do	903	223	200	.41
10.	Joseph I.	2 do	911	41	38	.08

PORTUGAL. AFRICA. Silver. XXXVI.



Gold. RUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Alexander I.	Imperial, 10 Roubles.	988	187	183¾	7.91
2.	Catharine II.	do	917	202	184	7 92
3.	Elizabeth Petrowna.	Double Ducat, St. Andrew.	984	105	94¾	4.07
4.	Alexander I.	5 Roubles.	979	92	80	3.44
5.	Paul I.	Ducat.	986	54	52	2.23
6.	Nicholas I.	3 Roubles, 20 Poltina.	918	61	56	2.40
7.	Paul I.	Imperial Ducat.	980	54	51	2.19
8.	Nicholas I.	½ Imperial.	917	101	92	3.95
9.	do	do	917		92	3.95
10.	Alexander I.	do	982		82	3.52
11.	Paul I.	Imperial Ducat.	980		51	2.19
12.	Catharine II.	½ Imperial.	917		92	3.95
13.	do	Ducat.	979		51	2.19

RUSSIA. Platinum XVII.

Platina. RUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Russia made money of *Platinum*	12 Roubles.	1000	641	1000	9.00
2.	from 1828 to 1837, but the metal	6 do	1000	320	1000	4.50
3.	was found unsuitable for coinage.	3 do	1000	160	1000	2.25

RUSSIA. Gold. XXXVII.

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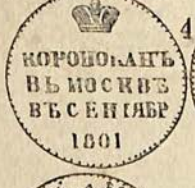

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Silver. RUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Peter the Great.	Rouble.	729	431	296	.61
2.	(Several Types).	Rouble.	868	319	276	.57
3.	Nicholas I.	20 Copecks	877	65	57	.12
4.	do	Rouble.	868	319	276	.57
5.	do	10 Copecks.	876	32	28	.06
6.	do	15 do	870	49	42	.08

RUSSIA. Silver. XXXVII.

Silver. RUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Nicholas I.	Rouble.	868	320	276	.57
2.	Alexander I.	do	868	320	276	.57
3.	Nicholas I.	do	876	324	283	.59
4.	Alexander I.	do	870	320	279	.58
5.	Nicholas I.	5 Kopeks.	868	15	13	.02½
6.	Alexander I.	Rouble	872	318	278	.58
7.	Nicholas I.	5 Kopeks.	868	15	13	.02½
8.	do	10 do	868	32	27	.05
9.	do	10 do	868	32	27	.05

RUSSIA, an Empire, said to comprise one-seventh of the territorial surface of the globe. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), embracing more than one-half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia. *European Russia* consists of: 1. Russia Proper, 1,881,300 square miles; 75,604,788 population; 2. Poland, 49,158 square miles; 7,219,077 population; 3. Finland, 144,228 square miles; 2,028,021 population. *Asiatic Russia*: 1. Caucasia, 172,843 square miles; 2. Siberia, 4,826,480 square miles; 3. Central Asia (Turkestan, etc.), 1,251,384 square miles, with an aggregate of 15,186,456 inhabitants, making the entire country ruled over by the Emperor, 8,325,393 square miles, with 100,038,342 population. A great portion of this territory is unfit for cultivation, being either frozen barrens, rocks or sand. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas is eminently fertile, producing all the chief cereals; hemp, flax, potatoes and tobacco are also cultivated. The forests and wood lands of European Russia occupy 500,000,000 acres; oak, lime, maple and ash trees predominating. Mines in the Ural mountains yield gold, platinum, copper, iron, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold and lead are mined largely in the Altai mountains. An apparently inexhaustible bed of coal exists in the basin of the Donetz, near Kharkoff. There are many large manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, etc. Linen is extensively made by handlooms; woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief exports are grain, timber, hides and skins, raw and dressed, flax, hemp, tallow, wool, linseed and hemp seed. Exports (1882), $460,150,000. Russia is very deeply in debt, but the precise amount is unknown; the interest bearing portion is about $2,028,355,000. In the Budget for 1884, there is set down for interest on national debts, $139,642,014. Since 1843, paper money has reigned supreme in Russia, and the premium on gold and silver for many years has driven the precious metals abroad. The "Imperial Bank" is the sole depository of metalic money, and the stock therein in coin and bars was in April, 1883, 206,000,000 roubles, mostly in gold.

RUSSIA. Silver. XXXVII.

Silver. RUSSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Paul I.	Rouble.	868	323	278	.58
2.	Peter III.	do	750	324	243	.50
3.	Catharine II.	do	750	389	291	.60
4.	Anne.	do	799	403	322	.67
5.	Nicholas I.	25 Kopeks.	877	79	70	.14
6.	Catharine II.	20 do	750	83	62	.13
7.	Nicholas I.	25 do	750	79	60	.12½

RUSSIA, Silver. XXXVIII.

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Gold. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Philip IV.	D'bl Sov'rn, Flanders.	917	172	158	6.80
2.	Charles III.	Quadruple.	893	415	370	15.92
3.	do do	½ Pistole, or Ecu d'Or.	891	53	47	2.03
4.	Charles IV.	Quadruple.	893	415	370	15.92
5.	Ferdinand IV.	do	908	415	373	16.05
6.	Philip V.	½ Pistole.	906	52	47	2.03
7.	do	Quadruple.	909	415	373	16.05
8.	Charles III.	do	917	415	375	16.14
9.	Philip V.	½ Pistole.	908	52	47	2.03

SPAIN. Gold. XXXVIII.

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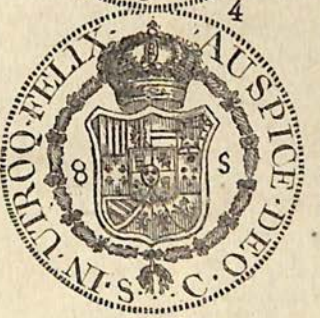

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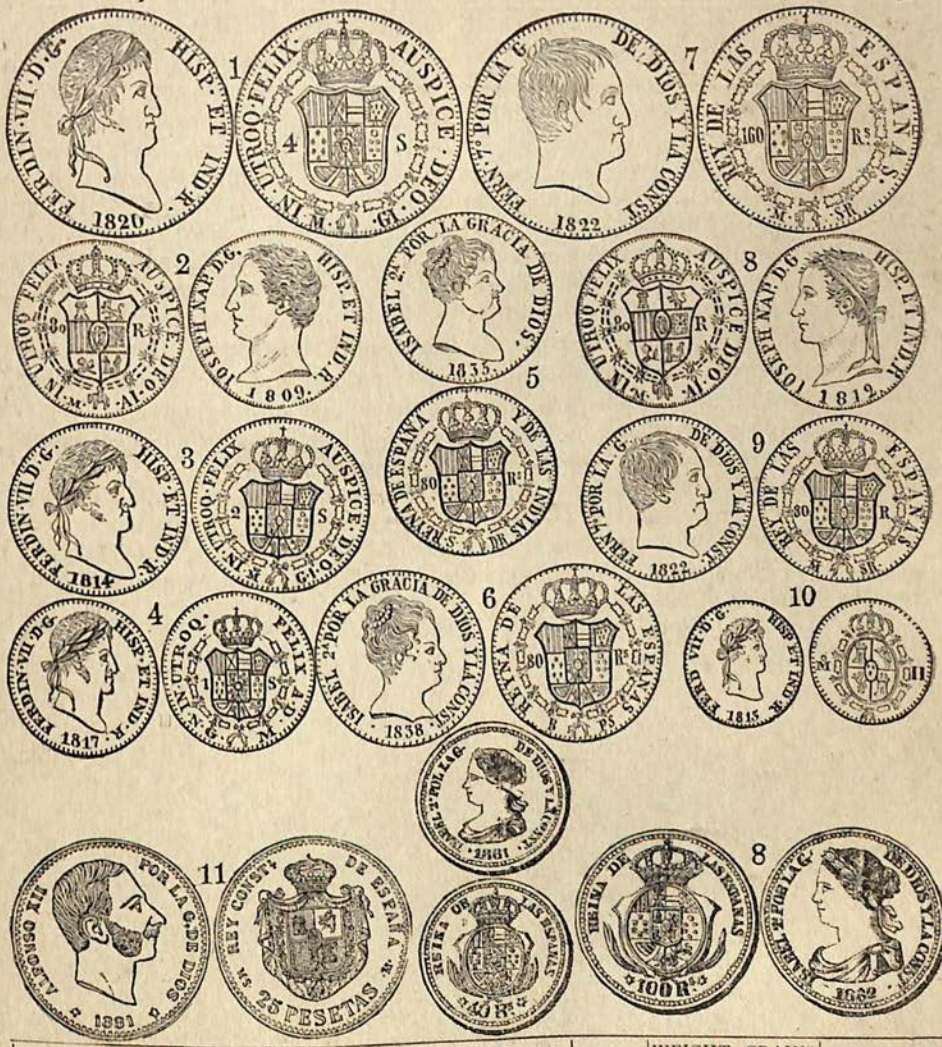
SPAIN, a kingdom, situate on the south-west of Europe, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. It was formerly divided into 14 provinces (now subdivided into 49), called the Ancient Provinces, and these are still best known and most referred to, viz: New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 195,775 square miles, with a population of (in 1883), 16,902,621. To these must be added Cuba and Porto Rico. Area, 70,466 square miles; 2,056,010 population; the Philippine Islands in Asia and Oceanica, 53,299 square miles, 6,193,232 population; the African possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Fernando Po, etc., 1,435 square miles, with 36,000 inhabitants, making a total of 320,975 square miles, and 24,914,000 population. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper and lead. The country is fertile and tropical fruits flourish; also wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province, and superior wines are produced. Exports: silk, quicksilver, iron ore and other metals, wines, olive oil, dry and green fruit, wool, grain, vegetables, cork, seeds and salt. Trade was for many years confined to France and Great Britain, but the United States and Germany are now competing for a share. Home trade is rigidly protected by high customs duties. The national debt has been consolidated, and is now $1,290,000,000 at 4 per cent. There is no floating debt. The only paper currency is that of the "Bank of Spain." Exports in 1883 amounted to $127,661,846. There are no gold mines in Spain, and all the bullion of this metal is obtained from abroad, and from the remelting of old Spanish money.

SPAIN, Gold. XXXVIII. 1½



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	Half Doubloon.	875	208	182	$7.82
2.	Jos. Napoleon.	Pistole.	872	103	90	3.87
3.	Ferdinand VII.	do	872	103	90	3.84
4.	do	½ do	872	51	44	1.89
5.	Isabel II.	Pistole.	874	104	91	3.91
6.	do	do	874	104	91	3.91
7.	Ferdinand VII.	Double Pistole.	873	193	168	7.23
8.	Jos. Napoleon.	Pistole.	875	105	92	3.95
9.	Ferdinand VII.	do	872	103	90	3.87
10.	do	¼ do	872	25	22	.94
11.	Alfonso XII.	25 Pesetas.	900	122	109	4.69
12.	Isabel II.	½ Pistole.	900	51	46	1.97
13.	do	100 Reals.	900	113	118	5.08

Gold. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	For Mexico.	Quadruple Pistole of 8 Escudos	872	419	364	.76
2.	do Carragone.	do do	875	420	367	.76
3.	do do	do do	875	415	362	.75
4.	do Lima.	do do	874	420	366	.76
5.	do Carragone.	do do	873	425	370	.77
6.	do do	do do	885	420	375	.78
7.	do do	Pistole.	885	104	92	.19
8.	do Barcelona.	20 Pesatas.	875	104	92	.19

SPAIN.

Silver. XXXVIII.

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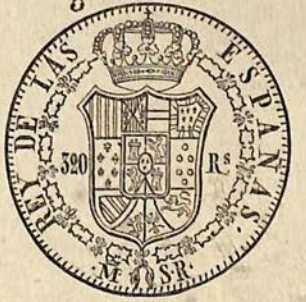

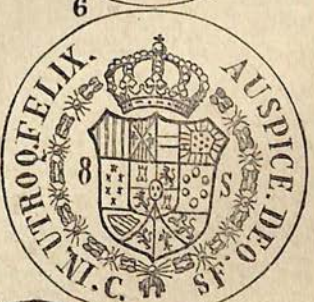

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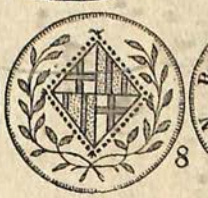

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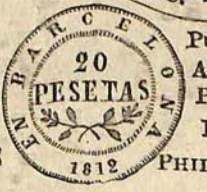

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Gold. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles II.	Double Sovereign.	917	172	158	6.80
2.	Philip V.	½ Quadruple.	909	208	188	8.10
3.	Charles III.	do	911	208	189	8.14
4.	do	do	893	208	186	8.00
5.	Charles IV.	do	893	208	186	8.00
6.	Charles II.	Lion d'Or.	917	85	77	3 30
7.	Philip V.	Pistole.	909	104	94	4.04
8.	Ferdinand VI.	do	908	104	94	4.04
9.	Charles III.	do	909	104	94	4.04
10.	do	do	909	104	94	4.04
11.	Philip V.	do	906	103	94	4.04

SPAIN,

Gold. XXXVIII.

Published by A. M. Smith,
Post Office Box 754,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Philippe V.	Real of 8.	906	415	366	.76
2.	Charles III.	do	906	417	367	.76
3.	Isabella II.	1 Real.	902	20	18	.03½
4.	do	4 do	902	82	74	.15
5.	do	2 do	902	41	37	.07
6.	Charles IV.	Real of 4.	896	207	185	.38
7.	Isabella II.	½ Duro.	900	200	180	.37
8.	Provisional Govm't.	1 Peseta.	900	77	69	.14
9.	do do	2 do	900	154	138	.28

SPAIN, Silver. XXXVIII. 3½

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1.	Amadus I.	5 Pesetas.	900	385	346	.72
2.	do	do	900	385	346	.72
3.	Isabel II.	20 Reals.	900	385	346	.72
4.	Alfuso XII.	5 Pesetas.	900	385	346	.72

SPAIN.

Silver. XXXVIII.

1
PHILIPPUS V D G
R M 8 F
1732 HISPANIARUM REX
3
ISABEL 2ª POR LA G DE DIOS Y LA CONST
REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS 1
4
ISABEL 2ª POR LAG DE DIOS Y LA CONST 1858
REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS 4 RS
2
CAROLUS III D G
R M 8 JF
1762 HISPANIARUM REX
5
ISABEL 2ª POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONST 1852
REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS 2 RS
6
HISPANIARUM REX R M 4 MF
CAROLUS · III · DEI · GRATIA · 1792
HISPAN · ET IND · REX · 4 R · P · R ·
7
ISABEL 2ª POR LAG DE DIOS Y LA CONST 1858
REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS 10 REALES
8
GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL 1869
200 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO UNA PESETA
9
100 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO 2 PESETAS
ESPAÑA 1869

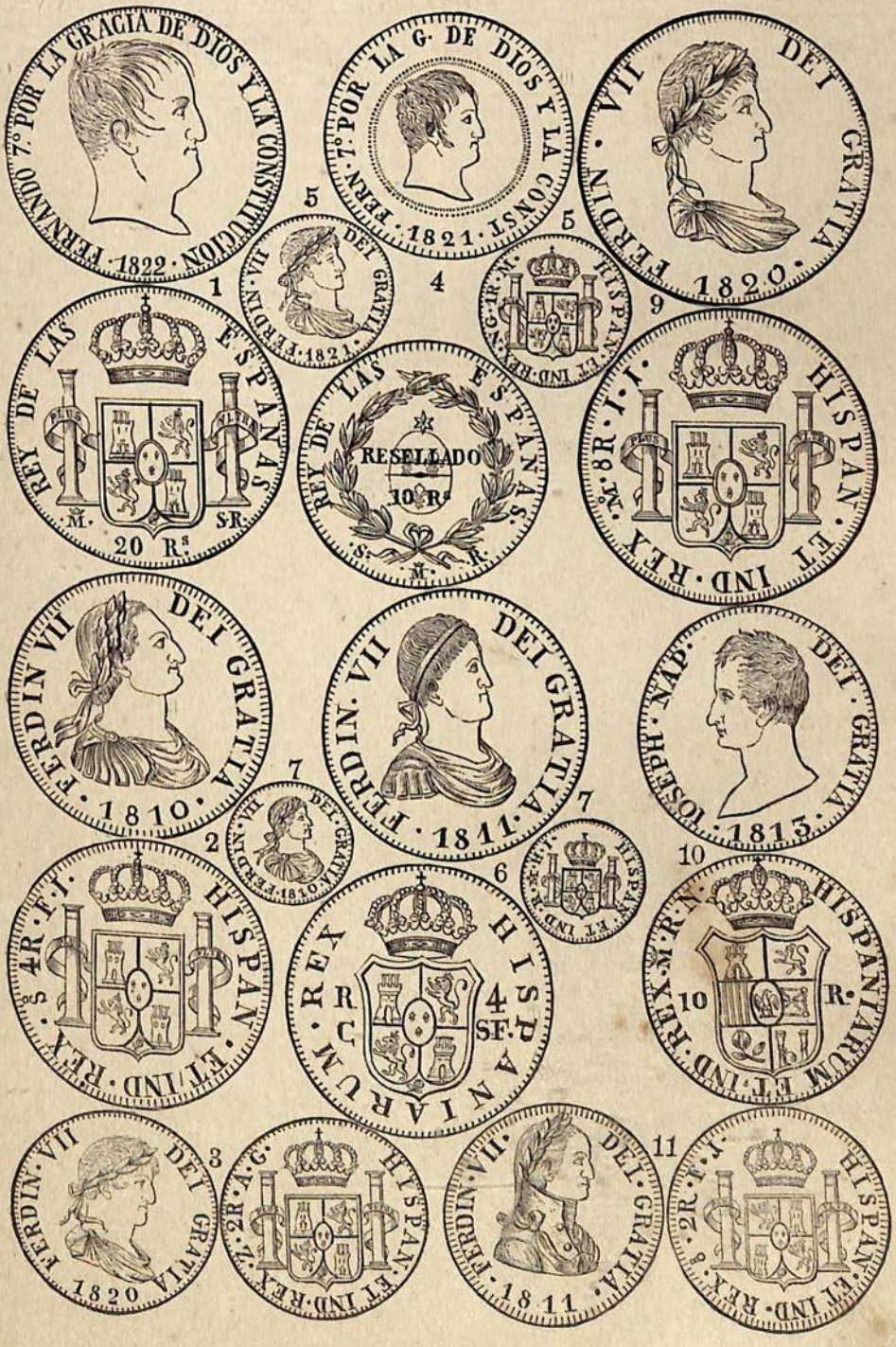
All correspondents requiring answers must enclose stamps.

A. M. SMITH, *Numismatist*,
P. O. Box 754. Philadelphia, Penn.

Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	Piaster, 20 Reals.	900	420	378	.78
2.	do	½ do	903	210	190	.39
3.	do	¼ do	900	100	90	.18
4.	do	Ressulado, Recoined.	921	220	203	.42
5.	do	⅛ Piaster.	910	51	46	.09
6.	do	½ do	903	203	183	.38
7.	do	1-16 do	900	26	24	.05
9.	do	Piaster.	900	417	375	.78
10.	Joseph Napoleon.	½ do 10 Reals.	902	207	187	.39
11.	Ferdinand VII.	¼ do	900	100	90	.18

SPAIN. Silver. XXXVIII. 5


FERNANDO 7.° POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONSTITUCION 1822
POR LA G. DE DIOS Y LA CONST. FERN. 7.° 1821
FERDIN. VII DEI GRATIA 1820
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REY DE LAS ESPAÑAS M. S.R. 20 Rs
RESELLADO 10 Rs
HISPAN. ET IND. REX J. I. 8R. T.
FERDIN. VII DEI GRATIA 1810
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FERDIN. VII DEI GRATIA 1811
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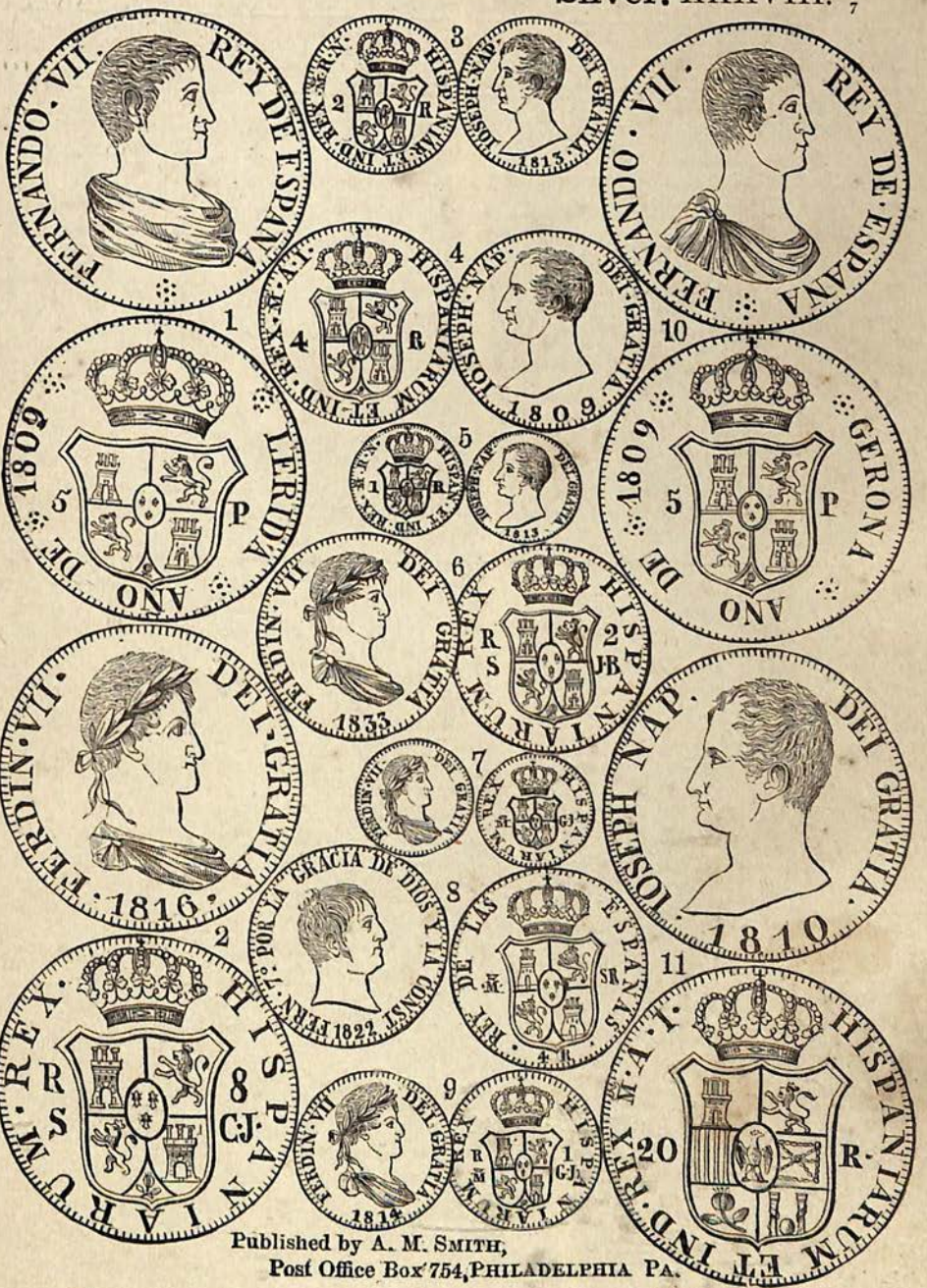
JOSEPH NAP. DEI GRATIA 1813
10
HISPAN. ET IND. REX J. I. 4R. T.
6
HISPANIARUM REX R C 4 SF.
HISPANIARUM ET IND. REX R. N. 10 R.
FERDIN. VII DEI GRATIA 1820
3
HISPAN. ET IND. REX 2R. A. G. Z.
FERDIN. VII DEI GRATIA 1811
11
HISPAN. ET IND. REX 2R. T. I.

Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	5 Pesetas.	880	417	368	.76
2.	do	Piaster, or Dollar.	899	420	377	.78
3.	Joseph Napoleon.	½ Piccetta, 2 Reals.	896	44	39	.08
4.	do	Piccetta, 4 Reals.	896	91	80	.16
5.	do	1 Real.	896	22	19	.04
6.	Ferdinand VII.	Peseta, 2 Reals,	796	88	70	.14
7.	do	½ Real.	814	23	18	.03½
8.	do	1-5 Piaster, 4 Reals.	821	91	75	.15
9.	do	1-10 do	821	45	37	.07
10.	do	5 Pesetas.	880	417	368	.76
11.	Joseph Napoleon.	Piaster, 20 Reals.	901	419	379	.79

SPAIN.

Silver. XXXVIII.


FERNANDO · VII · REY DE ESPAÑA
FERNANDO · VII · REY DE ESPAÑA
1 1809 DE ANO P LERIDA
10 1809 DE ANO P GERONA
2 FERDIN · VII · DEI · GRATIA · 1816 ·
FERDIN · VII · DEI · GRATIA · 1833
JOSEPH · NAP · DEI · GRATIA · 1810
HISPANIARUM ET IND · REX
HISPANIARUM REX
IOSEPH · NAP · DEI · GRATIA · 1813
IOSEPH · NAP · DEI · GRATIA · 1809
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REX HISPANIARUM

Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	Piastre.	900	415	373	.77
2.	do	Piastre, Carragone.	896	418	372	.77
3.	do	1 Real.	796	43	34	.07
4.	do	Peso of 2 Reals.	796	87	69	.14
5.	do	Piastre, "Fidelite"	902	417	376	.78
6.	do	½ do	910	51	46	.09
7.	do	Piastre.	899	410	368	.76
8.	do	do of 8 Reals.	898	418	376	.78

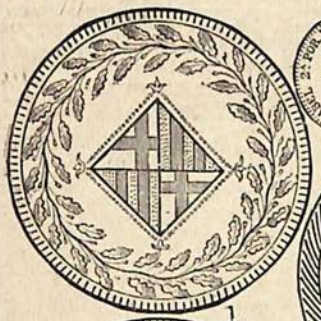
SPAIN.

Silver. XXXVIII.

Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Of Barcelone.	5 Pesetas.	895	417	371	.77
2		do	898	419	677	.78
3.	Isabele II.	1 Real de Plate.	812	24	19	.04
4	Ferdinand VII.	Piastre.	882	417	370	.77
5	do	do	900	417	376	.78
6	Isabele II.	2 Reals.	900	40	37	.07
7	Ferdinand VII.	30 Sols.	865	410	355	.74
8.	do	5 Pesetas.	882	410	360	.75

SPAIN. Silver. XXXVIII.



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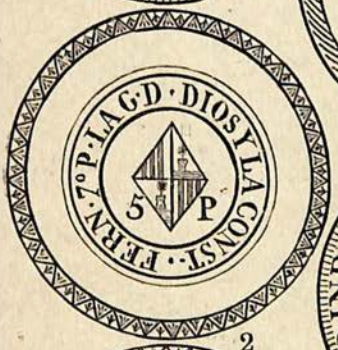

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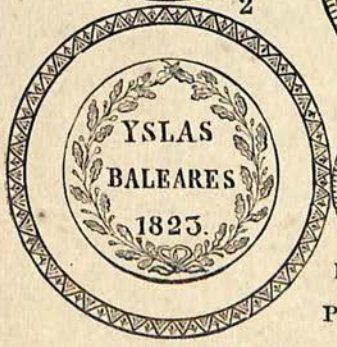

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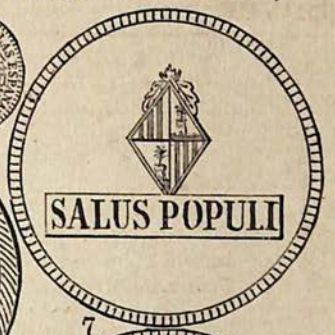

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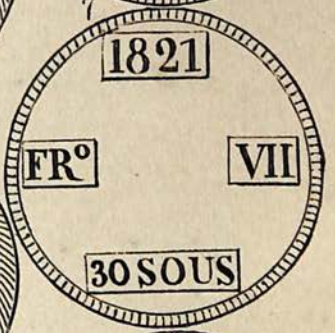

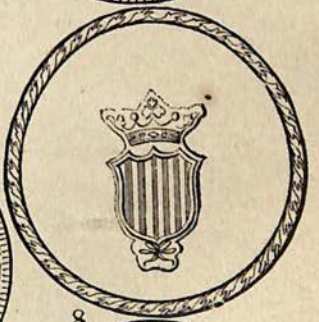

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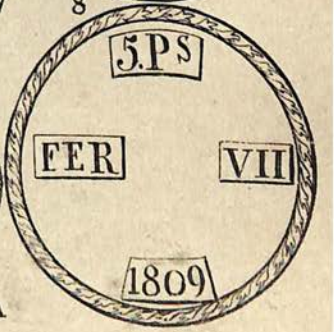

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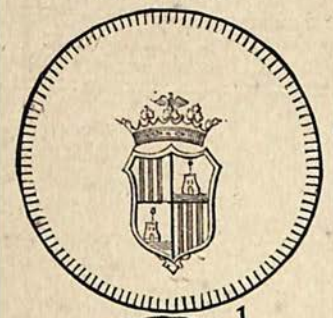
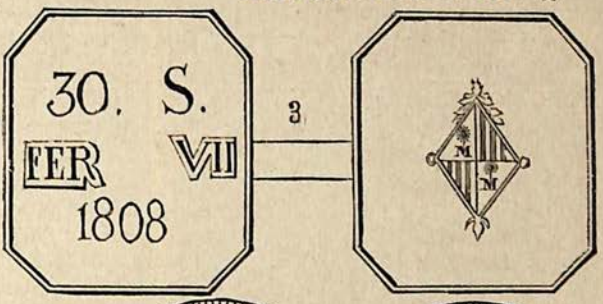
Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	30 Sols.	870	418	362	.75
2.	Isabel II.	Piastre, 20 Reals de Plata.	905	416	368	.76
3.	Ferdinand VII.	30 Sols.	865	410	355	.74
4.	Of Barcelone.	2½ Pesetas.	904	206	184	.38
5.		Piastre.	898	418	376	.78
6.	Ferdinand VII.	1-5 Piastre.	818	90	73	.15
7.	Isabel II.	1 Peseta.	822	92	75	.15
8.	Of Barcelone.	1 do	805	88	70	.14

SPAIN. **Silver.** XXXVIII. 10





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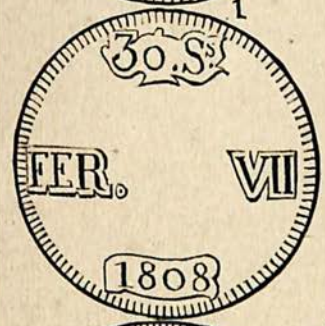
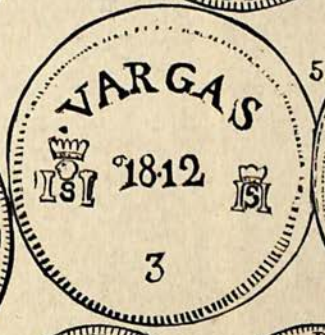
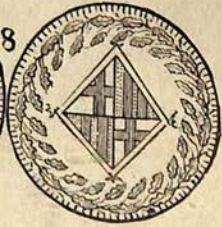




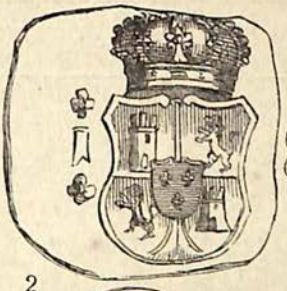


Silver. SPAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Philip V.	Real of 8.	906	415	375	.78
2.	Philip V, (for Mexico)	Piastre Cavree.	903	415	374	.77
3.	Charles III.	Real of 8.	906	415	375	.78
4.	do do (for Mexico.)	do	896	415	373	.77
5.	do do do	¼ Piastare.	906	103	93	.19
6.	do do do	¼ do	906	103	93	.19
7.	do	¼ do	906	103	93	.19
8.	Philip V, (for Mexico.)	¼ do	906	103	93	.19

SPAIN. **Silver.** XXXVIII. 11

1



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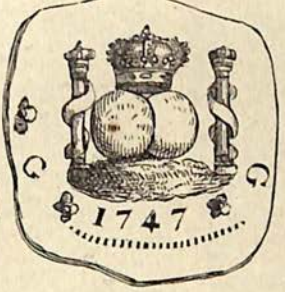

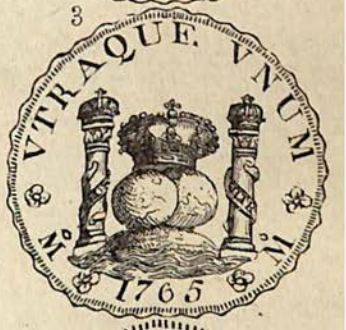

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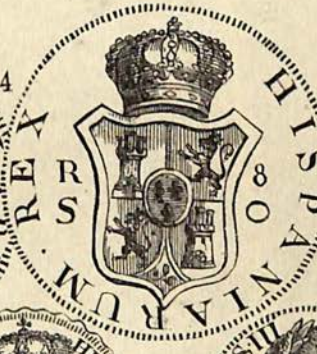

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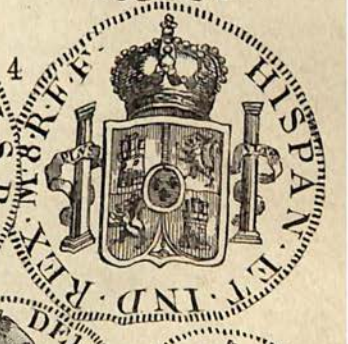

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6

7

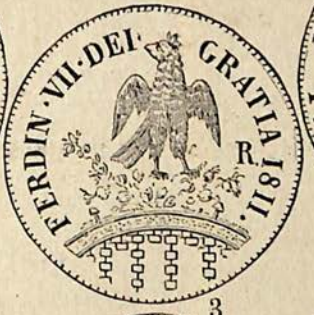
8

Silver. SPANISH AMERICA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Ferdinand VII.	Piastre.	901	417	376	.78
2.	do	do	875	448	392	.85
3.	do	do	900	382	343	.71
4.	Louis I.	½ do	900	210	189	.39
5.	Ferdinand VII.	1-5 Piastre.	960	88	79	.16
6.	do	Piastre.	996	414	412	.86
7.	do	do	900	430	387	.80

SPAIN. AMERICA. **Silver.** XXXVIII. 12

1



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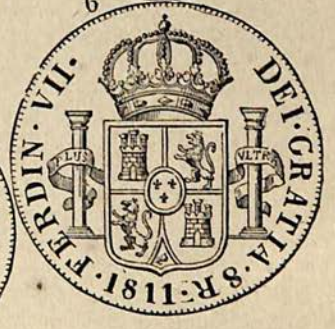
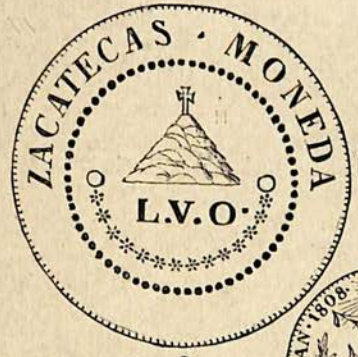


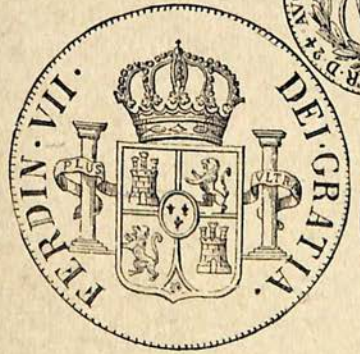


2

4

5

7



4

ORIENTAL NUMERALS AND CHARACTERS.

The opposite plate is given as a guide in distinguishing coins marked with Oriental Characters. These are generally in Arabic, with variations, being very rude in Java and Morocco, somewhat precise in Turkey, Egypt and Persia, in the latter country they are in the flowing *taleek* which is to the strict Arabic, what our Italics are to the Roman. The dash resembling a 2 with elongated base, found on nearly all these coins means *in* or *at*, and the characters beneath gives the name of the city whereat the coin was struck. On the plate the figures 1, 6 and 10 in the column, represent Constantinople and distinguish the coin as of Turkey; figure 2, means Cairo, and is on the pieces of Egypt; figure 3 is Tunis; figures 4 and 5, Tripoli; 7, 8 and 9, Algiers, and No. 11 is Morocco. That there should be variations in the inscriptions is not strange as the coins are all engraved and those who do this work use the freedom which would be taken by penmen in writing the same name.

The numerals here shown were written according to European order (from left to right, but figures, letters and words in Arabic run in the opposite direction. Most Ottoman coins bear two dates, that of the Hegira and of the Sultan's reign. The year of the Hegira in which the ruler ascended the throne is on each coin of Turkey and upon another portion the year of his reign will be found; the two added gives the date of the coin according to the year of the Hegira and this be readily transformed to the Christian date.

The "Hegira" or flight of Mohammed from Mecca was on July 16th, A. D. 622, and from that date time is recorded by his followers:

Mahmond I., A. H. 1143., A. D. 1730.
Othman III., A. H. 1168., A. D. 1754.
Mustapah III., A. H. 1171., A. D. 1757.

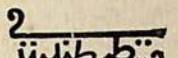
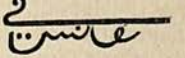
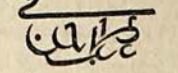
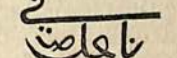
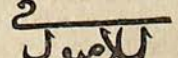
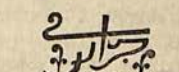
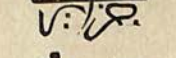
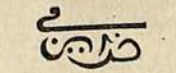
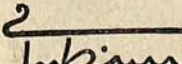
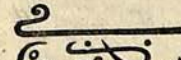
As the Mohammedan year is luner, it is shorter than ours by about eleven days, and they thus have thirty-four years in the time we have but thirty-three.

Morocco dates its coins by the Oriental rule, but uses the European figures. Hindostan, Java and Persia use the Arabic or Persian characters, but they do not bear the peculiar marks of the Turkish coins. The date is frequently omitted in coins of Persia, and when engraved is in very minute figures. The money of Hindostan, except in a few instances is issued by the British East India Company from the mints at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, the Madras coins are stamped from Arcot, Calcutta's bear the name of Morshedabad, a neighboring city and Surat is on those of Bombay; some of these are with, some without dates, the figures, even when on, are not reliable; Java's coins (Dutch East India Co.) prior to the restoration in 1816 were marked with Arabic characters, but had the Christian date in European figures.

Oriental Numerals and Characters. XXVII.

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ٠

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1. CONSTANTINOPLE. 
2. CAIRO, EGYPT.
3. TUNIS. 
4. TRIPOLI. 
5. " 
6. CONSTANTINOPLE. 
7. ALGIERS. 
8. " 
9. " 
10. CONSTANTINOPLE. 
11. MOROCCO. 

Gold. AFGHANISTAN.

1.	Indo-Scythian Princes of Kabul.	OOERKI. 1st Century, A. D.
2.	" "	BARAORO, "
3.	" "	OOERKI, "
4.	" "	"ARDOKRO" or uncertain.
5.	GUPTA, B. C. 56,	Hindu, about A. D. 500.
6.	Indo-Scythian,	Prince KADPHISES.
7.	GUPTA,	Hindu.
8.	"	"
9.	"	"
10.	"	"
11.	"	"
12.	Indo-Scythian,	Prince KANERKI.
13.	" "	" OOERKI.
14.	" "	" BARAORO.
15.	" "	" "
16.	GUPTA,	Hindu.
17.	"	"
18.	"	"
19.	Indo-Scythian.	Prince OOERKI.

The GOLD AND SILVER COINS exhibited upon the plates devoted to Afghanistan are described as fully as possible, and are copied from specimens in the hands of collectors and museums. The dates range from the subjugation of Bactria by Alexander the Great, to after the Mohammedan invasion of India; or from about B. C. 200 to A. D. 1200, and are relics of the Greek and Indo-Parthian Dynasties, the Barbaric, Indo-Scythian, and Sassanian Kings, Prince-Ghizni, with other Mohammedan, Hindu, Rajput and Buddhist coins. They have been gathered from many sections and are most precious in the eyes of collectors, the great variety in character is owing to the frequent changes of rulers through conquest and reconquest. Weight, fineness and value, it is impossible to state, as being, most of them, extremely rare, they command very high premium prices.

AFGHANISTAN is a country on the north-west frontier of India, bounded, W. and S. by Persia and Baluchistan, N. and E. by lines in dispute between Russia and other powers. The mineral wealth is reputed great, but few mines are worked. Foreign money is the only present circulation. The exports into India, in 1883, were worth $1,550,000, Population, estimated at 4,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN. Gold. XXVI.

Silver. AFGHANISTAN.

1. BUDDHIST, coin, HINDU.
2. SASSANIAN " of about A. D. 300.
3. INDO-SASSANIAN. " "
4. " " " "
5. " " " "
6. King Eukratides, GREEK, B. C. 181. Didrachm, square.
7. RAJPUT coin, HINDU, about A. D. 1192.
8. " " " "
9. SASSANIAN.
10. "
11. King Philoxenes, GREEK, B. C. 130. Hemidrachm, Square.
12. INDO-SASSANIAN.
13. King Lysias, GREEK, B. C. 147. Hemidrachm.
14. " Antimachus, GREEK, B. C. 140. Obeus.
15. INDO-SASSANIAN.

AFGHANISTAN. Silver. XXVI.

Silver. AFGHANISTAN.

1.	King Lysias, GREEK, B. C., 147.	Hemidrachm.
2.	King Antimachus. GREEK, B. C., 140.	do
3.	King Eukratides. do do 181.	Tetradrachm.
4.	King Apollodotus. do do 110.	Hemidrachm.
5.	King Hermœus, do do 98.	Didrachm.
6.	King do do do do	Hemidrachm.
7.	SASSANIAN Coin of about A. D. 300.	do
8.	SAURASHTRAN Coin of about A. D. 500.	HINDU.
9.	King Antialkides, GREEK, B. C., 135.	Hemidrachm.
10.	King Demetrius, do do 190.	Obolus.
11.	King Appoldotus, do	Square Hemidrachm.
12.	King Azes, BARBARIC, B. C., 50.	Triobolus.
13.	do do do do	do
14.	SASSANIAN	Drachm.
15.	SAURASHTRAN, HINDU.	
16.	do do	
17.	King Antialkides, GREEK.	Hemidrachm.
18.	King Philoxenes, do B. C., 130.	Didrachm.
19.	King Menander. do do 126.	Hemidrachm.
20.	do do do do do	do
21.	do do do do do	do
22.	Prince Kadphises, INDO-SCYTHIAN.	The only Silver Coin extant.
23.	SASSANIAN.	Drachm.
24.	SAURASHTRAN, HINDU.	

AFGHANISTAN. Silver. XXVI. 3

Gold. ALGIERS, TRIPOLI, TUNIS.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1,	Aligiers.	Sequin.	805	49	41	1.76
2.	do	Half Sequin.	805	25	20	.86
3.	Tripoli.	Sequin.	734	39	30	1.29
4.	Tunis.	Sequin.	884	39	35	1.50
5.	do	½ do	885	19	18	.76

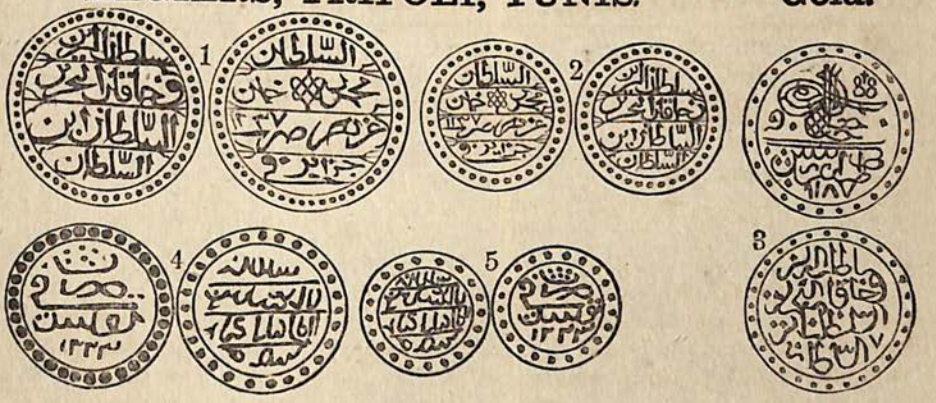
TRIPOLI, a Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, comprising also the countries of Fezzan and Barca. Its area is estimated at 344,400 square miles, and population 1,200,000. The revenue is raised chiefly by tax or tribute. Exports: bullocks, ivory, wheat, oil, barley, ostrich feathers, madder, pepper, wool and esparto grass. *Bengazi,* the chief town of the Sandjak, is now a separate Vilayet; it was the second city of importance in Tripoli and has about 22,000 inhabitants. The commerce in cereals, wool and other agricultural produce is considerable, the export trade with Great Britain in 1882, amounting to $1,500,000. Tripoli and Tunis have no connection with each other.

Silver. ALGIERS.

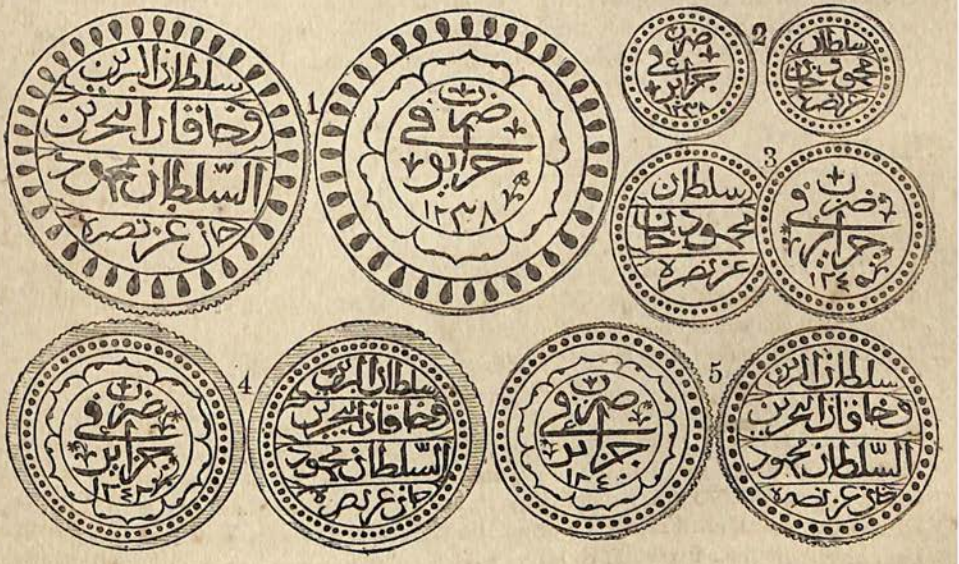
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	The coinage of this Country	Pistare.	880	310	272	.56
2.	resembles that of Turkey,	¼ Boubre.	832	20	17	.03½
3.	in style and uncertainty of	Boubre.	876	39	35	.08
4.	value. Seldom found ex-	1 do	854	157	133	.26
5.	cept in collections.	1 do	795	152	131	.25

ALGIERS is the capital of ALGERIA, a French Colony in Africa; bounded, N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Tunis, S. by the Great Sahara, and W. by Morocco. Area, 257,533 miles; population, 3,310,412, about one-tenth being Europeans, of whom one-half are French. Formerly a Turkish regency; coins somewhat similar, but entirely distinct from that country, were used. These are only seen as curiosities, the colony being supplied with a coinage from France, and the latest official report (1883) of such circulation was: In gold coin, 50,000,000 Francs; in 5-franc pieces, 35,000,000 Francs; in fractional coin, 18,000,000 Francs. The Bank of Algeria can alone issue notes, which are legal currency in the colony; the bills are of 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Francs, and the circulation in 1883 amounted to 60,000,000, against a reserve 24,000,000 Francs. The country has no mint, and no mines of silver or gold. Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Spanish silver money circulates and is received at par.

ALGIERS, TRIPOLI, TUNIS. Gold.



ALGIERS. Silver. XXIX.



Gold.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Turkey.	25 Piasters.	832	25	20¼	.89
2.	do	do	831	25	20¾	.89
3.	do	12½ do	831	12	10	.43
4.	do	do	833	13	10¾	.46
5.	do	6¼ do	832	7	6¾	.28
6.	do	12½ do	833	13	10¾	.46
7.	do	do	833	13	10¾	.46
8.	do	25 do	834	25	20¾	.89
9.	do	100 Piasters.	915	111	101	4.34
10.	do	50 do	915	55	50¼	2.16
1.	Egypt.	50 Piasters.	690	40	27¼	1.16
2.	do	100 do	874	133	116¼	5.00
3.	Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 7 were	12½ do	697	10	7	.30
4.	struck at Cairo during the	25 do	697	20	14	.86
5.	occupation of Egypt by	12½ do	874	14	12¼	.52
6.	the French army.	100 do	874	132	115½	4.96
7.		50 do	696	40	27¾	1.18
8.		50 do	874	67	58½	2.52

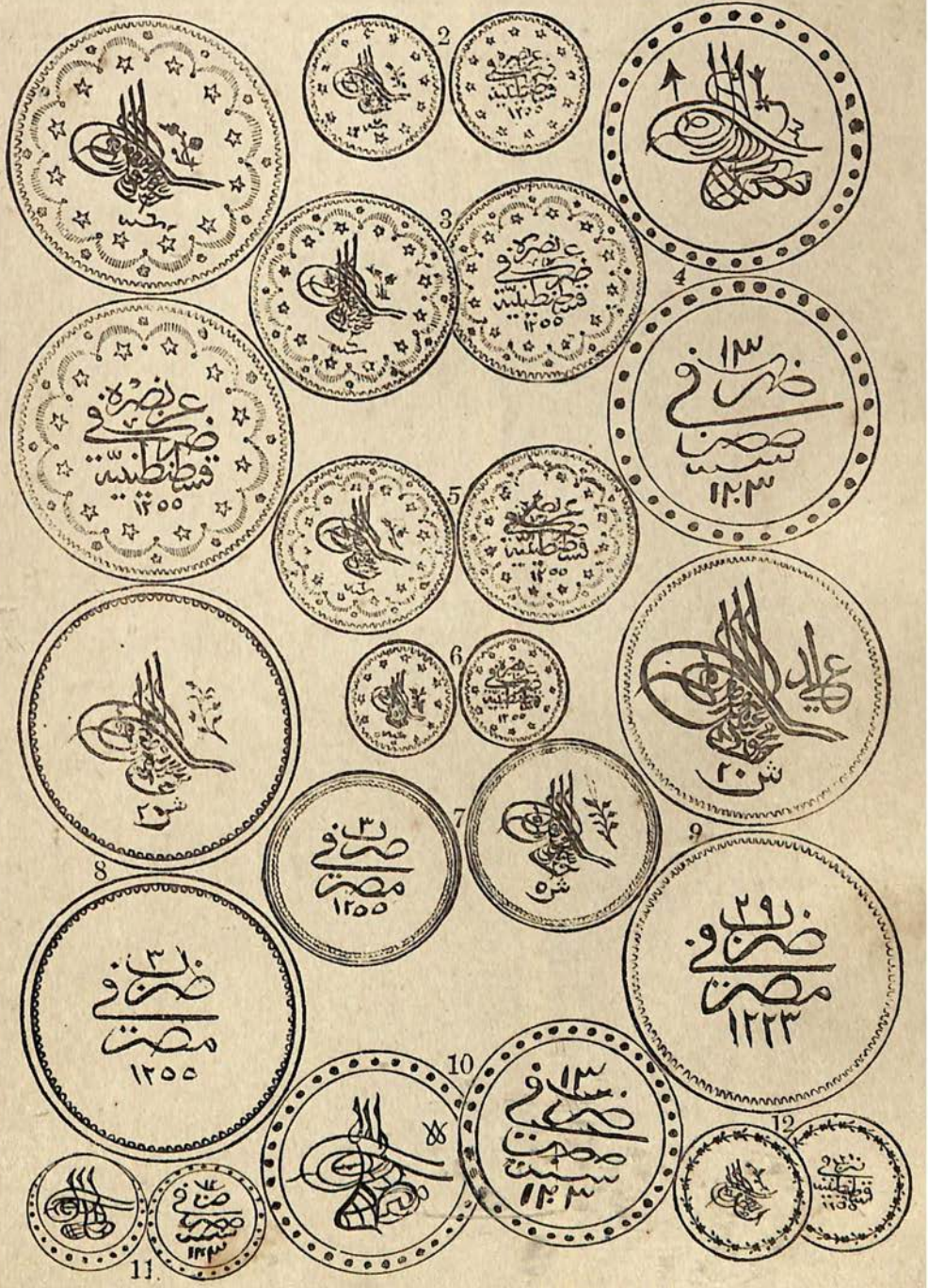
EGYPT, a country in the north-east of Africa, nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, independent and under the rule of the Khedive by Firmans of the Sultan, and at the same time entirely dependent for its existence as a sovereign state upon the will of stronger powers, England being dominant. Egypt extends up the valley of the Nile so far as the Equator, embracing Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, etc. It is divided into Upper, Middle and Lower Egypt, which last includes the Delta. Area, 212,600 square miles; population, 5,517,000 in 1877. Agricultural products: millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, cotton, gourds, sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, etc. No metals, but salt, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found. The exports are grain, beans, cotton, sugar, skins and feathers, amounting in 1881 to $68,423,150. There is a mint at Cairo, but no statistics are published. The coin most in use is the English sovereign, of which, in 1883, there was in circulation the value of $29,199,000, with probably the same amount in National coin, and half as much silver; the latter is generally the Maria Theresa thaler, coined in Vienna, though these pieces circulate rather in Soudan, Abyssinia and Arabia, than in Egypt. The country has been almost hopelessly involved for years.

TURKEY AND EGYPT, Gold. XXX.

Silver. EGYPT.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Piaster.				
2.		20 Medins.				
3.	These Coins are so	½ Piaster.				
4.	base, being frequent-	Gersh.				
5.	ly copper with a thin	¼ Piaster.				
6.	coating of poor sil-	1-16 Piaster.				
7.	ver, that they are of	¼ Piaster.				
8.	no value as money,	Piaster.				
9	and their weight and	Piaster.				
10.	fineness, it is impos-	½ Piaster.				
11.	sible to state.	Para.				
12.		⅛ Piaster.				

EGYPT. Silver. XXX.

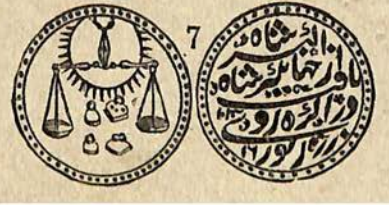


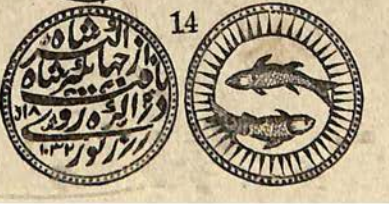
Gold. HINDOSTAN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		*Aries*, the Ram.				
2.		*Tarus*, the Bull.	All			
3.		*Gemini*, the Twins.	these	The		
4.	Money	*Scorpio*, the Scorpion.	coins	weight		Each
5.	of the	*Leo*, the Lion.	are	of		worth
6.	Grand Mogul	*Vergo*, the Virgin.	full	each		$7.23.
7.	all	*Libra*, the Scales.	standard,	is		
8.	Rupees.	*Cancer*, the Crab.	(1000)	168		
9.	struck	*Sagittarius*, the Archer.	fine.	grains.		
10.	about	do do				
11.	1774.	*Capricornus*, the Sea Goat,				
12.	Each with a	*Aquarius*, the Water Bearer.				
13.	Zodiacal	do do				
14.	sign.	*Pisces*, the Fishes.				

MOROCCO. Gold. XXXII. 1

HINDOSTAN. Gold. XXXI.





Silver. MOROCCO.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Spanish silver is	Miscal	855	439	376	.78
2.	generally used in	do		416		
3.	Morocco.	do	910	436	396	.82

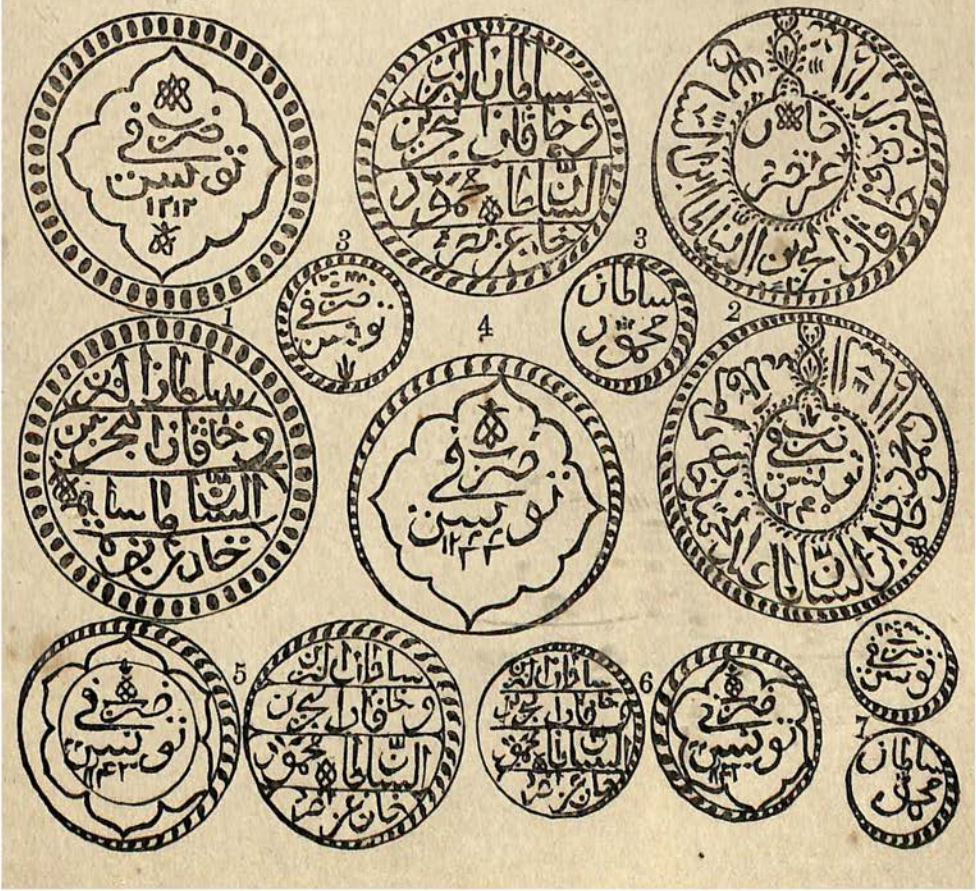
MOROCCO, in the north-west of Africa, largest of the Barbary States. The Empire is an absolute monarchy, consisting of the kingdom of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha and Tafilet, which are again subdivided into 33 districts. Total area, 260,000 square miles; population 6,140,000. Agriculture is greatly neglected. The principal products are: wheat, barley and maize, oil, esparto-grass and hemp, figs, almonds, lemons, olives, pomegranates, oranges and dates. The mineral treasures are said to be rich; gold, silver, antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin are all found, the last three in considerable quantities. Wool is plentiful and all these are exported, with hides, carpets, slippers, gums, ostrich feathers, etc., mostly to Great Britain, which in 1883 received exports amounting to $1,375,270. The government refuse any account of finances. There is no National Bank or paper currency. Spanish and French coins circulate with a very few Moorish, the latter of silver only.

Silver. TUNIS.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	This money is stamped	Pistare.	411	240	169	.35
2.	only with the name of the	D'bl Pistare.	288	360	137	.28
3.	Sultan and his titles.	½ Pistare.	278	22	6	.01½
4.	Value, fluctuating.	Pistare.	276	179	49	.10
5.	Coins rarely seen except	½ do	247	87	22	.04½
6.	in collections.	¼ do	276	43	12	.02½
7.		1-16 do	290	12	4	.01

MOROCCO. Silver. XXXII.

TUNIS. Silver. XXXIV.



Gold. PERSIA.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.		Piece of Ali Shah.	965	52	49	2.11
2.		Roupee.	997	170	168	7.23
3.		¼ do	964	52	48½	2.09
4.		½ do	810	46	37	1.58
5.	See remarks upon Silver Plate.	Piece of Ali Shah.	965	52	49	2.11
6.		⅛ Roupee.	982	23	21	.90
7.		1-16 do	965	11	10	.43
8.		½ do	990	89	87	3.73
9.		¼ do	958	52	48	2.07
10.		¼ do	980	53	49	2.11

PERSIA, called by the natives, Iran, is the most powerful, opulent, and extensive native kingdom of Western Asia. Area, 636,368 square miles; population 7,653,600. Its immense valleys abound with rarest and most valuable vegetation; wheat, barley and other cereals, cotton, sugar, rice and opium; the vine flourishes and wines of Shiraz are celebrated. Silk is an important production, and the mulberry tree is largely cultivated. Salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, antimony, sulphur, turquoises and other precious stones are found. The Persians excel in their dyes, brocades and embroidery; arms, carpets, shawls, felts, cotton and woollen fabrics are all manufactured and exported to the amount (in 1882), of $2,500,000. There is no National debt, the revenue always exceeds expenditure, and the royal treasury is reputed to contain millions in gold and other treasure. There is no paper currency, and all the coinage is now made at the royal mint, after the modern system with uniform dies. Formerly every city had the right to issue money, and scores of coins of the same denominations, but bearing the names of different cities, were in general circulation. The governors of provinces and cities pay large sums for their offices and are required to furnish a specified revenue to the king, they taxing the people at their pleasure and making enormous profits.

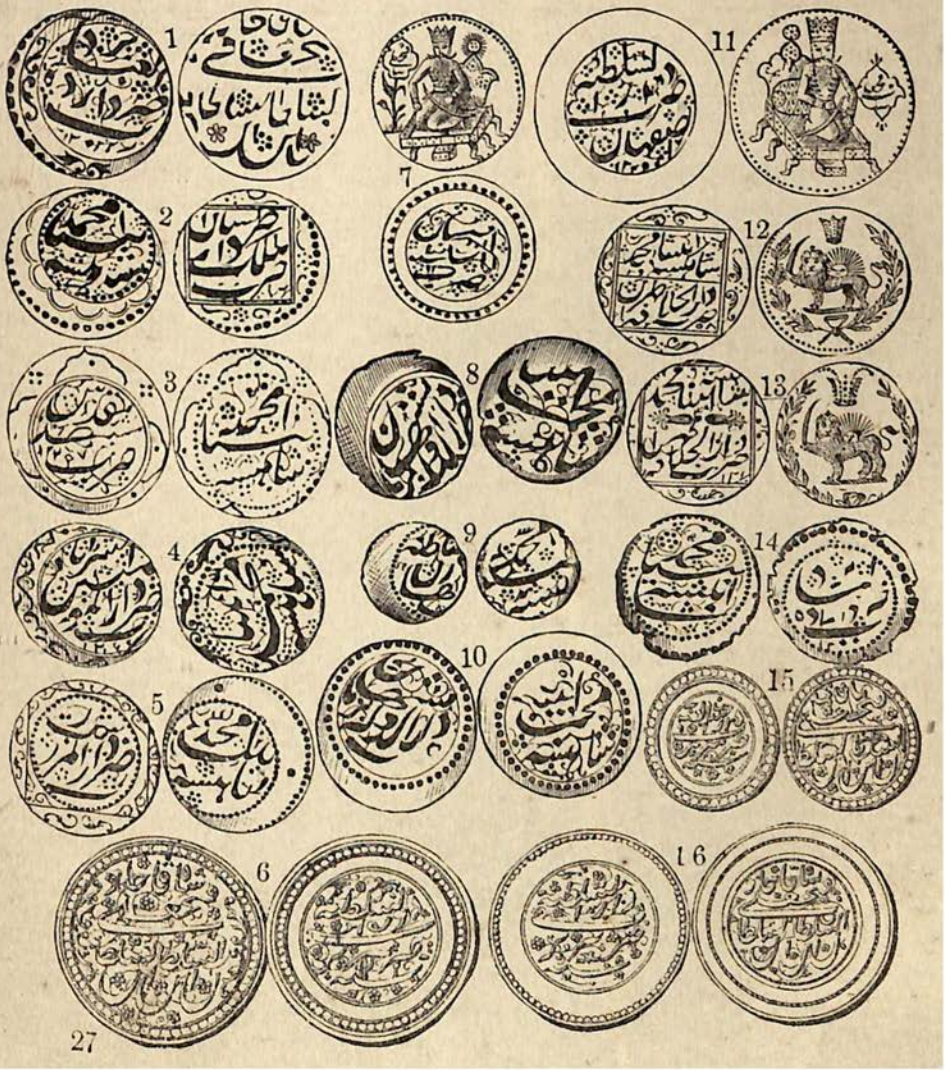
PERSIA. Gold. XXXIII.

Silver. PERSIA.

1.	A sun shining over	Sahib-Koran.	974	142	138	.28
2.	the back of an	do	950	86	81	.17
3.	armed Lion consti-	do	960	82	78	.16
4.	tutes the Persian	do	961	82	78	.16
5.	Arms.	do	967	87	84	.17
6.		Rupee.	945	159	132	.27
7.	Fatha Ali Schah, 1796-1834.	¾ Rupee.	900	18	16	.03
8.		Sahib-Koran.	961	81	77	.16
9.		½ do	955	41	39	.08
10.		Rupee.	960	88	84	.17
11.	Fatha Ali Schah, 1796-1834.	do	900	105	94	.19
12.	On most of these	do	960	84	80	.16
13.	Coins both sides	do	960	84	80	.16
14.	are stamped with	do	962	89	85	.17
15.	extracts from the	Penebad.	962	38	36	.07
16.	Koran.	Rupee.	945	141	133	.27

Collectors will pay small premiums for all Persian Coins.

PERSIA. Silver. XXXIII.



Gold. TURKEY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.		Double Sequin.	931	69	64	[illegible]
2.		Sequin.	880	55	48	2.06
3.		do	805	40	32	1.37
4.	The almost universally repeated monagram to be found on Turkish coins is the *Toghra*, a combination	¼ do	800	12	11	.43
5.	of the letters of the name of Sultan	½ do	875	28	24½	1.05
6.	Selim III.	Sequin, Fondoukli.	800	53	43	1.84
7.	The design resembling a flower and leaves on a stem is the Stam-	½ Sequin.	747	24	20	.86
8.	boul, (Constantinople) Mint-mark.	⅛ do	751	7	5¼	.23
9.	No likeness or image can be put on Turkish coins, the religion of	¼ do	874	14	12¼	.53
10.	Mahommed forbids it. Arabic inscriptions are placed upon pieces	½ do Fondoukli.	805	26	21	.90
11.	of different value and reigns.	Sequin, Mahboob.	685	40	27½	1.17
12.	The entire system of money in this country is the most unreliable	4 do	802	140	113½	4.80
13.	through fluctuation, known in modern coinage.	D'bl Sequin, Mahboob.	956	74	70	3.01
14.		do	802	68	55	2.36
15.		Sequin, Mahboob.	956	36	34	1.46
16.		50 Piastres.	915	60	53	2.37

TURKEY (the Ottoman Empire). Turkey *in Europe*, once very extensive, is now reduced to about 130,571 square miles; population 8,971,000 (this including Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia and Bosnia, without which the area is 80,000 square miles, and population 5,275,000). The soil is fertile, though but little cultivated; the agricultural products are maize, rice, cotton, rye, barley, millet; of trees, there are the pine, beech, oak, lime and ash, with the apple, pear, cherry and apricot in the basin of the Danube, the palm, myrtle, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, laurel, etc., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum and fruit trees in Albania, and abundance of roses in the valley of Maritza. Minerals: iron, lead blended with silver, copper, salt, alum and coal. Manufactures: woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, fire-arms, dyeing and printing works.

Turkey in Asia, largest of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf. Total area, 729,981 square miles; estimated population 17,536,465. The latest official reports of commerce and finances in Turkey, are as follows: (1884), Public debt, $538,186,170; the government by an arrangement with its bondholders, "scaled" its public debt in 1881 from $1,264,009,425 to the amount first given: revenue, $68,430,000; expenditures, $70,495,000; imports, $107,272,845; exports, $98,272,475. In 1883 there was coined in the Turkish mint, of gold, 30,560,000 piasters ($1,344,640); of silver, 1,000,000 piasters ($44,000); at the close of the year there was no gold in the treasury. Of government paper currency there was outstanding on December 31, 1883, 160,247,186 piasters ($7,050,876.18); the government paper is no longer in circulation. At the same date, the Imperial Ottoman Bank (the notes being redeemable at par in gold), had outstanding in 500 piaster notes, 31,025,000 piasters, equivalent to $1,365,100. Turkish finances are and have long been much confused.

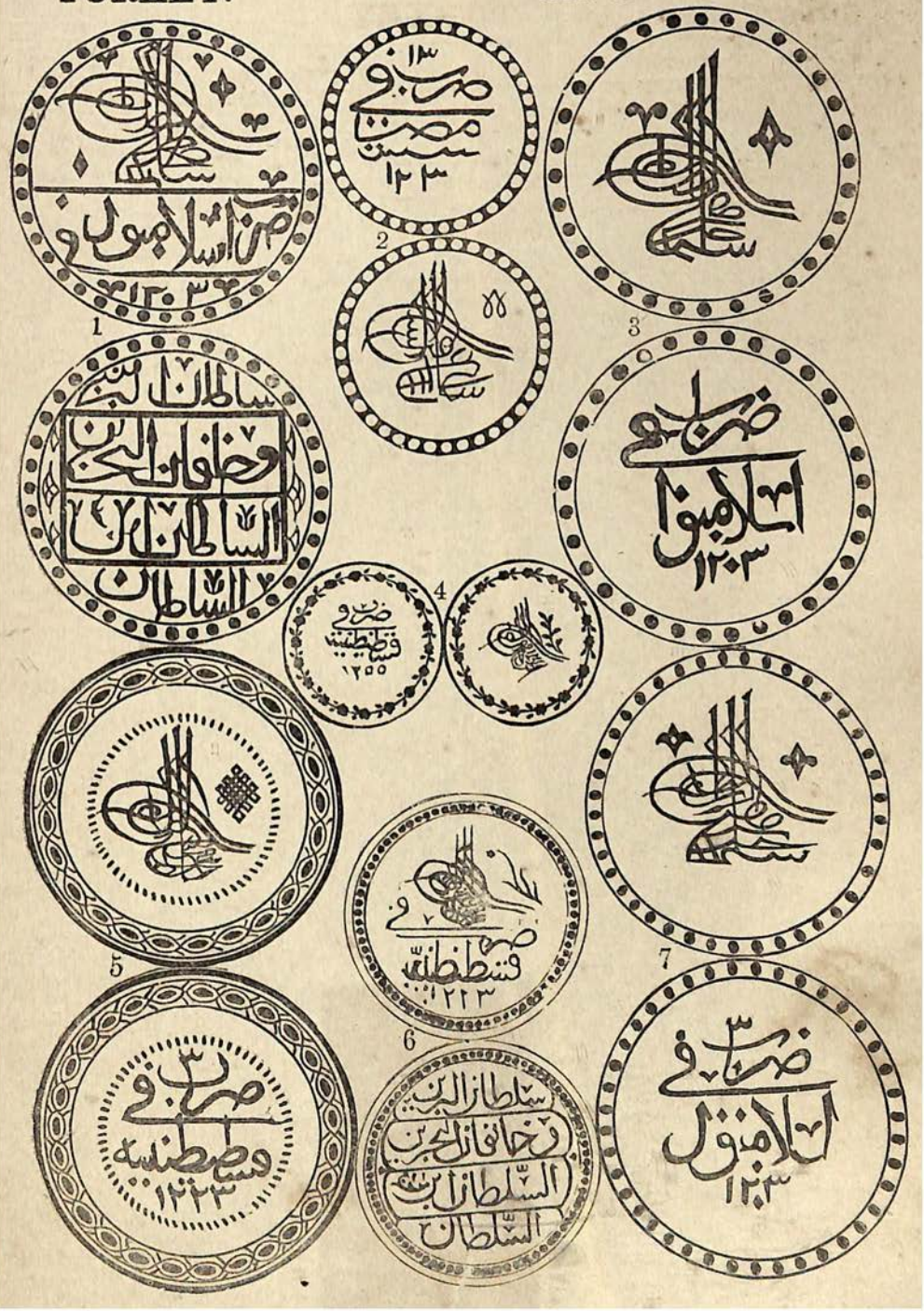
TURKEY.

Gold. XXXV.

Silver. TURKEY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		3 Piasters.	475	490	233	.48
2.		Zarimlik, 20 Paras.	375	97	36	.07
3.	See remarks on first	Ikilik, 2 Piastres.	469	473	221	.46
4.	page relating to	20 Paras.	397	120	47	.09
5.	Turkey.	Double Piastre.	730	395	285	.59
6.		Piastre.	460	142	65	.13
7.		Ikilik, 80 Paras.	463	410	190	.39

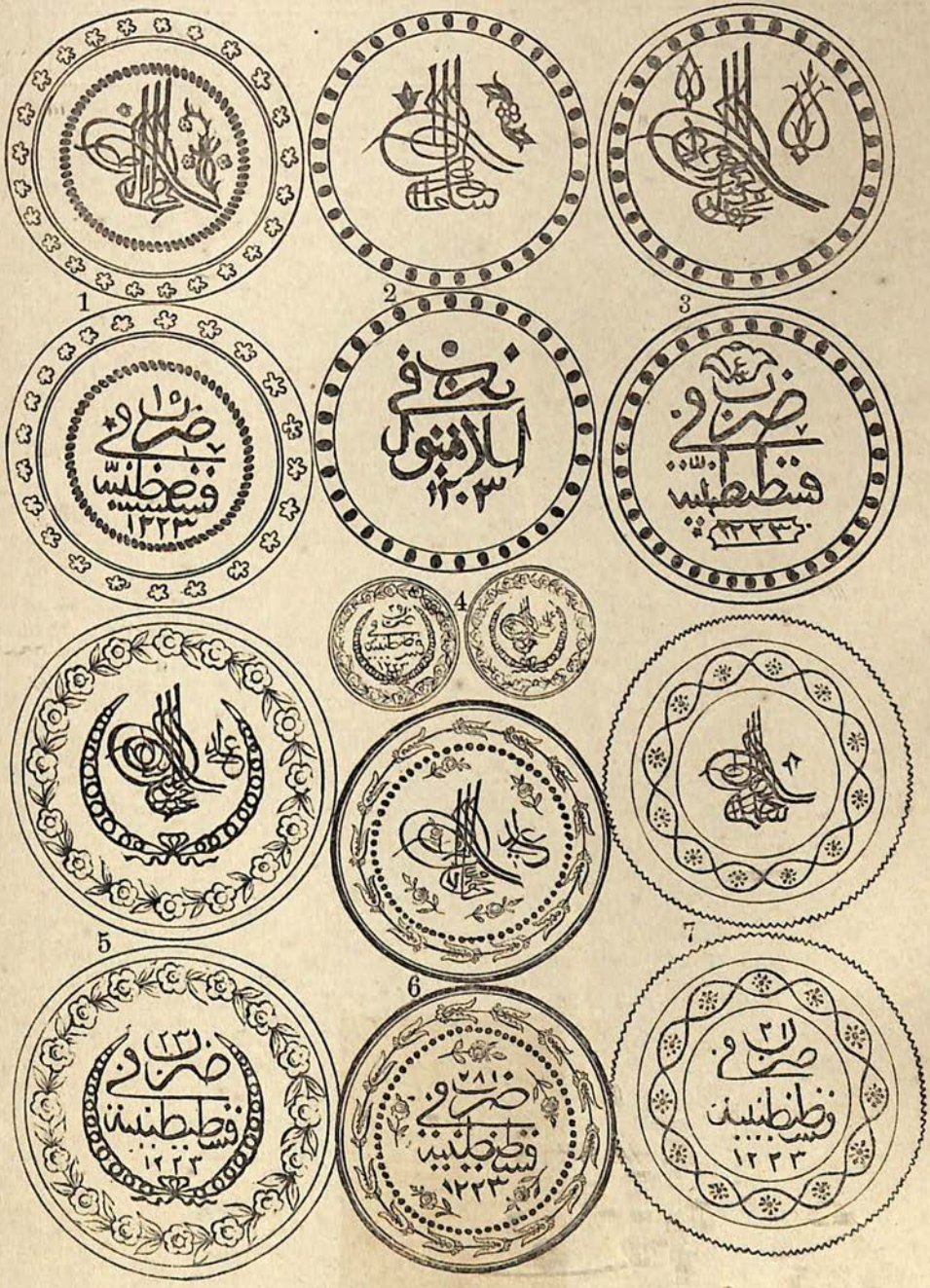
TURKEY. Silver. XXXV.



Silver. TURKEY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Piaster.	475	196	93	.19
2.		40 Paras.	490	203	99	.20
3.	See remarks on	Piaster	485	189	92	.19
4.	other page.	1-16 Piaster.	180	14	2½	.00½
5.		Piaster.	225	232	50	.10
6.		do	464	203	94	.19
7.		do	463	204	94	.19

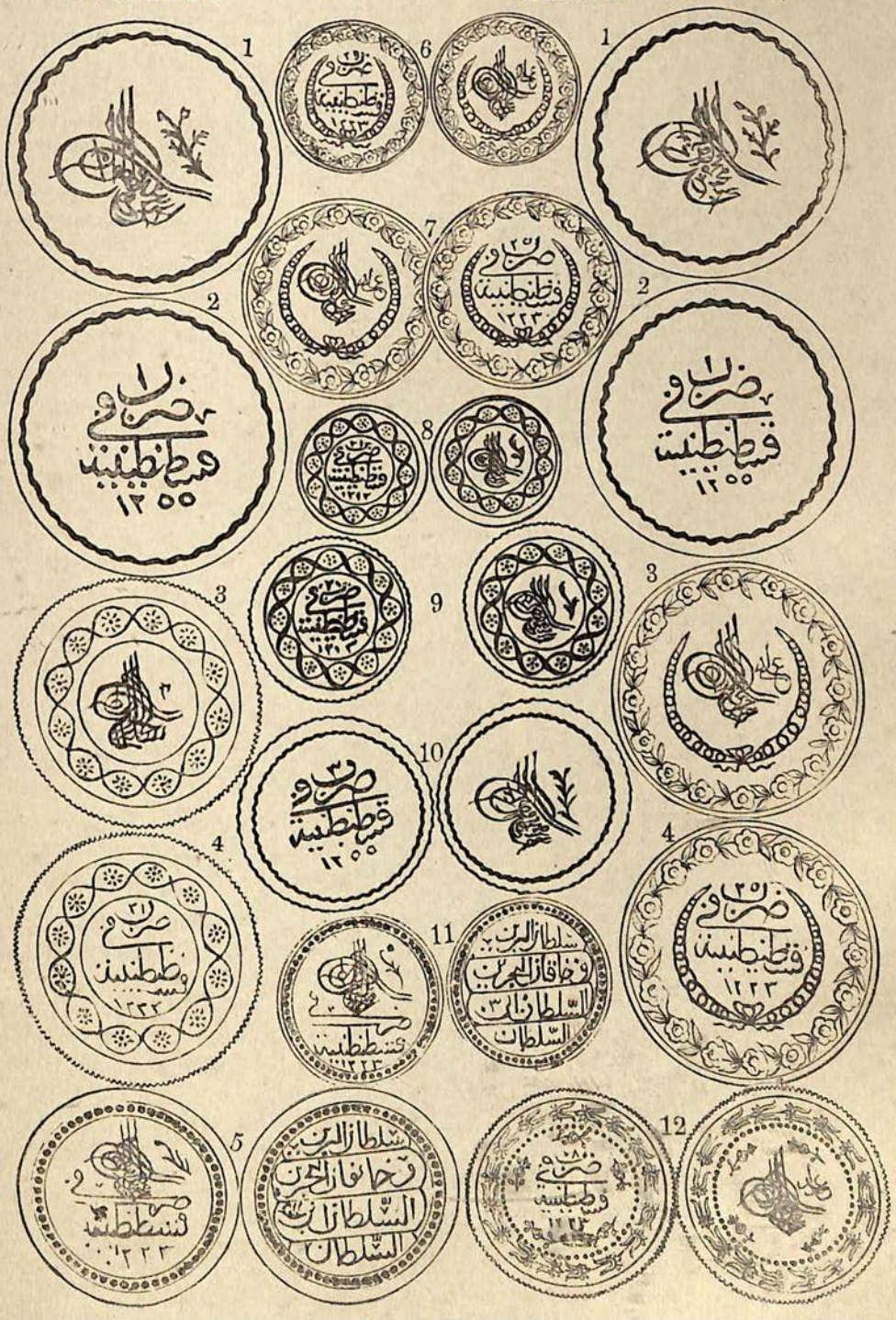
TURKEY. Silver. XXXV.

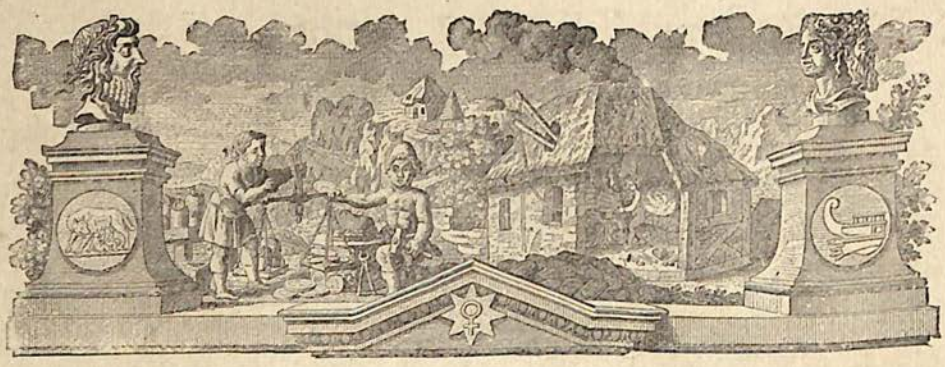


Silver. TURKEY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.		Piaster.	Base.	175		These coins are so base
2.		do	436	190		that it is impossible to
3.		½ Piaster.	465	102		estimate the purity or
4.		½ do	225	115		actual value.
5.	See remarks on other pages	do	465	71		They are made from
6.	relating to Turkey.	do	170	119		several compositions of
7.		¼ do	217	49		poor metals, and are
8.		1-16 do	472	12		sometimes plated with
9.		⅛ do	263	26		silver. They have actu-
10.		½ do	397	82		ally no value except to
11.		¼ do	467	34		collectors.
12.		¼ do	439	47		

TURKEY. Silver. XXXV.





Gold. SWEDEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles XIV.	4 Ducats.	976	215	209	$8.99
2.	Oscar.	Ducat.	975	53	52	2.23
3.	Charles XII.	Double Ducat.	979	107	105	4.51
4.	Charles XIV.	Double Ducat.	975	107	104	4.47
5.	Adolph-Frederic.	Ducat.	979	53	52	2.23
6.	Adolph-Frederic.	Ducat.	880	53	48	2.06
7.	Frederic.	Ducat.	979	53	52	2.23
8.	Oscar.	Ducat.	975	53	52	2.23
9.	Charles XIII.	Ducat.	975	53	52	2.23
10.	Gustave IV.	Ducat.	977	53	52	2.23
11.	Gustave III.	Ducat.	977	53	52	2.23
12.	Frederic.	Ducat.	979	53	52	2.23
13.	Charles XII.	Ducat.	975	53	52	2.23

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. These two kingdoms, now united under one sovereign, embrace between them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, usually called Scandinavia, bounded by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia on the west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the peninsula, and, except the capital is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 170,980 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1881), of 4,572,245, of whom 3 millions were devoted to agriculture, 260,000 being owners of the land they cultivated. Most of the cereals are raised, and potatoes; oats are largely exported. Mineral products are very rich; iron which makes the finest steel; some gold and silver, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry and marble; also coal. The chief exports are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, copper, steel, paper, matches, zinc, ores, pitch, tar, etc., amounting in 1882 to $62,140,040. Revenue and expenditures about even.

NORWAY and SWEDEN. Gold. XXV.

1
CARL XV · SVERIGES · NORR · G · OCH · WENDES · KONUNG
MYNTETS SKÄRLEK MIN BELÖNING
2
OSCAR · SVERIGES · NORR · GOTH · O · WEND · KONUNG
RATT OCH SANNING
3
CAROLVS XII · D · G · REX · SVE ·
FACTVS · ESTO · DOLVS · PROTECTOR · MEVS
17 02
4
CARL XV · SVERIGES · NORR · G · OCH · V · KONUNG
MIN BELÖNING
5
ADOLPHVS · FRID · D · G · REX · SVEC ·
SALVS · MEA · 1768 · SALVS · PVBLICA
6
ADOLPHVS · FRID · D · G · REX · SVECIAE
SALVS · PVBLICA · SALVS · MEA · 1771
7
FRIDERICVS · D · G · REX · SVECIAE
IN · DEO · SPES · MEA
17 45
8
OSCAR · SVERIGES · NORR · GOTH · O · WENDES · KONUNG
MYNTETS SKÄRLEK MIN BELÖNING
9
CARL XIII · SVERIGES · G · OCH · V · KONUNG
MIN HÖGSTA VINST
10
GVSTAF · ADOLPH · ST · OCH · FOLKET
GUD OCH FOLKET
11
GVSTAVS III · D · G · REX · SVECIAE
LADEBYNS · SLANDET
12
FRIDERICVS · D · G · REX · SVECIAE
SPES · MEA · IN · DEO
13
CAROLVS XII · D · G · REX · SVE ·
FACTVS · ESTO · DOLVS · PROTECTOR · MEVS

Norway, conjoint with Sweden since 1814, occupies the western and northern part of the peninsula. It is divided into 20 provinces, or "amts," comprising an area of 122,869 square miles; population 1,818,853; one-thirtieth of the country is cultivated, forests cover one-fourth, the rest is naked, uninhabitable, mountain-land. The cod and herring fisheries employ most of the inhabitants. Mineral products are similar to, but less than those of Sweden. Ship building and timber dressing are the chief industrial arts. Exports: timber, cod fish and its oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, minerals, furs and ice, amounting in 1883 to $34,154,415; public debt same year, $28,791,240, incurred mostly in constructing railways. The administration of Norway is entirely distinct from that of Sweden, and it retains its own laws.

Silver. NORWAY.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Carl XIV Johann.	Species-Daler.	876	446	399	83.
2.	do	do	876	446	399	.83
3.	do	Species do 120 Skilling.	876	446	399	.83
4.	do	½ Species do 60 Skilling.	877	223	196	.41
5.	do	½ Species do	876	224	196	.41
6.	do	½ Species do	876	224	196	.41
7.	Oscar.	24 Skilling	877	88	77	.16
8.	Carl XIV Johann.	do 1-5 Species Daler.	876	89	77	.16
9.	Oscar.	12 do 1-10 do	877	47	41	.08
10.	Carl XIV Johann	24 do 1-5 do	688	114	77	.16

NORWAY and SWEDEN. Silver. XXV.

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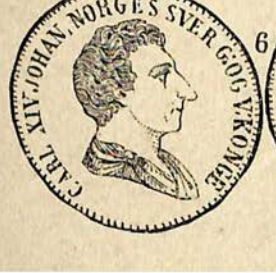

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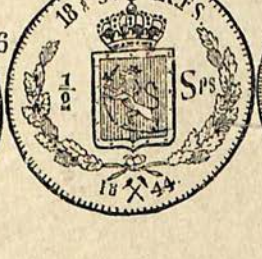

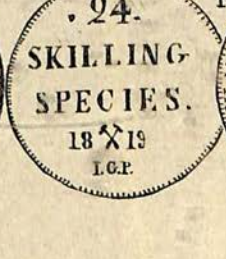

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Silver. SWEDEN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Oscar. (Norway.)	Riksdaler.	751	528	397	.82
2.	Charles XII.	do	875	450	393	.82
3.	Gustave IV.	Specie Riksdaler.	875	453	396	.82
4.	Adolph Frederick.	Double Carolin.	694	320	223	.46
5.	Oscar. (Norway.)	1-16 Specie Riksdaler.	750	32	24	.05
6.	Gustave III.	¾ do do	875	300	262	.54
7.	Carl XIV.	1 do do	750	522	391	.81

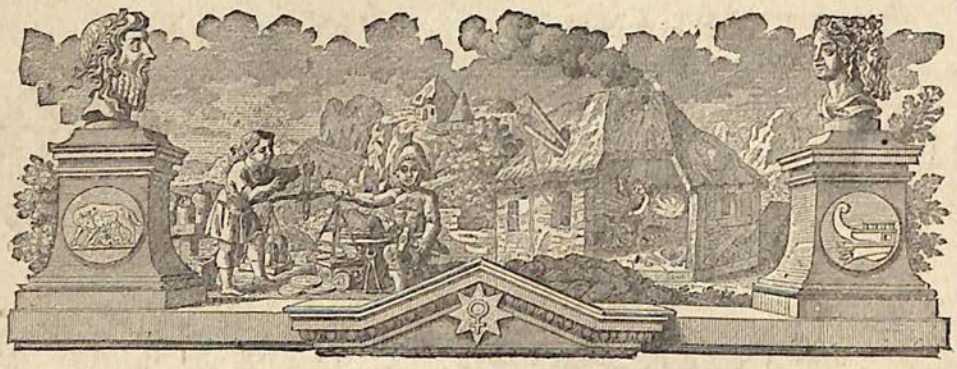
NORWAY and SWEDEN. Silver. XXV. 3

Gold. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Helvetia Confederation.	Double Pistole.	901	235	211½	9.09
2.	Helvetia Confederation.	Pistole.	901	123	110¾	4.76
3.	Basel Canton.	Ducat.	943	53	51½	2.21
4.	Basel Canton.	Pistole.	900	118	106	4.56
5.	Basel Canton.	Pistole.	891	118	104	4.47
6.	Basel Canton.	Florin.	695	49	35	1.50
7.	Bern Canton.	Ducat.	919	53	48¼	2.07
8.	Bern Canton.	Ducat.	919	53	48¼	2.07
9.	Basel Canton.	Double Florin.	700	98	69	2.97
10.	Bern Canton.	Ducat.	919	53	48¼	2.07
11.	Bern Canton.	Ducat.	916	47	43⅜	1.87
12.	Bern Canton.	Pistole.	897	117	105	4.51
13.	Bern Canton.	Double Ducat.	919	107	97	4.16
14.	Bern Canton.	Ducat.	919	53	48¼	2.07
15.	Bern Canton.	Double Ducat.	919	107	97	4.16
16.	Bern Canton.	Quarter Ducat.	919	13	12	.51
17.	Bern Canton.	Double Ducat.	919	107	97	4.16

SWITZERLAND, a Federal Republic of Central Europe (the Helvetia of the Romans). It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very unequal size, united under a constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,991 square miles, with 2,846,012 population in 1880. Forests cover one-sixth of the whole surface; in the valleys, wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp and tobacco are produced. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, etc., clocks and watches have long been the staple produce of Geneva and Neufchatel, while leather, gloves, porcelain, pottery, tobacco, snuff, cheese, sugar, etc., are made, and all these are exported. The debt in 1883, was $6,120,780. The commerce of this country is not officially reported in money values. The Swiss Confederation has no paper money in circulation. The amount of such money in circulation at the close of 1883, as issued by the banks authorized by law to do so, was 117,551,000 francs, $22,687,343.

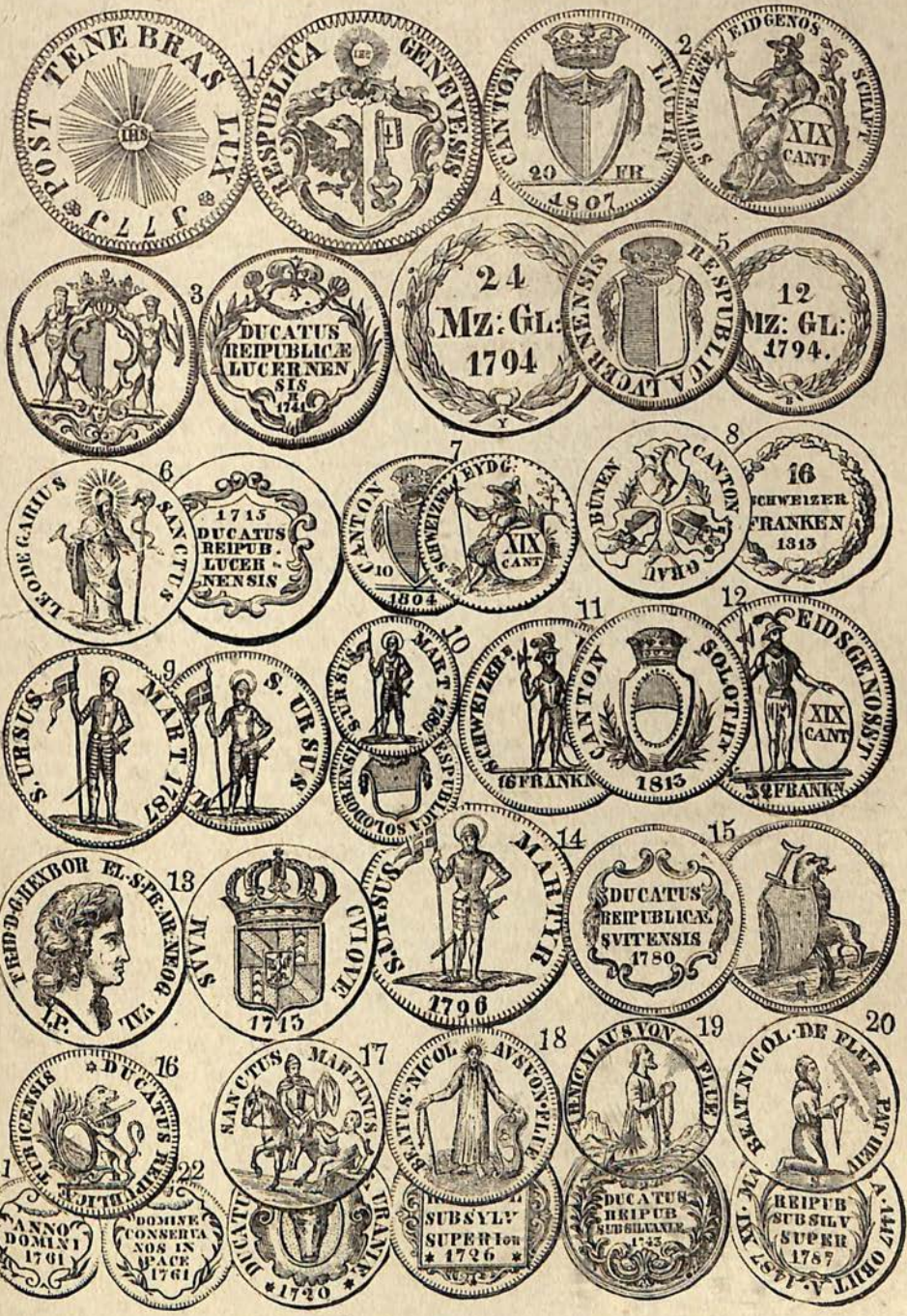
SWITZERLAND. Gold. XXXIX.



Gold. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Canton Geneva.	Triple Pistole.	914	264	247	10.63
2.	" Lucerne.	Double Pistole.	896	235	210	9.03
3.	" "	Double Ducat.	875	107	93	4.00
4.	" "	Double Pistole.	896	235	210	9.03
5.	" "	Pistole.	901	117	105	4.51
6.	" "	Ducat.	979	53	51	2.20
7.	" "	Pistole.	896	117	103	4.47
8.	" "	Double Ducat.	900	106	95	4.08
9.	" Soleure.	Pistole and ½ Pistole.	900	118 59	106 53	4.55 2.27
10.	" "	¼ Pistole.	850	29	25	1.07
11.	" "	Pistole.	900	106	95	4.08
12.	" "	Double Pistole	900	212	190	8.17
13.	" Neufchatel,	Pistole, Fred'k d'Or.	900	120	108	4.65
14.	" Soleure.	Double Pistole.	900	235	211	9.07
15.	" Schweitz.	Ducat.	938	53	49	2.11
16.	" Zurich.	do	983	53	51	2.19
17.	" Uri.	do	967	52	49	2.11
18.	" Unterwalden.	do	900	53	47	2.03
19.	" "	do	900	53	47	2.03
20.	" "	do	900	53	47	2.03
21.	" Zurich.	¼ Ducat.	990	13	12¾	54
22.	" do	½ do	990	26	25¾	1.11

SWITZERLAND. Gold. XXXIX. 3



Gold. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Berne Canton.	3 Ducats.	975	157	153	6.58
2.	Berne Canton.	3 Ducats.	975	157	153	6.58
3.	Berne Canton.	2 Ducats.	975	106	103	4.43
4.	Berne Canton.	6 Ducats.	975	304	296½	12.75
5.	Berne Canton.	4 Ducats.	975	212	206	8.86
6.	Berne Canton.	8 Ducats.	975	424	412	17.72
7.	Berne Canton.	10 Ducats.	975	516	512	22.02
8.	Berne Canton.	8 Ducats.	975	424	412	17.72
9.	Berne Canton.	5 Ducats.	975	258	256	11.00
10.	Berne Canton.	1 Ducat.	975	53	51	2.21
11.	Geneva Canton	20 & 10 Francs.	900	99 45½	89 44½	3.83 1.91
12.	Saint Gall Canton.	Ducat.	950	52	50	2.15
13.	Geneva Canton.	Pistole.	900	87	78	3.31
14.	Geneva Canton.	Pistole, (*vielle,*)	900	103	93	4.00

SWITZERLAND. Gold. XXXIX.

Silver. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Confederation Helvetia.	5 Francs.	900	385	346	.72
2.	do do	1 do	900	77	69	.14
3.	do do	2 do	900	154	138	.28
4.	do do	½ do	900	38	34	.07
5.	do do	2 do	900	154	138	.28
6.	do do	1 do	900	77	69	.14
7.	Canton Basilea.	Ecu.	865	435	376	.78
8.	do Graubunden.	do	900	435	391	.81
9.	Neufchatel.	21 Batzen.	795	236	207	.43

SWITZERLAND. Silver. XXXIX. 6

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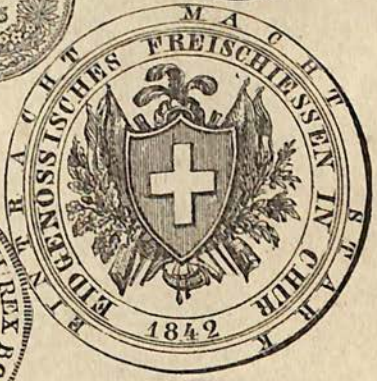

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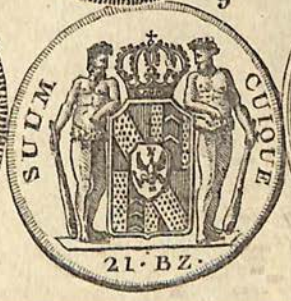

Silver. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT GRAINS OF COIN.	WEIGHT GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Canton Geneva.	Gros Ecu.	870	518	450	.93
2.	do do	Six Soles.	236	43	10	.02
3.	do do	Ten Francs.	900	772	694	1.44
4.	do do	Patagon or Ecu.	844	422	356	.73
5.	do do	Five Francs.	900	386	348	.72
6.	do do	½ Gros Ecu.	870	259	225	.47
7.	do Claris.	40 Batzen.	896	454	405	.84
8.	do St. Gall.	5 do	691	66	46	.09

SWITZERLAND. Silver. XXXIX.

Silver. SWITZERLAND.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Canton Berne.	Ecu.	907	455	412	.86
2.	do do	Old Thaler, (Vinzenz)	840	420	353	.73
3.	do do	Old Thaler.	840	420	353	.73
4.	do Freyburg.	4 Francs.	890	462	409	.85
5.	do Berne	Ecu.	907	455	412	.86
6.	do Freyburg.	10 Batzen.	825	124	103	.21
7.	do St. Gall.	¼ Gulden,	825	186	153	.32

SWITZERLAND. Silver. XXXIX.

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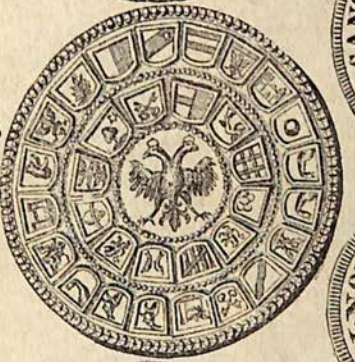

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Silver. SWITZERLAND.

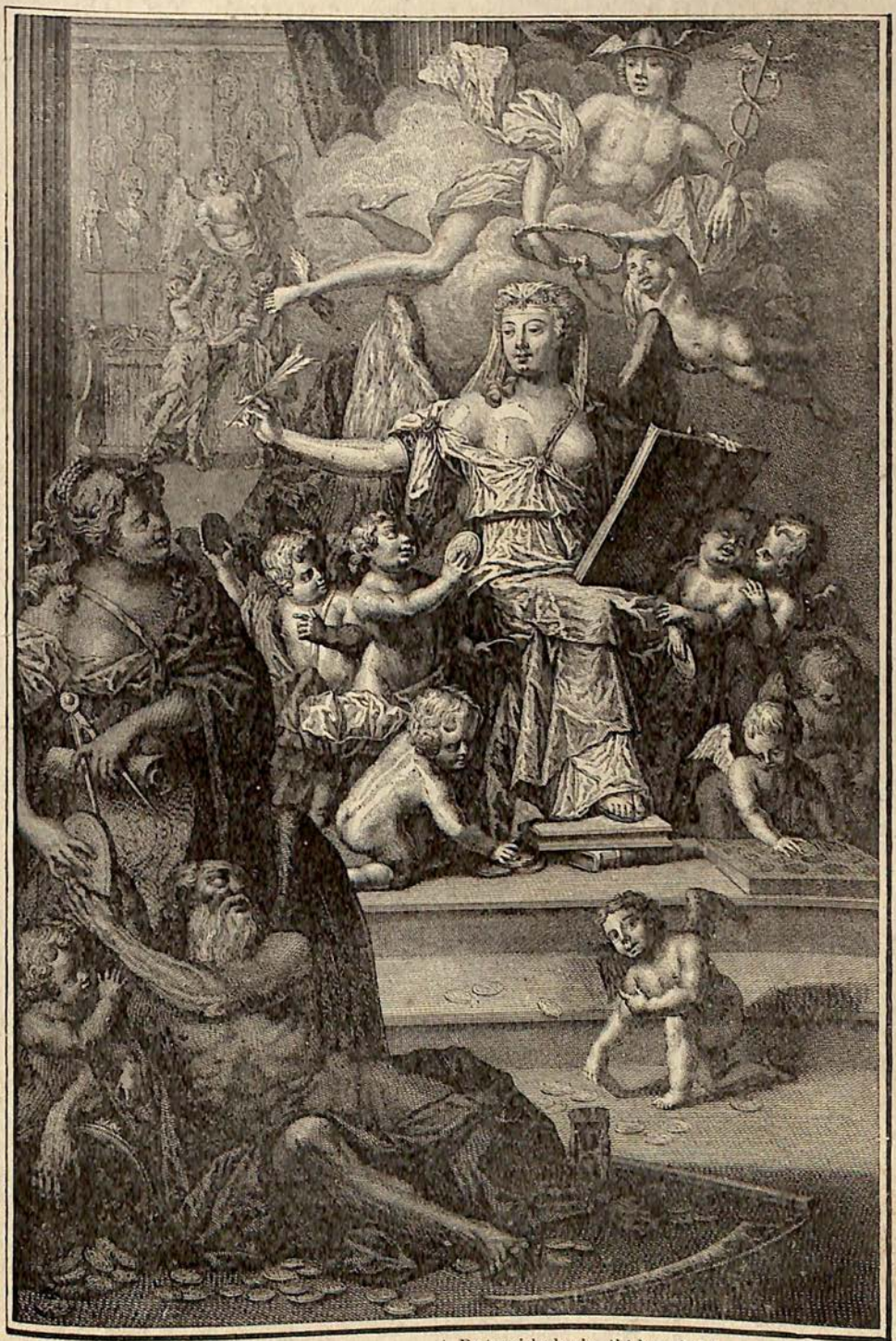
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE SILVER	VALUE.
1.	Helvetique Confederation.	40 Batzen.	903	462	418	.87
2.	do	20 do	903	227	205	.42
3.	do	10 do	830	123	102	.21
4.	do	4 Francs.	903	461	418	.87
5.	Canton Appenzel.	2 do	900	231	207	.43
6.	Canton Argovie.	20 Batzen.	899	227	202	.42
7.	Canton Basilea.	Ecu.	850	398	339	.70
8.	Canton Appenzel.	4 Francs.	900	462	415	.86
9.	do	do	900	462	415	.86

SWITZERLAND. Silver. XXXIX. 8

CAMBODIA, Silver. XXVII½.

CAMBODIA, SILVER COINS.—No 1; 3 Ticals, worth about $1.80. No. 2; Coin equal to 5 Francs, 900 fine, 385 grains weight—72 cents. No. 3; Equal to 4 Francs, 900 fine, 154 grains weight—28 cents.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, or CAMBODGE, is bounded N. by Siam, E. by Cochin Chia, S. by the French Colony, and has a sea board of 200 miles on the Gulf of Siam. The French assumed a protectorate over it in 1864. It is the remains of a once powerful and wealthy nation. The Capital is Pemmpeuh, and Kampot is its the only port. Chief products and exports; gamboge, cardamous, caoutchouc, spices and fish. Elephants and rhinoceroses abound, and the magnificent remains of ancient glory are of greatest interest. No financial statistics are to be obtained.



Old Time yields up his precious hoards,
Calm Sciences gives her just awards;

By tarnished coin, th' long-hidden past, restored,
Proves History's truth,—completes her grand record.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

The rather numerous plates devoted to Greek coins of past ages are by no means the least valuable or interesting in this work, comprising as they do, records and studies in mythology through the presentation of the gods and heroes as imagined by their worshipers; in history presenting what must be accepted as authentic portraits of sovereigns and princes from Alexander to Augustus, covering a period of from B. C. 700, to the Christian Era, and giving reliable evidences of political changes and histories of the many autononomous cities and states of the then civilized world; the metrologist will find much to command attention in comparison of the various systems and standards; the paleographist will have examples of the ancient alphabets, Lycian and Cyprian, Phœnician, Greek, Latin, Iberian, &c., in different stages of development, and the artist or medallist see before him models of perfection, that for elegance of design and excellence of finish defy the genius and skill of the present day to equal or even approach.

The plates present specimen coins of Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, Phœnicia, Northern and Central Greece, the Peloponnesus and islands of the Ægean, Italy, Sicily, Western Europe, the southern shores of the Mediterranean, &c., &c., exhibiting the Period of Archaic Art, ending with the Persian wars, B. C. 700-480; Period of Transitional and Early Fine Art, to the end of the Athenian supremacy, B. C. 480-400; Period of Finest Art, Age of the Spartan and Theban supremacies, B. C. 400-336; Period of Later Fine Art, Age of Alexander and the Diadochi, B. C. 336-280; Period of the Decline of Art, Age of the Epigoni, &c., B. C. 280-190; Period of continued Decline of Art, Age of the Attalids, B. C. 190-100; and Period of the late Decline of Art, Age of Mithradates the Great and of Roman dominion, B. C. 100-1.

The skill of the most eminent artists and engravers has been called into requisition in the preparation of these beautiful plates from authentic, original coins, and the results of their efforts, superior though it is, hardly does justice to the elegant models from which they copied.

1. A Phocaic stater, electrum metal, *of Lesbos*. Obverse, a lion's head; Reverse, an incuse square. Probably belonging to the period immediately preceding the reform of the coinage by Crœsus, B. C. 560.

2. A "LAMPSACENE stater," such as is mentioned in Attic inscriptions, together with the staters of Cyzicus. This is of electrum; about the end of the fifth century a gold coinage was introduced. The sea horse is a symbol of Poseidon. About B. C. 478.

3. Early gold coin, an Euboic stater *of Sardis*, capital of Lydia. Obverse, foreparts of lion and bull, face to face; Reverse, incuse square. B. C. 568.

4. A double stater *of Cyzicus*, Lion with fish below, on observe; Reverse, punch-mark, about B. C. 470.

5. A gold Daric, or Persian stater, of Darius Hystaspes, who died B. C. 404. Obverse, the King kneeling with bow and javelin; Reverse, the punch mark.

6. COLOPHON, a coin of a dog standing upon a fish. Pliny states that the people of this city trained their dogs to assist in war, and to do duty as sentinels; Date about B. C. 500.

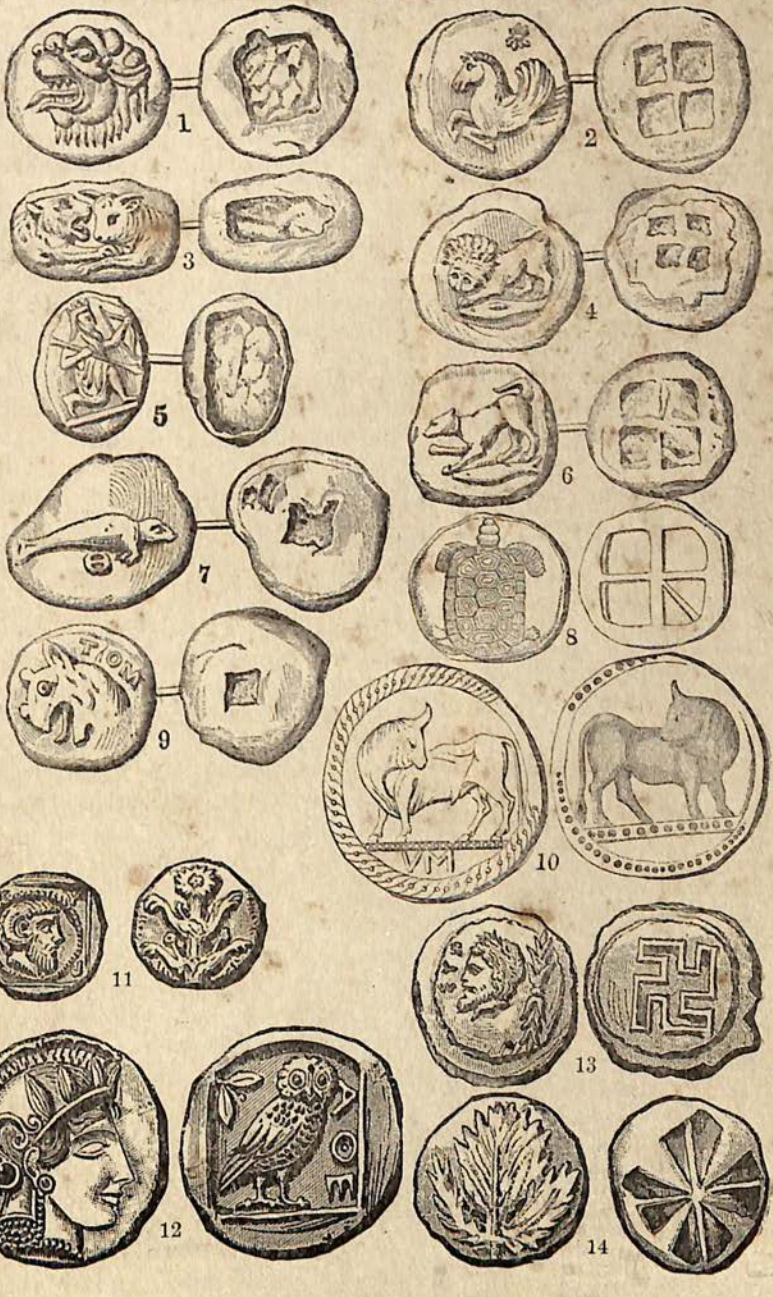
7. DOUBLE STATER of Phocea, an Ionian city in Asia Minor. A seal on the Obverse, and mark of punch on the Reverse. Date about B. C. 500.

8. DIDRACHM of Ægina, an island in the Saronic gulf. Obverse, a land tortoise; Reverse, the punch-mark divided into compartments. Date B C. 750.

9. TEOS, a gold coin of head of the fabulous griffin on Obverse, and punch-mark of very early date on Reverse. Date B. C. 520.

10. An incuse coin of the city of Sybaris, destroyed B. C. 510. A bull is shown, looking backwards. The initial letters, read from right to left, the first letter turned partly over, indicating great antiquity.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.



ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

11. Of the Spartan colony of Cyrene in Africa. Obverse, the sacred Silphium plant; Reverse, in punch mark, head of Jupiter Ammon. Date B. C. 450–430.

12. Of Athens, probably in the time of Pericles. Obverse, head of Athena (Minerva); Reverse, punch mark with owl and the initials of the city.

13 Early coin of Syracuse in Sicily. Obverse, head of Jupiter, with thunderbolt behind the shoulder.

14. Very early coin of Selinus, a town on the south coast of Sicily. Obverse, leaf of wild parsley, the sacred symbol of the city.

15. TETRADRACHM, of Panormus. Obverse, Head of Demeter, the products of the field in her hair; Reverse, a horse galloping past a palm tree. Date, B. C. 480.

16. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, Head of Janus, laureated; Reverse; Po, enclosed in a wreath of olive leaves. B. C. 480.

17. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, a helmeted male head, laureated; name of the city around it; Reverse, a laureated male head. B. C. 480.

18. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, a fine head of Pallas; Reverse, a horse head and the trinacrin, typifying the three-cornered island of Sicily. B. C. 480.

19. Bronze coin of Mamertini. Obverse, Head of Hercules in a lion's skin; Reverse, an eagle standing on a support and having a serpent trodden under his left claw. Date, about B. C. 400.

20. TETRADRACHM, of Panormus, a city in Sicily. Obverse, Head of Hercules with lion's skin; Reverse, a horse head between a head of wheat and a palm branch. Date, B. C. 480.

21. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, a male head; Reverse, three spears of wheat, indicating the fertility of the country. B. C. 480.

22. TETRADRACHM, of Zancle, now Messina, of Sicily. Obverse, a dolphin curved; Reverse, fancifully subdivided by two series of parallel lines, at right angles to each other. In the central space is a shell. Date, about B. C. 400.

23. TETRADRACHM, of Messana. Obverse, a hare, courant; Reverse; a car drawn by mules, with victory, holding crown, flying above. These peculiar types were first adopted on coins by Anaxilaus, who won a victory at Olympia with the mule car, and who introduced hares into Sicily. About B. C. 400.

24. A bronze coin of Mamertini. Obverse, a male head, laureated; Reverse, a bull, with lowered head, advancing towards the observer's left. Date, about B. C. 400.

25. TETRADRACHM, of Messenia, a south-westerly district of Peloponnesus. Obverse, a lion's scalp; Reverse, head of a calf, looking toward the observer's left. B. C. 450.

26. TETRADRACHM, of Catana, a city of Sicily. Obverse, a male head, laureated, full-face fronting; Reverse, a quadriga passing a column, a victory flying above, a serpent beneath. B. C. 400.

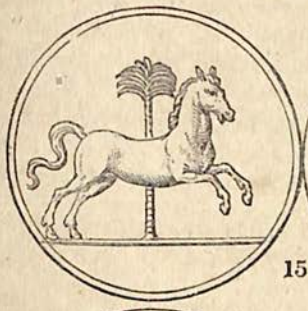
27. TETRADRACHM, of Catana. Obverse, fine head of Apollo, laureated, etc.; Reverse, a quadriga, with a victory above and a crab beneath. B. C. 400.

28. An electrum coin of the city of Syracuse, the most important in Sicily. Obverse, an elegant head of Artemis; Reverse, a fine head of Apollo. B. C. 500.

29. TETRADRACHM, of Syracuse. Obverse, head of Arethusæ, surrounded by dolphins; Reverse, a quadriga, with victory above, holding a legend; below are two dolphins. B. C. 500.

30. Bronze coin of Syracuse. Obverse, a fine head of Apollo; Reverse, a biga driven towards the observer's right; the Greek letter Psi in the exergue. B. C. 500.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.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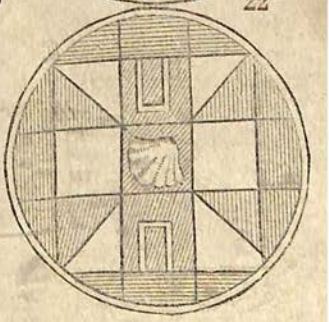


ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

31. TETRADRACHM, of Syracuse. Obverse, head of Pallas, helmeted, and behind a bunch or grapes over a wine cup; Reverse, a pegasus galloping.

32. TETRADRACHM, of Syracuse. Obverse, head of Pallas, helmeted, bull's head between the head and border; Reverse, a pegasus in motion. B. C. 500.

33. TETRADRACHM, of Syracuse. Obverse, a fine male head; Reverse, the fore-part of a pegasus galloping towards the observer's left. B. C. 500.

34. TETRADRACHM, of Syracuse. Obverse, a helmeted head; Reverse, a winged female standing, the right hand elevated, the left holding an animal by the head. B. C. 500.

35. TETRADRACHM, of Agrigentum, one of the most powerful and celebrated of the Greek cities in Sicily. Obverse, an eagle; Reverse, a crab, and helmeted head beneath it. B. C. 500.

36. Bronze coin of Agrigentum. Obverse, an eagle devouring a hare; Reverse, a crab with animalcule above and sea-plant beneath. Three globules around the border and one on the crab. B. C. 500.

37. Bronze coin of Syracuse. Obverse, a laureated and bearded head of Zeus; Reverse, Hiero I, driving a quadriga, and holding a branch in his left hand. B. C. 470.

38. Bronze coin of Syracuse. Obverse, Head of Gelon, the hair confined with a fillet; Reverse, a lion walking towards the observer's right; club of Hercules; lamp beneath. B. C. 480.

39. Bronze coin of Agrigentum. Obverse, a bearded and laureated head; Reverse, an eagle standing with extended wings, a cornucopia in front and star over the left wing. B. C. 500.

40. Bronze coin of Agrigentum. Obverse, a bearded head; Reverse, a serpent coiled round a staff, dividing the legend. B. C. 500.

41. DIDRACHM, of Cephalœdium, a town in Sicily. Obverse, Head of Ceres; Reverse, a shepherd with thyrsus in his left hand, standing with left foot resting on a hound and his right leg touching a second dog. About, B. C. 400.

42. Bronze coin of Syracuse. Obverse, bearded and laureated head of Posidon; Reverse, an ornamented trident, with dolphin on either side. B. C. 480.

43. Bronze coin of Emporiæ, a city of Hispania. Obverse, a head with D. D. stamped on the helmet; Reverse, a pegasus, stamped D. D., running. About B. C. 400.

44. Bronze coin of Himera, a city of Sicily. Obverse, Head of Pallas; Reverse, female standing with lyre in left hand and wreath in right. About B. C. 400.

45. A silver coin of Leontini, a city in Sicily. Obverse, head of a lion, with open mouth, surrounded by four grains of wheat; Reverse, a biga, with Nice crowning the horses.

46. Bronze coin of Leontini. Obverse, a female head, elegantly ornamented with a head dress; Reverse, a lion walking past a palm tree. About B. C. 450.

47. Bronze coin of Enna, a city in the centre of Sicily. Obverse, a pair of serpents harnessed to a plow; Reverse, a man standing and holding a long staff in his left hand. B. C. 450.

48. Bronze coin of Tauromenium. Obverse, a young head of Apollo; Reverse, a bull butting. Tauromenium was a city on the east coast of Sicily. About 300 B. C.

49. Bronze coin of Mendenum. Obverse, a head of Apollo, laureated. Reverse, Aesculopius standing upon a serpent and holding something in his right hand. B. C. 300.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

50. Bronze coin of Gela, an important town in Sicily. Obverse, a female crowning a minotaur; Reverse, Biga and Nice with wreath. About B. C. 500.

51. Bronze coin of Argyrina, a city of Sicily. Obverse, an eagle standing by a branch of fruit; Reverse, a cross patonce, having in each of the angles two letters of the city. B. C. 300.

52. Bronze coin of Oenidae, a town in Acarnania. Obverse, head of Zeus; Reverse, head of the minotour; this fabled monster typifying the river Achelous upon the bank of which the town was built. B. C. 400.

53. A silver coin of Segesta, a city of Sicily. Obverse, a female head, the hair confined with a fillet or band; Reverse, a dog scenting the ground. B. C. 450.

54. Bronze coin of Menaenum, an inland city of Sicily. Obverse, a laureated, juvenile head; two fishes in front thereof; Reverse, Ares advancing, with spear in right hand, shield and cloak in the left. B. C. 300.

55. TETRADRACHM, of Segesta. Obverse, a male head; Reverse, a dog walking past three heads of wheat which stand side by side. B. C. 450.

56. Bronze coin of Halaesae. Obverse, a laureated head of Apollo; Reverse, a man standing, in his right hand an ornament; behind him is a lyre and in front a musical instrument—all emblems of Apollo. B. C. 300.

57. TETRADRACHM, of Naxos, an ancient city of Sicily. Obverse, laureated, juvenile head, laurel leaf behind it; Reverse, Silenus seated, with cup in his left hand, a thyrsus in the right hand, behind, an ivy branch, and in front a statue of Priapus. B. C. 450.

58. TETRADRACHM, of Naxos. Obverse, bearded head of Dionysus, fillet with ivy leaves; Reverse, Silenus seated, with wine cup, thyrsus and ivy, similar to No. 66. B. C. 450.

59. Bronze coin of Morgantia, a city in Sicily. Obverse, a fine head of Pallas, helmeted and ornamented; Reverse, a lion standing, with a serpent below. B. C. 450.

60. TETRADRACHM, of Naxos. Obverse, bearded old head, surmounted by two horns; Reverse, a bunch of grapes hanging between two leaves. B. C. 450.

61. TETRADRACHM, of Selinus, an important Greek colony in Sicily. Obverse, a parsley leaf in a sunken square, the letters S. E. L. I. in the angles; Reverse, a parsley leaf inverted. B. C. 550.

62. Bronze coin of Tyndaris, a city on the north coast of Sicily. Obverse, Head of Demeter; Reverse, Castor and Pollux on horseback, galloping. B. C. 400.

63. Silver coin of Abacænum, a city in Sicily. Obverse, a bearded head. Reverse, the Erymanthian boar, with erect bristles. B. C. 550.

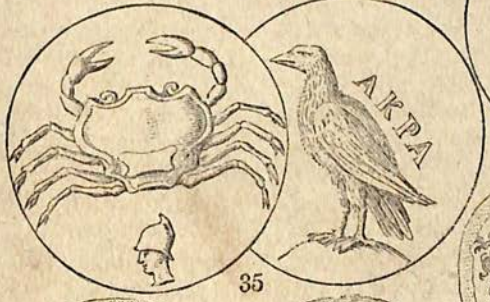
64. TETRADRACHM, of Selinus. Obverse, a nude male standing, holding an offering in the right hand and a thyrsus in the left, a parsley leaf behind, a cock in a cage, and a bull behind; Reverse, two persons in a biga, one with bow and arrow, the other driving. B. C. 550.

65. Silver coin of Camarina. Obverse, a female head, much decorated and with a fish on either side; Reverse Leda seated on a swan, a fish below, etc. B. C. 500.

66. TETRADRACHM, of Camarina, a Greek city in Sicily. Obverse, head of Hercules in a lion's skin; Reverse, Ares driving a quadriga, Nice flying above, a swan flying below. B. C. 500.

67. Bronze coin of Centoripa. Obverse, bearded and laureated head of Zeus; Reverse, a thunderbolt dividing the legend. B. C. 500.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.



ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

68. Bronze coin of Cossura, a small island in the Mediterranean, half way between Sicily and Africa. Obverse, a female head, crowned, Eros decorating the front; Reverse, Phœnician legend enclosed with a laurel wreath. B. C. 500.

69. Bronze coin of Aetna, a city in Sicily at the foot of the mountain of same name. Obverse, head of Phœbus Apollo, with radiated crown; Reverse, Ares standing, with spear and shield. B. C. 500.

70. Bronze coin of Ioeta, a town in the interior of Sicily. Obverse, head of Zeus; Reverse, a soldier, standing, right hand extended, left holding a club. B. C. 450.

71. Bronze coin of Melita, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Obverse, head of Ceres; Reverse, an ornamented tripod dividing the legend. B. C. 400.

72. TETRADRACHM, of Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. Obverse, head of the tyrant, hair confined with a fillet; Reverse, a biga driven by Nice. B. C. 480.

73. Bronze coin of Liparia, a town in the island of the same name. Obverse, Haphœstus seated on tripod, holding in his extended left hand a cautharus, in the right a malleus; Reverse, six globules surrounded by the legend. B. C. 550.

74. Gold coin of Pyrrhus. Obverse, head of Pallas, the letter A. below; Reverse, Nice laying a wreath on an altar. B. C. 280.

75. Bronze coin of Calacte, a city on the north coast of Sicily. Obverse, head of Apollo; Reverse, his lyre dividing the legend. B. C. 400.

76. GOLD STATER of Pyrrhus, King of Epeirus. Observe, head of Artemis; Reverse, Nice marching, a thunderbolt in the field. B. C. 280.

77. Silver coin of Agathocles, King of Syracuse. Obverse, fine head of Persephone, wreathed; Reverse, Nice crowning a trophy, a triquetra in the field. B. C. 300.

78. TETRADRACHM of Hieron II, King of Syracuse. Obverse, fine head of Gelon, filleted; Reverse, Nice driving a quadriga. B. C. 220.

79. TETRADRACHM of Hieron II. Obverse, a fine head of Pallas, helmeted; Reverse, a pegasus. B. C. 220.

80. TETRADRACHM of Philistis, supposed queen of Hieron. Obverse, a beautiful female head of Philistis veiled; Reverse, Nice driving a quadriga. Legend "Queen Philistia." Date, B. C. 220.

81. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, a female head, the hair confined by a band; Reverse, head of a horse, the letter A in the field, fronting the neck of the horse. B. C. 500.

82. Bronze coin of Panormus, an important city in Sicily. Obverse, an old male head, bearded and laureated; Reverse, a horse running, three globules in the field. B. C. 500.

83. Bronze coin of Pyrrhus. Obverse, a handsome female head, veiled, a trident behind. Reverse, a thunderbolt dividing the legend. B. C. 280.

84. Bronze coin of Panormus. Obverse, a turreted head of Rhea; Reverse, a horse's head in front of a palm tree. B. C. 500.

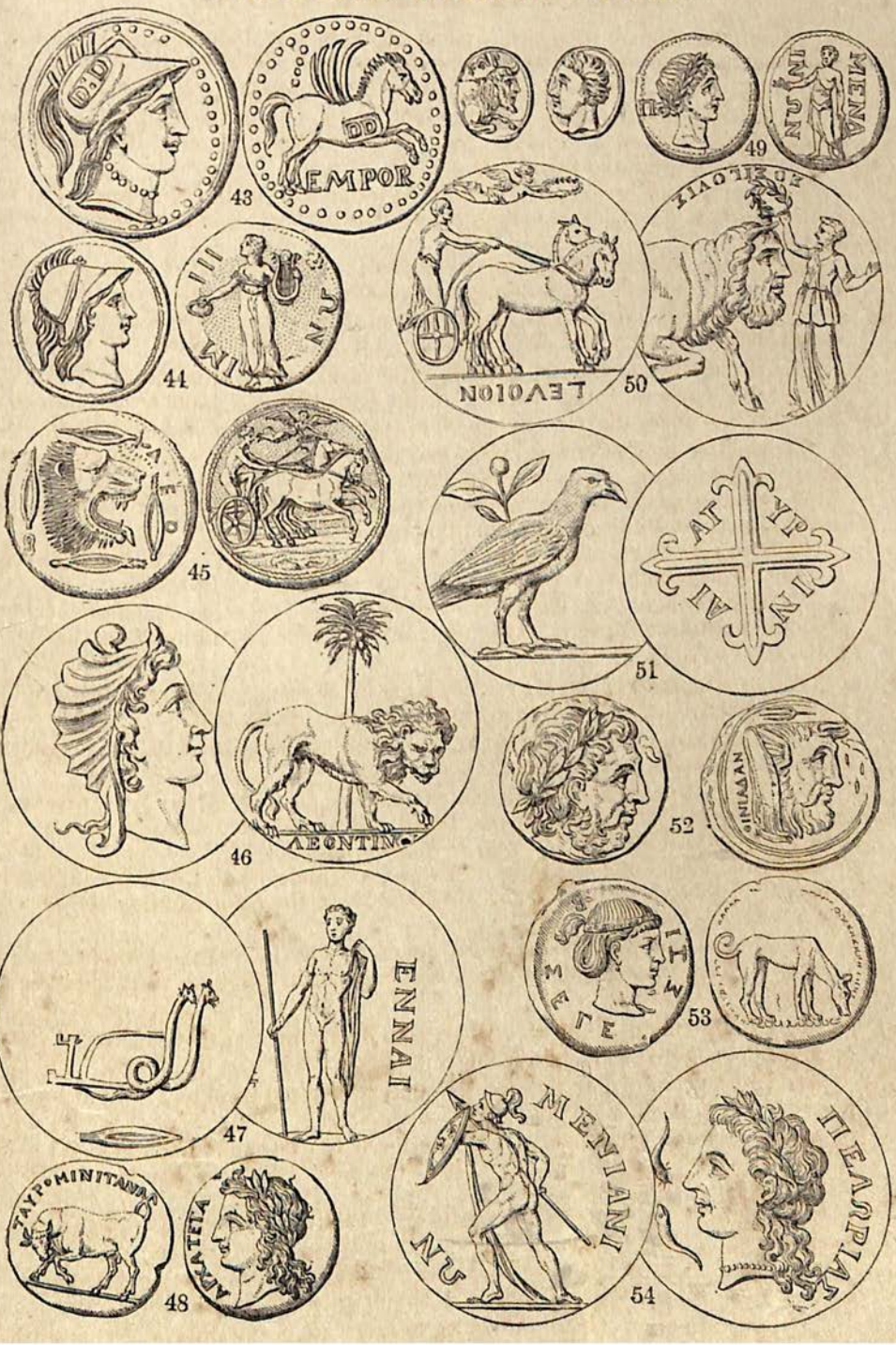
85. Silver coin of Syracuse. Obverse, head of Arethusæ, surrounded by dolphins; Reverse, a man driving a quadriga, Nice crowning the horses. B. C. 500.

86. Bronze coin of Syracuse. Obverse, head of Persephone; Reverse, man driving a biga, the letter *sigma* below, a sun above. B. C. 500.

87. Bronze coin of the city of Catana, in Sicily. Obverse, two bearded head, jugata; Reverse, a nude man standing, dividing the legend. B. C. 480.

88. Bronze coin of Gela. Obverse, a head with the hair erect, a grain of wheat near the border. Indications of the fertility of the region; Reverse a bull. In the exergue, three globules. B. C. 550.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.



ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

89. Bronze coin of Agrigentum. Obverse, an eagle with expanded wings, devouring a hare; Reverse, a crab, with two globules above, and a marine horse below. B. C. 550.

90. Bronze coin of Messana, a city in Sicily. Obverse, a hare, running; Reverse, an octopus. B. C. 500.

91. Bronze coin of Solus, a city in Sicily. Obverse, head of Hercules in lion's skin; Reverse, a squill with three globules on and three globules under it. Punic inscription below. B. C. 500.

92. Bronze coin of Hybla, a city in Sicily. Obverse, a head, with bust draped, a bee behind it; Reverse, Dionysus standing, with thyrsus and canthorus, a panther erect before him. B. C. 500.

93. Bronze coin of Megara, a city in Sicily. Obverse, head of Apollo, laureated; Reverse, the tripod of Apollo, dividing the legend. B. C. 500.

94. Bronze coin of Paropi, a city of Sicily. Obverse, fine head of Persephone; Reverse, a wreath of leaves and flowers. B. C. 500.

95. Bronze coin of Gaulos, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, the present Gozzo. Obverse, a helmeted head in a crescent, two globules behind it; Reverse, a soldier standing with sword and buckler, a sun in front. B. C. 500.

96. Bronze coin of Caena, a town in Sicily. Obverse, head of Pallas, two globules above; Reverse, Nice running with a crown in her right and a trophy in her left hand. B. C. 500.

97. DIDRACHM of Terina, a city of Bruttium. Obverse, a fine female head, the neck ornamented with a string of pearls; Reverse, Nice seated, holding on the back of her right hand a bird with extended wings. B. C. 500.

98. TETRADRACHM of Oluntium, a city in Crete. Obverse, head of Diana; Reverse, Zeus seated with basta and holding an eagle in his hand. B. C. 500.

99. Bronze coin of Cyzicus, a city on the Propontis in Mysia. Obverse, a female head, the hair bound by a stalk of wheat, and three wheat ears around it; Reverse, a caduceses surrounded by a wreath. B. C. 500.

100. Silver coin of Heraclea, a city in Lucania. Obverse, head of Pallas in armor; Reverse, Hercules strangling a lion, his bow and club in the field. B. C. 500.

101. Bronze coin of Eleutherna, a town of great importance in Crete. Obverse, head of Apollo, laureated; Reverse, Apollo seated on a lyre, holding in his right hand a globe. B. C. 500.

102. TETRADRACHM of Alexander The Great. Obverse, head of Hercules, with lion's skin over it; Reverse, Zeus seated with hasta and an eagle standing in his right hand. B. C. 320.

103. GOLD STATER of Alexander III, The Great; who died B. C. 323. Obverse, head of Pallas; Reverse, Nice holding a trident and a crown for the victor; in the field a caduceus.

104. GOLD STATER of Philip II, King of Macedonia, who died B. C. 336. Obverse, head of Apollo; Reverse, the king driving a biga.

105. GOLD STATER of Lysimochus, King of Thrace, who died B. C. 281. Obverse, head of the king in the character of the Ammonian Jupiter; Reverse, Pallas holding Nice in her outstretched hand.

106. TETRADRACHM of Lysimachas. This coin bears emblems and inscriptions similar to those on the gold stater No. 118.

107. GOLD STATER of Selencus, King of Syria, who died B. C. 280. Obverse, head of the king in the character of Apollo; Reverse, Apollo standing with a bow in his left hand and an arrow in the right.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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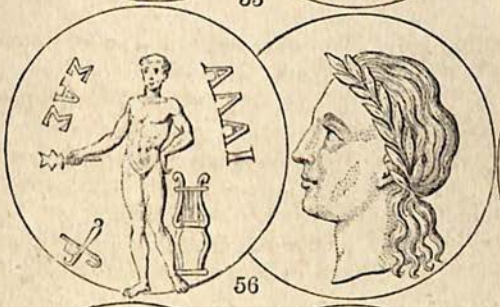

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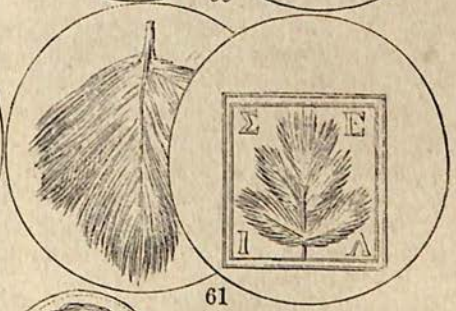

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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

108. GOLD STATER of Ptolemy, Soter, King of Egypt, who died B. C. 283. Obverse, head of king; Reverse; Jupiter driving a quadriga of elephants.

109. TETRADRACHM of Ptolemy, Soter. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, an eagle standing on a fulmen, or thunderbolt. B. C. 285.

110. TETRADRACHM of Macedonia. Obverse, head of Artemis surrounded by Macedonian shields; Reverse, club of Hercules dividing the legend, both encircled by a wreath. About B. C. 400.

111. Bronze coin of Seleucus IV, King of Syria, who died B. C 175. Obverse, head of the king, the hair confined with a fillet; Reverse, prow and fore part of a ship, dividing the legend.

112. Bronze coin of Tigranes, King of Armenia, who died B. C. 69. Obverse, head of the king wearing a tiara; Reverse, a female seated, holding a cornucopiæ in one hand and a wreath in the other.

113. TETRADRACHM of Mithridates VI, King of Pontus, who died B. C. 63. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, a pegasus dividing the legend, and surrounded with a wreath.

114. TETRADRACHM of Antiochus I, who died B. C. 216. Obverse, his head; Reverse, Apollo seated on a Cortina, holding in one hand a bow and in the other an arrow.

115. TETRADRACHM of Antiochus IV, King of Syria, who died B. C. 164. Obverse, portrait of the king; Reverse, an eagle standing on a fulmen, dividing the legend.

116. TETRADRACHM of Seleucus VI, surnamed Epiphanes, who died B. C. 94. Obverse, his portrait; Reverse, Pallas with spear in one hand and Nice in the other.

117. TETRADRACHM of Alexander I (Balas), B. C. 152-144, struck at Tyre; date, year 163 of Seleucid Era, B. C. 149. Obverse, portrait; Reverse, Eagle with club of Hercules in front.

118. Bronze coin of Ptolemy II, surnamed Euergetes, King of Egypt, who died B. C. 222. Obverse, head of Jupiter Ammon; Reverse, an eagle on a fulmen—the Ptolemaic emblem.

119. TETRADRACHM of Philetærus, founder of the Kingdom of Pergamus, who died B. C. 263. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, Pallas seated, offering a wreath, in the field a sword.

120. TETRADRACHM of Ptolemy V, surnamed Epiphanes, King of Egypt, who died B. C. 181. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, Eagle on fulmen.

121. TETRADRACHM of Ptolemy VII, Euergetes II, known as Physcon, who died B. C. 117. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, Eagle on fulmen.

122. Bronze coin of Berenice, wife of one of the Ptolemys of Egypt. Obverse, head of the queen, with covering extending over the bust; Reverse, a cornucopiæ surrounded by the legend.

123. TETRADRACHM of Nicomedes III, Philopator, King of Bithynia, died B. C. 74. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, Zeus discharging a thunderbolt from his left hand and holding basta in his right.

124. GOLD STATER of Pharnaces, King of Pontus, who died about B. C. 170. Obverse, head of the king; Reverse, Apollo seated, a lyre behind and a tripod in front of him.

125. GOLD STATER of Cyrene, a city of great importance in northern Africa. Obverse, Nice driving a quadriga; Reverse, Zeus standing with hasta and holding a patera over an altar. B. C. 500.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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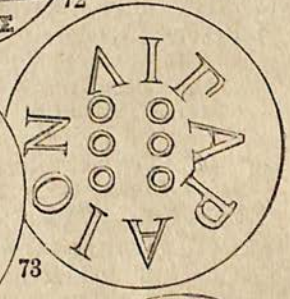

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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

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HISTORICAL COIN ATLAS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Pieces of all Emperors, Empresses, Tyrants and Kings,

FROM JULIUS CÆSAR B. C. 70, TO THE EXTINCTION OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE, A. D. 476.

---

1. **Cæsar, Caius Julius,** born B. C. 100. Made Perpetual Dictator B. C. 44. Murdered by Pompey and Senators, March 15th of same year. One of the most noted characters in history, distinguished by extraordinary genius and attainments in the most diversified pursuits.

2. **Augustus, Caius Octavius Cæpeas,** first Emperor of the Roman Empire. Born B. C. 63. Declared Emperor B. C. 29. Died A. D. 14. Coins represent him with Julius Cæsar, Lepidus, Agrippa, Tiberius, Julia, Caius and Julius and Germanicus. A wise and moderate ruler.

3. **Tiberius, Claudius Nero Cæsar,** born B. C. 42. Son-in-law of Augustus Cæsar A. D. 4. Emperor A. D. 14. Smothered by order of Caligula A. D. 37. His reign exhibits every variety of detestable actions.

4. **Drusus, Nero Claudius,** afterwards **Germanicus,** born B. C. 15. Cæsar A. D. 4. Poisoned A. D. 19. A noble prince, a grand general, a good and brilliant man.

5. **Antonia,** born B. C. 38. Wife of Drusus Senior. Poisoned by her grandson Caligula A. D. 37. Beautiful, virtuous and unfortunate. High honors were paid to her memory.

6. **Drusus Cæsar,** or **Junior,** son of Tiberius. Born B. C. 13. Poisoned by his wife A. D. 32. Consul A. D. 15 and 21. Tribunica Potentas A. D. 22. Naturally noble but degraded by gross passions,

7. **Germanicus Cæsar,** son of Nero Claudius Drusus. Born B. C. 15. Cæsar A. D. 4. Poisoned A. D. 19. A great soldier, a chaste, temperate and much beloved man and Consul.

8. **Agrippina,** wife of Germanicus Cæsar. Born B. C. 15. Starved to death in banishment by Tiberius A. D. 33. A noble woman.

9. **Caius,** or **Caligula,** son of Germanicus and Agrippina. Born A. D. 12. Emperor A. D. 37. Killed A. D. 41. A beast in human form.

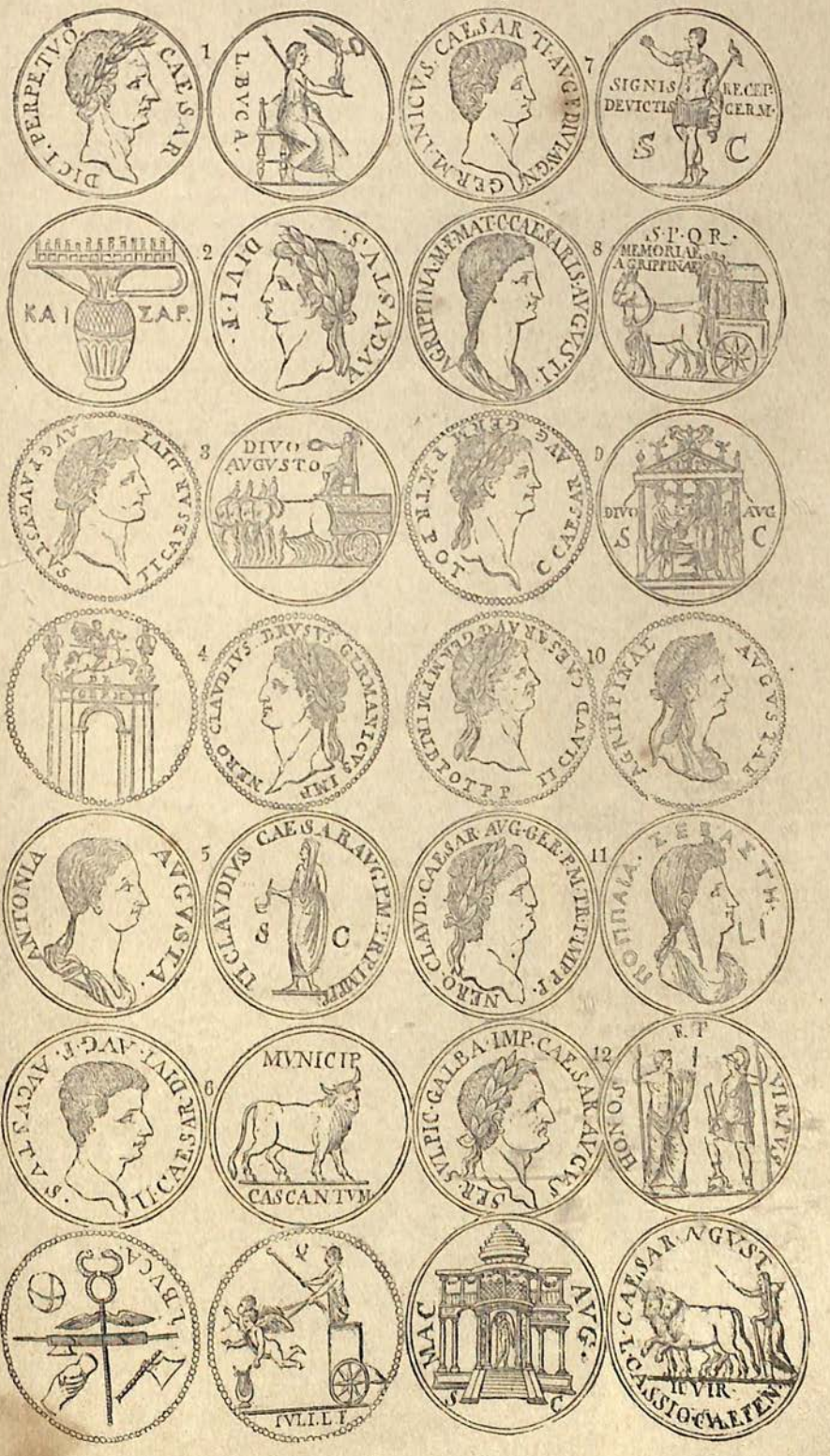
10. **Claudius I, Drusus Nero Germanicus,** born B. C. 10. Emperor A. D. 41. Poisoned A. D. 54. Industrious and diligent, but a failure through want of judgment and tact.

11. **Nero,** originally **L. Domitius Ahenobarbus** Born A. D. 37. Younger son of Cnæus Domitius Anenobarbus and Agrippina. His mother afterwards married her uncle, Emperor Claudius, who adopted Nero and changed his name to Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus. Emperor A. D. 54. Killed himself A. D. 68. A monster, probably the vilest character in history.

12. **Galba Ser. Sulpicus,** born B. C. 3. Emperor A. D. 68. Killed by his soldiers A. D. 69. A man of excellent qualities, but over severe and avaricious.

HISTORICAL COIN ATLAS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Pieces of all Emperors, Empresses, Tyrants and Kings.



ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

13. **Otho. M. Salvius,** born A. D. 32. Emperor A. D. 69. Being conquered by Vitellius, he killed himself the same year. A companion of Nero, he imitated all the vices of that tyrant.

14. **Vitellius. Aulus,** born A. D. 15. Emperor A D. 69. Killed by Vespasianus' soldiers the same year. He had a little learning, but great talent for eating, drinking, debts and debaucheries.

15. **Vespasianus. T. Flavius Sabinus,** bore A: D. 9. Emperor 69. Died 79. By birth of mean condition, he rose by merit as a soldier and statesman. He was frugal, temperate and amiable, but too avaricous.

16. **Domitilla, Flavia,** the first wife of Vespasianus. She died before her husband became Emperor, and the coins bearing her portrait were struck after her death.

17. **Titus, Flavius Sabinius Vespasianus,** born A. D. 40, son of Emperor Vespasianus and Domitilla Flavia. Emperor A. D. 79. Died A. D. 81. A brave general, a man of learning and a ruler of peculiar excellence.

18. **Julia,** daughter of Titus. Little record and that not good.

19. **Domitianus T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus,** born A. D. 52. Emperor A. D. 81. Assassinated A. D. 96. One of the most cruel tyrants that ever disgraced a throne

20. **Domitia Longina,** the wife of Domitianus, whose record as a woman equals her worthless husband's, whose assassins she urged on to their murderous work.

21. **Nerva M. Cocceius,** born A. D. 32. Emperor A. D. 96. Died A. D. 98. A noble character of strong will and great administrative power. He received the honor of deification.

22. **Trajanus M. Ulpius,** born A. D. 52. Cæsar and Emperor with Nerva A. D. 97. Sole Emperor A. D. 98. Died A. D. 117. One of the most distinguished of Roman rulers.

23. **Plotina, Pompeia,** died A. D. 129. Wife of Trajan. A woman justly honored for her extraordinary merits and high character.

24. **Marciana,** died A. D. 115. Sister of Trajan. Remarkable for her virtues and talents. After her death she was enrolled among the gods.

25. **Matidia,** daughter of Marciana. Honored in her life-time, deified after her death, which occurred in the reign of Antonius.

26. **Hadrianus. P. Aelius,** born A. D. 76. Adopted by Trajan and his son-in-law. Trajan adopted him A. D. 117 and he was declared Emperor the same year. Died A. D. 138. A good ruler and successful soldier whose virtues overbalanced many defects in his character.

27. **Sabina,** wife of Hadrian, honored in life and death, but unhappy in her matrimonial relations. She committed suicide about A. D. 137.

28. **Ælius,** adopted by Hadrian about A. D. 136, with the name of Cæsar. Died A. D. 138.

29. **Antonius, Pius,** in early life Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antonius. Born A. D. 86. Adopted by Hadrian and declared Emperor, A. D. 138. Died A. D. 161. A most exalted and wise character in private and public life.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

30. **Faustina, Senior, Annia Galeria.** Born A. D. 105. Died A. D. 141. She was in every way unworthy of her great husband, but notwithstanding the utter profligacy of her life, he loaded her with honors before and after her death.

31. **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,** Born A. D. 121. Adopted by and son-in-law of Antonius Pius, Emperor A. D. 161. Died A. D. 180. A wise, learned and just man. Commonly distinguished as "the Philosopher."

32. **Faustina, Junior, Annia,** daughter of Faustina, Senior, and as thoroughly abandoned to ill deeds as was her mother. She was married A. D. 145 or 146 to Marcus Aurelius, who either through good nature or blindness, ignored her vile acts, cherished her living and honored her after death in 175.

33. **Verus, Lucius Aurelius,** Born A. D. 130. Son of Ælius Cæsar, son-in-law of Marcus Aurelius and associated with him in the empire A. D. 161—169. His original name was L. Ceionius Commodus. Died by poison, A. D. 169. During his life he shared the honors worthily of Marcus Aurelius.

34. **Commodus, L. Aurelius.** Born A. D. 161, son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, Jr. Named Cæsar A. D. 166. Associated in empire A. D. 176. Named Augustus 177, sole emperor 180. Died from strangulation and poison 192. A miserable man and ruler, cruel, corrupt and dissolute.

35. **Crispina,** wife of Commodus, unfaithful, divorced, banished to Capreae and put to death.

36. **Pertinax, Helvius.** Born A. D. 126, Emperor A. D. 193. Assassinated after a reign of 87 days in consequence of his firmness in insisting upon reforms in the army and State.

37. **Julianus, M Didius Salvius,** afterwards M. Didius Commodus Severus Julianus. Born A. D. 133. Declared Emperor A. D. 198. Assassinated after reigning 66 days. A good soldier, but unscrupulous and ambitious. He bought the supreme power by promises of money to the soldiers.

38. **Clara, Didia,** daughter of Julianus. Born A. D. 153; only known through her effigy, or rare occasional coins.

39. **Niger, C. Pescennius.** Declared Emperor by the army in Syria, A. D. 193. A good soldier, no statesman, he could not secure the power; was put to death as a rebel A. D. 194.

40. **Severus, L. Septimus.** Born A. D. 146, Emperor 193. Master of the whole Empire 197; died 211. An admirable general and reformer, but cold and ungenerous.

41. **Domna, Julia,** wife of Septimus Severus. A woman of powerful intellect and vast ambition. Starved herself to death A. D. 217, upon loss of power.

42. **Albinus, Clodius,** or Decimus Clodius Ceionius Septimus. Born in Africa; named Cæsar by Septimus Severus A. D. 193, rebelled and took title of Emperor of Britain and Gaul 196; defeated and killed by Septimus Severus 197. A great general and man of some learning.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

43. **Caracalla** or **Caracallus**, also Bassianus, and when adopted by Severus, called *M. Aurelius Antoninus* which last name he retained ever after. Born A. D. 188. Named Cæsar 196; Augustus 198; Emperor with his brother Geta 211; sole Emperor 212. Assassinated 217. A bold, bad man whose life is stained with all crimes.

44. **Plautilla, Fulvia**. Married to Caracalla A. D. 202; soon banished, left destitute and finally murdered by order of her husband.

45. **Geta, L** or **P. Septimus**. Born A. D. 189. Brother of Caracalla. Named Cæsar 198; Augustus 209. Emperor with Caracalla 211 and assassinated by him, while in the arms of his mother, A. D. 212. A far better character than his murderer though with many vices,

46. **Macrinus M. Opelius** (or **Opilius**) **Macrinus**. Born A. D. 164. Proclaimed Emperor 218. Killed 219. A haughty, blood-thirsty, inhumanly cruel coward. He was the instigator of the murder of Caracalla.

47. **Diadumenianus** or **Diadumenus M. Opelius**, son of Macrinus. Born A. D, 208. Named Cæsar and Augustus 217. Killed 218. Celebrated for his remarkable beauty.

48. **Elagabalus**, originally called Varius Avitus Bassianus, and afterwards **Marcus Aurelius Antonius**. Born A. D. 205; declared Emperor 218. Killed 222. A glutton and all that was bestial, his name has passed into a proverb.

49. **Paula, Julia Cornelia**. Married to Elagabalus A. D. 219, divorced the next year. Died in private life.

50. **Maesa Julia**, grandmother of Elagabalus and Alexander Severus. One of the most able and strong minded women of history; ambitious and unscrupulous but wise and polite.

51. **Julia Soaemias**, mother of Elagabalus. Killed A. D. 222. She was the first woman who took a place in the Roman Senate. Her life was not pure and her body was subjected to every indignity after death.

52. **Mamaea, Julia**, mother of Alexander Severus. A woman of strong character, devoted to her son. Her advice caused the revolt in the army, A. D. 235, in which both mother and son were killed.

53. **Severus, M. Aurelius Alexander**, usually called Alexander Severus. Born A. D. 205. Killed 235. A brave soldier, a pure, just man, but too much under control of his mother.

54. **Orbiana, Sallustia Barbia**, one of the three wives of Alexander Severus. Known only through effigies on coins.

55. **Maximinus I., C. Julius, Verus**. Born A. D. 173, of low parentage. Of immense strength and gigantic stature, (over 8 feet). He became conspicuous in the army and rose to be Emperor A. D. 235. He was assassinated with his son, 238. A brute in every respect.

56. **Maximus Caesar, C. Julius Verus**, son of Maximinus, shared in a lesser degree, the honors gained by his father, and was murdered with him A. D. 238. A promising young man.

57. **Gordianus I, M Antonius**, surnamed **Africanus**. Born A. D. 158. Proclaimed Emperor in Africa 238, and was acknowledged by the Senate, but unable to quell a revolt, he killed himself after a reign of about forty days.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

58. **Gordianus Africanus II,** eldest son of G. A. I. Born A. D. 192. Associated with his father in the purple and perished in battle against the rebels on the same day. Both father and son bear noble characters in history.

59. **Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius.** Born A. D. 164. Made Emperor with Balbinus 238. Killed three months after.

60. **Balbinus, Decimus Cælius.** Born A. D. 178. Associate Emperor with Pupienus. 238. An excellent combination of an able general and sagacious statesman. He and his brother ruler perished by assassination three months after their elevation to supreme power.

61. **Gordianus III, M. Antonius,** grandson of G. A. I. Born A. D. 222. Proclaimed Augustus 238. Assassinated 244. An amiable young man, deservedly well beloved.

62. **Tranquillina, Sabnia,** or **Sabnia, Furia,** wife of Gordianus III and daughter of Misitheus. No record.

63. **Philippus I., M. Julius.** Born A. D. 204. Emperor 244. Killed 249. A successful warrior and ruler. By some authors, claimed to have been a Christian.

64. **Otacilia Severa, Marcia,** wife of Philippus I. Believed by many ancient writers to have been a Christian.

65. **Philippus II., M. Julius.** Born A. D. 237. Cæsar 244. Associated with his father as Augustus, 247, and killed with him when but twelve years of age.

67. **Decius, C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius.** Born A. D. 201. Emperor 249; drowned in a bog, 251. He accepted the purple from the army under threats of death if he refused.

67. **Etruscilla, Herennia,** wife of Decius. Known only from her coins.

68. **Etruscus, Herennius,** son of Decius. Named Cæsar A. D. 249. Augustus 251. Killed in battle the same year.

69. **Hostilianus,** son, son-in-law or nephew of Decius [authorities differ.] Associated in the purple with Trebonianus Gallus, A. D. 251. Reported to have died the same year and also to have reigned two years.

70. **Gallus, Trebonianus, C. Vibius.** Joint ruler with Hostilianus. Killed with his son, by his soldiers, A. D. 253.

71. **Volusianus** son of Gallus. Named Cæsar A. D. 251. Augustus 252. Killed with his father.

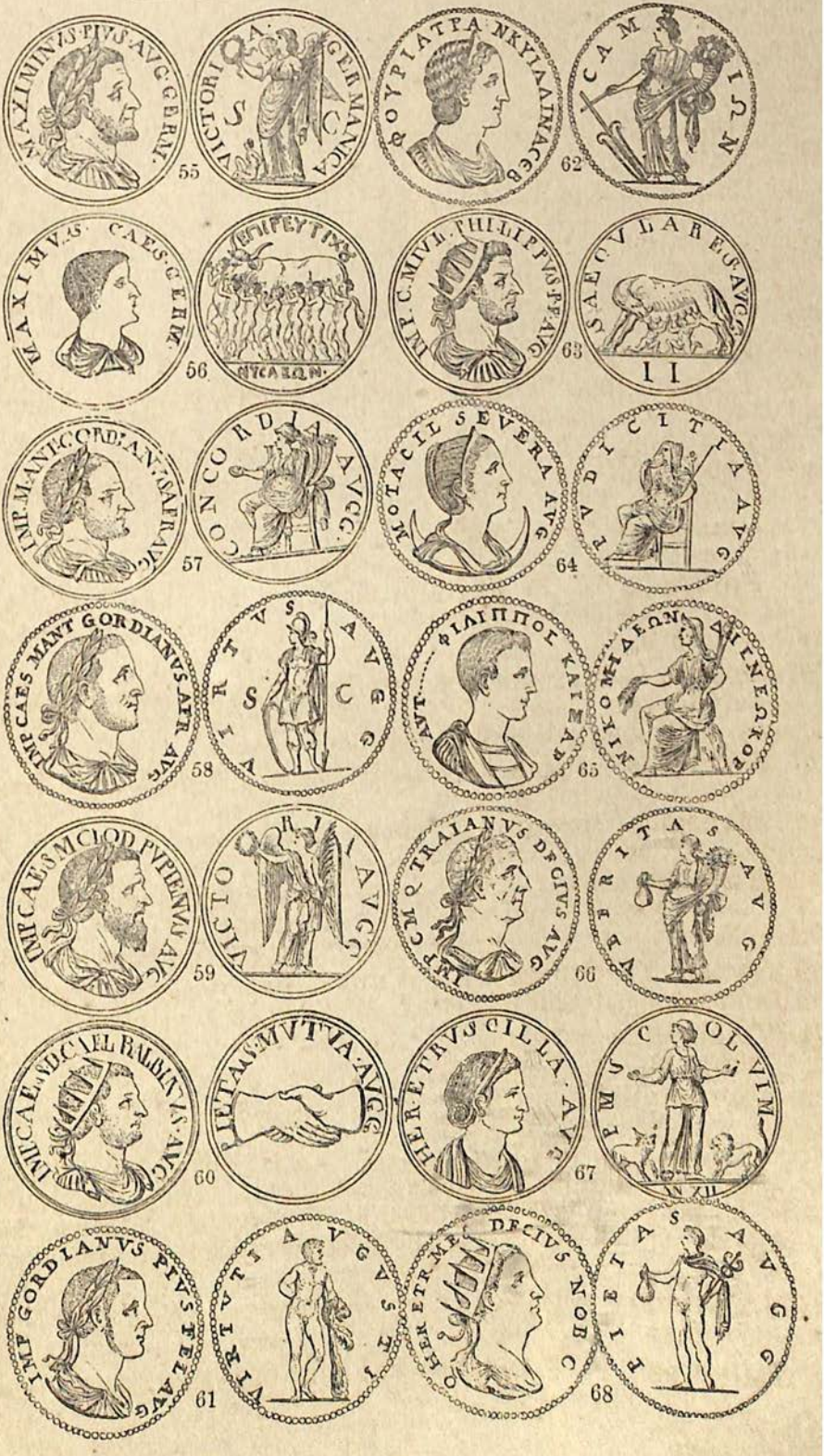
72. **Aemilianus, Aemilius.** Born A. D. 208. Proclaimed Emperor in Mæsia, 253. Killed by his soldiers 254.

73. **Valerianus, P. Licinius.** Born A. D. 190. Emperor 253. A great soldier, called upon to rule on account of his high merit. He was captured by the Persians 260, and died in captivity from cruel treatment, 263. After death his skin was stuffed and preserved as a trophy by his enemies.

74. **Mariniana;** wife, sister or daughter of Valerianus. Known only by her coins.

75. **Gallienus, P. Licinius Valerianus Egnatius;** son of

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.



ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

Valerianus by his first wife. Emperor with his father A. D. 253. Assassinated 268. A contemptible character. It was during this reign that the many generals declared themselves Emperors, and these are designated as *The Thirty Tyrants.*

76. **Salonia, Cornelia,** Augusta, wife of Gallienus, mother of Saloninus.

77. **Valerianus, Junior,** half brother of Gallienus, and a happy opposite in character. Assassinated A. D. 268.

78. **Saloninus, P. Licinius Cornelius,** son of Gallienus. Born A. D. 242. Cæsar 253. Put to death 259.

79. **Postumus, M. Cassianus Latinius.** One of The Thirty Tyrants. Rebelled against Gallienus, and proclaimed himself Emperor in Gaul A. D. 258. He was a strict but just ruler while he reigned. Killed 267.

80. **Victorinus, M. Pravvonius.** One of the Thirty Tyrants, was associated with Postumus in the purple. A superior general and statesman, but a slave to his passions. Assassinated A. D. 267.

81. **Marius, M. Aurelius.** Emperor in Gaul, A. D. 267. The fourth of the Thirty Tyrants who ruled Gaul. His reign lasting for forty-eight hours, when he was assassinated. His coins must have been minted before he assumed power.

82. **Tetricus, C. Pesuvius.** The last of the Thirty Tyrants who governed in Gaul, where he was proclaimed Emperor, A. D. 267. He restored the provinces to Aurelian in 273, by betraying his army in battle to that ruler, and soon after retiring to private life he died at a very advanced age.

83. **Tetricus, C. Pesuvius Pivesus.** Proclaimed Cæsar while a child; son and successor of C. Pesuvius Tetricus, one of the Thirty Tyrants, who ruled from A. D. 267, until conquered by Aurelian, about A. D. 274.

84. **Macrianus, Senior.** One of the Thirty Tyrants. A brave soldier, defeated and killed in battle by Aureolus, A. D. 262.

85. **Macrianus, Junior,** son of the preceding. Flourished during the latter years of his father, shared his power and met with the same fate

86. **Claudius II, M. Aurelius Claudius, Gothicus.** Born A. D. 214. Emperor A. D. 268. Died 270. A great warrior, a wise ruler. He endeavored to re-establish honest coinage and issued money of copper, plated or silvered over.

87. **Quintillus, M. Aurelius.** Emperor A. D. 270, reigned but a few weeks, when, deserted by his soldiers he killed himself. He bears a high character in history.

88. **Aurelianus, Valerius,** or **L. Domititus.** Born A. D. 270. Emperor A. D. 270. Treacherously killed A. D. 275. A victorious soldier and able ruler, the history of his reign is most brilliant.

89. **Severina, Ulpia,** wife of Aurelianus, seems to have been worthy her great spouse. Medals and coins were struck in her honor, and prove that she survived her husband.

90. **Vabalathus, Athenodorus,** son of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. He was made Emperor in Syria A. D. 266, and captured by Aurelian 273. Certain of his coins bear the face of Aurelian on the obverse.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

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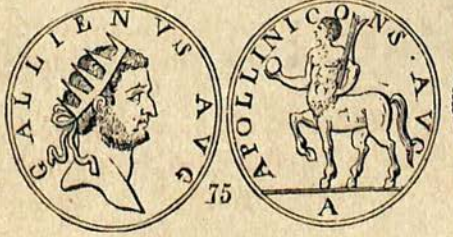

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ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

91. **Tacitus, M. Claudius.** Emperor from Sept. A. D. 275 to April 276. A wise ruler, not ambitious of military glory, but a promoter of all peaceful arts.

92. **Florianus, M Annius.** Born A. D. 232. Half-brother of Tacitus, at whose death he assumed supreme power, ruling from April to June or July 267, when he was killed either by the revolting soldiers or his own hand.

93. **Probus, M. Aurelius.** Born A. D. 232. Son of Maximus. Emperor from 276 to 282, when murdered. His whole reign was a series of most brilliant achievements in peace and war.

94. **Carus, M. Aurelius.** Born A. D. 230. Successor to Probus. Reported killed by lightning 283, but probably murdered. More successful in war than peace. Some coins represent him with Carinus his son.

95. **Carinus M. Aurelias,** eldest son of Carus. Born A. D. 249. Emperor 283. Killed 284. Successful in war, a cruel, profligate and wasteful ruler, who married and repudiated nine wives.

96. **Numerianus, M. Aurelias,** brother of Carinus. Born A. D. 254. Cæsar 282. Augustus 283. Died 284. His father-in-law, Arrius Aper, was killed on suspicion of murdering him. A wise and much beloved ruler.

97. **Diocletianus, Valerius.** Born A. D. 245. Emperor 284. Adopted Galerius 292; abdicated 305. Died 313. Of most obscure parentage, he rose by merit, and well deserved all the honors he gained. But he terribly persecuted the Christians.

98. **Maximianus II. Hercules.** Born A. D. 250. The son of a shepherd. Associated in the Empire with Diocletian in 286; abdicated 305; retook the Empire, 306; abdicated again 308; proclaimed himself Emperor once more, 309; strangled himself, 310. A distinguished general and bad man, a relentless persecutor of the Christians.

99. **Carausius, M. Aurelius Valerius.** Emperor in England A. D. 287. Assassinated 293. A remarkable man, who rose from most lowly beginnings. He forced his powerful enemies to become his allies, and in all acts showed the greatest vigor and prudence.

100. **Allectus.** Emperor in England A. D. 293, by his murder of Carausius. Killed 296. A vile character.

101. **Julianus, Marcus Aurelianus.** Governor of Venitia in Italy. Usurped the Imperial power A. D. 284, was conquered and killed 285.

102. **Constantius I** surnamed **Chlorus, Flavius Valerius.** Born A. D. 250. Emperor 305 with Galerius, the former being placed over Gaul, Britain and Spain. He was a wise and just ruler and treated Pagans and Christians with impartiality and toleration. Died 306.

103. **Helena, Flavia Julia** Born about A. D. 248. Wife of Constantius I, and mother of Constantinus the Great. She was divorced through State Policy. A noble lady and true Christian, she died in 328, and honors were showered upon her memory.

104. **Theodora, Flavia Maximiana,** second wife of Constantinus Chlorus, for whom he repudiated Helena.

105. **Maximianus II, Galerius Valerius.** Adopted and named Cæsar by Dioceletian, A. D. 292. Augustus and Emperor 305. Died 311.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

106. **Galeria, Valeria,** daughter of Diocelitian, second wife of Maximianus II. She and her mother were beheaded by order of Licinius, A. D. 315.

107. **Severus, Flavius Valerius.** Named Cæsar by Maximianus Hercules, A. D. 305; Augustus and Emperor 306. Compelled to put an end to himself A. D. 307.

108. **Maximinus, Galerius Valerius.** Original name Daza, nephew of Galerius. Named Cæsar A. D. 305; assumed the title of Emperor 308. Died of despair or poison 313. A violent, undeserving and ungrateful man.

109. **Maxentius, M. Aurelius,** son-in-law of Galerius. Emperor A. D. 306. Drowned in the Tiber 312. A monster of rapacity, cruelty and all other vices.

110. **Urbica, Magnia.** Only known by her coins. By some supposed to be the wife of Maxentius, by others, assigned to Carus, and by others to Carinus. The coin is pronounced by certain authorities to be a forgery.

111. **Romulus,** son of Maxentius. Born about A. D. 306; named Cæsar 307; Augustus soon after. Died while a boy.

112. **Nigrinianus.** A Roman Cæsar or Augustus. Known only by his coins. It has been conjectured by some that he was the son of Alexander, a ursurper of Africa A. D. 311, by others that he was the son of Carus.

113. **Licinius; Publius Flavius Galerius Valerius Licinianus.** Born A. D. 263, of peasant parents. Gained friends and rank in the army; married the daughter of Constantius Chlorus. Named Cæsar and Augustus and Emperor with Galerius Maximianus 307. Prisoner of his brother-in-law Constantine, and strangled 323. A cold blooded tyrant.

114. **Constantinus I., Flavius Valerius Aurelius,** surnamed **Magnus,** or "The Great." Born A. D. 274. Son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena, son-in-law of Maximanus Hercules. Proclaimed Cæsar and Augustus in Britain 306, and Augustus by Maximanus 308. In 311 he embraced the Christian religion. Became sole Emperor 323. Quitted Rome in 330, for Byzantium, which he named Constantinople. Died 337.

115. **Fausta, Flavia Maximiana.** Married to Constantine I. A. D. 307. Caused the death of her step-son, and some historians say, was smothered to death in a warm bath by her husband's order, 326.

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117. **Licinius, Junior, Flavius Valerius Licinianus,** son of Licinius I. Born A. D. 315. Made Cæsar 317. Stripped of all honors and put to death 326.

118. **Crispus, Flavius Julius,** son of Constantine I. Born about A. D. 300. Named Cæsar 317. Gained glory in battle. Put to death by his father, at the instigation of his step-mother 326.

119. **Delmatius, Flavius Julius,** nephew of Constantine I. Named Cæsar A. D. 335. Killed 337.

120. **Constantinus II., Flavius Claudius,** surnamed **The Younger,** son of Constantine I. Born A. D. 312. Named Cæsar 316. Ruler of Gaul, Spain and England 335. Emperor and Augustus 337. Defeated and killed in battle 340.

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ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

121. **Constans I., Flavius Julius**, youngest son of Constantine I. Born A. D. 320. Named Cæsar 333. Emperor 340. Killed by revolting soldiers 350. An indolent, weak and profligate man.

122. **Magnentius, Flavius Popilius.** Born about A. D. 303. Revolted against Constans I. Proclaimed Emperor 350. Killed himself 353.

123. **Decentius**, brother or cousin of Magnentius. Named Cæsar A. D. 351. Strangled himself 353.

124. **Vetranio.** An old General. Proclaimed himself Emperor A. D. 350; abdicated in ten months. Died 356.

125. **Constantius II., Flavius Julius**, third son of Constantine I. Born A. D. 317. Created Consul 324. Emperor 350. Died 361. An artful tyrant.

126. **Julianus, Flavius Claudius**, surnamed **"The Apostate."** Born A. D. 331. Son of Julius Constantius. Named Cæsar 355. Sole Emperor 361. Killed in battle 363. In talents, principles and deeds, an extraordinary man.

127. **Jovianus Flavius Claudius.** Born A. D. 331. Emperor 363. Died 364. Professed himself a Christian and put that religion on a legal basis.

128. **Valentinianus I.** Born A. D. 321. Emperor 364. Died 375. He maintained the Catholic faith and forbade all Pagan ceremonials under penalty of death.

129. **Valens**, brother of Valentinianus I. Born about A. D. 328. Emperor of the East, 364. Persecuted the Catholics, and was himself burned to death by Barbarians 378.

130. **Gratianus, Aug.**, son of Valentinianus I. Born A. D. 359; made Consul 366; Augustus 367; Emperor 375. Killed 383. A pious, chaste and temperate man, but wanting in firmness.

131. **Maximus, Magnus Clemens.** Assumed the name of Augustus in Britain A. D. 383; acknowledged Emperor, seized upon Italy 387. Captured and decapitated 388.

132. **Victor, Flavius**, son of Maximus Magnus. Named Augustus A. D. 383. Put to death 388.

133. **Valentinianus II.**, or **Junior**, son of Valentinianus I. Born A. D. 371. Named Augustus and associated in the Empire 375. Emperor of all the West 383. Assassinated 392.

134. **Theodosius I.**, surnamed "The Great." Born A. D. 346. Named Augustus and associated in the Empire by Gratian in 379, his division being the Eastern. Died 395.

135. **Flacilla, Aelia**, first wife of Theodosius I. Died A. D. 385.

136. **Eugenius.** Proclaimed Augustus at Vienna A. D. 392. Put to death two years later by order of Theodosius.

137. **Arcadius**, son of Theodosius I. Born A. D. 377. Named Cæsar 383. Emperor of the East 395. Died 408. A thoroughly incompetent and weak ruler.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

138. **Eudoxia, Ælia,** wife of Arcadius. Died A. D. 404 or 406. A woman of high spirit and possessed of great influence over her husband.

139. **Honorius, Flavius Augustus,** second son of Theodosius The Great. Born A. D. 384. Named Augustus 393. Emperor of the West 395. Died 423. A weak ruler, his was a disastrous reign.

140. **Constaninus III., The Tyrant.** Augustus in England and Gaul A. D. 407. Taken prisoner and put to death 411.

141. **Attalus, Priscus.** Made Emperor by Alaric at Rome, A. D. 409. Deprived of his title and resumed it in Gaul 410. Died in banishment on the island of Lipari.

142. **Jovinus,** a Gaulish Captain. Proclaimed Emperor at Mayence A. D, 411. Defeated by Adolphus, the Gothic King, and beheaded 413.

143. **Theodosius II.,** only son of Arcadius. Born A. D. 401. Named Augustus 402. Emperor of the East 408. Died 450. In 438, was published the celebrated *Codex Theodosianus.* He was a weak ruler and his kingdom was managed by others.

144. **Johannes.** Born about A. D. 380. Usurped the purple 423. Conquered and killed 425.

145. **Placidia, Galla,** wife of Constantinus III. Died at Rome A. D. 450.

146. **Valentinianus Placidius.** Born A. D. 419. Emperor 425. Assassinated 455.

147. **Marcianus,** brother-in-law of Theodosius II. Born A. D. 391. Emperor of the East 450. Died 457.

148. **Leo I., Flavius,** surnamed **The Great** and **The Thracian.** Born about A. D. 400, in Thrace. Emperor of the East 457. Died 474. Distinguished by remarkable talents and high moral qualities.

149. **Maximus, Petronis** (Anicius). Born A. D. 395. Assumed the purple 455. Murdered after a reign of about three months.

150. **Severus, Libius.** Proclaimed Emperor of the West at Ravenna, A. D. 461. Died 465.

151. **Anthemius, Procopius,** son-in-law of Marcianus. Emperor of the West A. D. 467. Killed 473.

152. **Glycerius.** Emperor A. D. 473. Dethroned by Julius Nepos 474, and became Bishop of Salona. Died 480.

153. **Nepos, Julius.** The last Emperor but one of the Western Empire. Created Emperor A. D. 474. Was deposed by Orestes and killed 480.

154. **Leo, Junior.** Born A. D. 459, succeeded Leo I. as Emperor of the East, 474. Died after a reign of six months.

155. **Zeno** or **Zenon,** original name Trascalisseus. Born A. D. 426. Son-in-law of Leo I., father of Leo II., and associated with the latter in the Eastern Empire 474. Abdicated 476; regained sovereignty 477. Died 491.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

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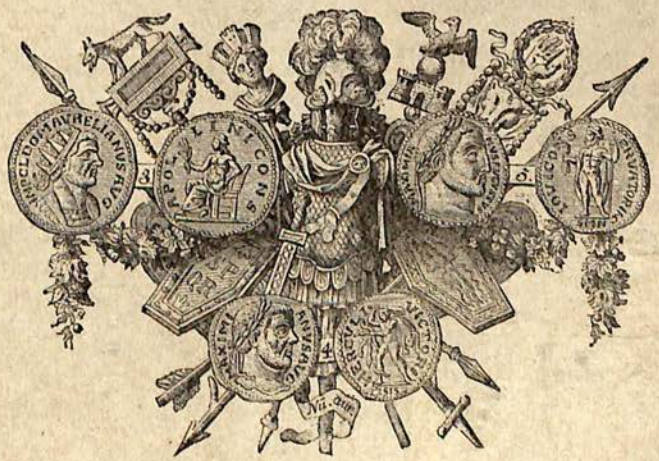
ANCIENT ROMAN COINS.

156. **Basiliscus**, brother-in-law of Leo I. A. D. 476, he drove Zeno from the throne and declared himself Emperor of the East. Zeno, next year conquered and captured him, and with his family he was imprisoned in Cappadocia, and all were starved to death.

157. **Augustulus, Romulus.** The last Roman Emperor of the West. Son of Orestes, who proclaimed him Emperor A. D. 475, after driving out Julius Nepos. Orestes was the actual ruler until he was defeated and killed by Odoacer. Augustulus Romulus, on account of his youth, beauty and innocence, was spared, but exiled to Campania. His ultimate fate is unknown.



MEDIÆVAL COINS.

No. 1. THEODOHATUS; King of the Goths in Italy, A. D. 540. Killed, 536.

No. 2. BADUILLA, called by the Greeks TOTILLA; King of the Goths in Italy A. D. 541. Killed in battle with Narses, 552.

No. 3. BASILISCUS see Emperors of the East. No. 156.

No. 4. MARCIANUS, see Emperors of the East. No. 147.

No. 5. LEO IV., CHAZARUS; born at Constantinople A. D. 750. Of the Isaurian dynasty. Declared Emperer 751; died 780.

No. 6. HERACLIUS I. Born about A. D. 575. His extraordinary reign marks the last epoch of ancient Roman grandeur. Emperor of the East, 610; died 641.

No. 7. ANASTASIUS I. Born A. D. 430. Emperor of Constantinople A. D. 491. Killed by thunder 518.

No. 8. JUSTINUS I. Born A. D. 450. Emperor of the East, 518; died 527.

No. 9. MAURICIUS, FLAVIUS TIBERIUS. Born about A. D. 539. One of the greatest emperors of Constantinople, reigned from 582 to 620, when, with all his family, he was murdered by Phocas.

No. 10. TIBERIUS, named Cæsar, with his brother Heraclius. A. D. 659. Associated in the Empire with their brother Pogonatus 668. Killed, 674.

No. 11. MICHAEL II., Emperor A. D. 820. Died 829.

No. 12. MICHAEL III, Emperor A. D. 842. Assassinated 867; the reverse shows Michael and his son Constantinus.

No. 13. LEO III., Emperor A. D. 717. Died 741; and his son Constantinus V.

No. 14. Nicephorus, Emperor A. D. 742. Died 743.

No. 15. ISAACIUS I., surnamed COMMENUS; Emperor A. D. 1057; abdicated 1059; died 1061.

No. 16. THEODORUS I., Emperor A. D. 1204. Died 1222.

No. 17. THEODORUS III., Emperor 1255. Died 1259.

No. 18. CONSTANTINUS and Adronicus, A. D. 1067.

No. 19. WILLIAM, A. D. 1255. Holland.

No. 20. RICHARD, A. D. 1263. England.

No. 21. ALPHONSUS X. Germany and Italy or Spain?

No. 22. CÆSAR RUDOLPHUS, A. D. 1291. Switzerland.

No. 23. GUTHA (uxor?) *vxor.* Bohemia.

No. 24. CATHARINA *vxor.* Hungary.

No. 25. CLEMENTINE *vxor.* " and Sicily.

No. 26. CÆSAR ALBERTUS. Germany, Austria, etc.

No. 27. ELIZABETH, wife of Albertus. Austria.

No. 28. JOANNES VI., 1356. Patriarch of Constantinople.

No. 29. RUDOLPHUS *nitis.* Bohemia.

No. 30. HENRICUS CORNIS son of Albertus and Elizabeth, No. 26 and No. 27.

No. 31. ALBERTUS III. Duke of Austria, etc.

No. 32. JOANNES, 1326. Bohemia.

No. 33. GEORGIUS. Arch-duke Austria.

No. 34. ISABELLA Philippi Regis. Daniæ.

No. 35. MARIA. Spain.

No. 36. CHARLES V., A. D. 1519. Spain.

No. 37. MARGARETUM VX. Duchy Florentine.

No. 38. JOANNA, queen of Joannis. Portugal.

No. 39. CATHARINA Reg Portugal Joann III.

No. 40. FERDINANDUS, A. D. 1521. Hungary and Bohemia.

No. 41. ELIZABETH, A. D. 1545.

No. 42. FERDINANDUS. Born 1529, died 1595. Archduke Austria, etc.

No. 43. CAROLUS, A. D. 1590. Archduke Austria.

No. 44. JOANNA Magni, A. D. 15—. Born 1547, died 1578. France.

No. 45. BARBARA. Born in Vienna 1539, died 1572.

No. 46. CÆSAR MAXIMILIANUS II. Germany, Hungary, etc.

No. 47. ELIZABETH. Born 1554, died 1592. Queen France.

No. 48. WENCESLAUS. Born 1561, died 1576. Archduke Austria, etc.

No. 49. CÆSAR RUDOLPHUS II. Born 1552, elected 1575. Germany, Hungary, etc.

No. 50. CÆSAR MATTHIAS. Born 1557, king 1608. Hungary.

MEDIÆVAL COINS.

MEDIÆVAL COINS.

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GVILHELMVS · REX · ROMANORVM
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RICARDVS · REX · ROMANORVM
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PHILIPPVS · REX · ROMANORVM
22
IMP · CAES · RVDOLPHVS · REX · GERM · COMES · HABSPANIAE
23
WENCESLAVS · REX · BOH · DVX · LVXEMB · ET · COMES · LVCEB
24
CATHARINA · REG · HVN · OTHONIS · IIX · RVDOLPHI · FIL
25
CAROLVS · IV · RVDOLPHI · FIL · CLEMENTER · REGNANTE
26
IMP · CAES · ALBERTVS · REX · ROM · ET · SEMP · GERMANIAE
27
ELISABETHA · IMP · ALBERTI · II · ROM · REGINA
28
ΚΡΑΤΙ · ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΩΝ · ΑΥΤΟ · ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ · ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
29
OPVS · PISANI · PICTORIS · ADOLPHVS · REX · BOHEM · VIII · FIL · ALBERTI · I · IMPERAT
30
HENRICVS · COMES · DVX · AVSTRIAE · ALBERTI · II · IMP · FILIVS
31
ALBERTVS · III · SAPIENS · DVX · AVSTRIAE · ALBERTI · II · IMP · FILIVS
32
IOHANNES · REX · BOHEMIAE · HENRICI · VII · IMP · FILIVS
33
GEORGIVS · ARCHID · AVSTR · FRIDERICI · III · IMP · FIL
34
ISABELLA · REGINA · DANIAE · CHRISTIERNI · II · REG · FILIA
35
MARIA · REGINA · HVNG · BOH · Z · LVDOV · VXOR · PHIL · REG · HISP
36
IMP · CAES · CAROLVS · V · PIVS · FELIX · AVGVSTVS
37
VERSA · EST · IN · LACRIMAS
38
IOANNA · PORTVG · REGIN · IOANNI · VXOR · CAROLI · V · MATER

MEDIÆVAL COINS.

JEWISH COINS.

The Jewish people possessed no positive coinage until the time of their subjection to the Kings of Syria, of the Seleucidan dynasty, about B. C. 312, when Greek currency, established throughout the East since the Macedonian conquest, circulated also in Judea, until the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, in B. C. 176, caused the revolt of Mattathias, the chief priest, when his son Judas Maccabeus, heading the revolt, eventually re-established the long lost independence of Judea, and to his successor, Simon, was conceded by Antiochus, the son of Demetrius, the right of coining national money, the earliest of which was issued about B. C. 144, in pieces of one, two, and four silver shekels, bearing different types, all relating to the ceremonial of Judaic worship.

1. SHEKEL of Simon Maccabœus. Obverse, a cup or chalice; legend, "*Shekel of Israel, year 2;* Reverse, a triple lily; legend, "*Jerusalem the holy.*" B. C. 144.

2. HALF-SHEKEL of Simon Maccabœus. Obverse, similar to No. 1; legend, "*Half-Shekel, year 2;*" Reverse, same as No. 1.

3. Copper coin of Simon Maccabœus. Obverse, two bunches of thickly-leaved branches; legend, "*In the fourth year—one half;*" Reverse, Palm tree between two baskets of dates, etc.; legend, "*The redemption of Zion.*"

4. Copper coin of Simon Maccabœus. Obverse, two bundles of branches; legend, "*In the fourth year—one quarter;*" Reverse, an ethrog; legend, same as on No. 3.

5. A SIXTH OF A SHEKEL, copper, of Simon Maccabœus. Obverse, a cup or chalice; legend, "*The redemption of Zion;*" Reverse, a bundle of branches between two ethrogs; legend, "*In the fourth year.*"

6. Copper coin of Simon, son of Gioras, under the first revolt of the Jews. Obverse, cluster of grapes, with the name "*Simon,*" above; Reverse, a pitcher and palm branch; legend, "*Second year of the deliverance of Israel.*"

7. Copper coin of Simon. Obverse, the legend, "*Simon, Prince of Israel,*" on either side of a palm tree; Reverse, the legend, "*First year of the redemption of Israel,*" around a vine-leaf.

8. Silver coin of Simon Bar-cochab during the second revolt of the Jews. Obverse, legend, "*Simon,*" round a cluster of grapes: Reverse, "*The Deliverance of Jerusalem,*" around two trumpets. The coin was originally a denarius of Trajan, which has been re-struck.

WIDOW'S MITE.

Coins, Current Throughout the World

AND THEIR

VALUATION AT UNITED STATES and ENGLISH STANDARDS.

From the latest governmental reports of all countries possessing metallic currency, their national valuation has been compiled and is here given, computed at the standards of the U. S. and Great Britain; any variation from our *plate* statements, or those on the U. S. Official Table, are in consequence of the calculations being made from the sources mentioned. To purchase goods with this money in the U. S., a loss through discount on the values here given would be sustained; to *buy* the coins, a premium, in some cases very high, would have to be paid.

The nations composing THE LATIN UNION, have equalized their standard for large coins; the Five Franc pieces of France, Belgium and Switzerland; the Five Lire of Italy, Five Pesetas and Twenty Reals of Spain, Five Drachmi of Greece, Five Boliviars of Venezuela and Peso of Chili, each weigh 385.808 grains, are 900 fine, and contain 347.227 grains of pure silver, worth 72⅜ cents, U. S., and 3s. 4½d., English standard, the metal being calculated at $1 per oz., and 4s. 2d. per oz., respectively, and 1000 fine; their current value is 96½ cts. in this country, and 4s. in England. Chili and Venezuela are not of the Union, but their coinage is regulated by its standard.

To designate the metal in which these coins are minted, *g*, indicates gold; *s*, silver, and *b*, base, which latter term includes all pieces not struck in gold or silver.

COUNTRY. COINS.	U. S. VAL.	GT. BRIT. VAL.
Abyssinia. Haraf, *b*	$ 4.34	£ 2s. 17d
Pataka, *s*	99.96	4s. 1d
Afghanistan.		
Kwan, *s*	66.98	2s. 9.49d
Mas, *s*	6.69	3.34d
Sapeck, *b*	.11	.05d
Africa (Portugal).		
Macutta, *s*	5.35	2.67d
Algiers. Rial-Boudjou, *s*	36.10	1s. 6.05d
Annam. Kwan, *s*	66.98	2s. 9.49d
Mas, *s*	6.69	3.34d
Sapeck, *b*	.11	5.05d
Arabia. Caveer, *b*	1.04	.52d
Diwana, *b*	.99	49d
Dollar, Mocha, *s*	83	3s. 5d
Gass, *b*	.25	.12d
Krush, *s*	28.85	1s. 2.42d
Mahmudi, *s*	5.09	2.54d
Piaster, *s*	83.37	3s. 5.18d
Argentine Republic.		
(La Plata.) Centavo, *b*	.95	48d
Onza (1813-32), *g*	15.51.46	3. 3s. 10.23d
Onza (1833-50), *g*	14.65.79	3 4.39d
Peso Fuerte, *s*	90.90	4s. 1d
Real, *s*	10	5d
Asia (French). Cash, *b*	.32	.16d
Fanon, *s*	5.72	2.86d
Austria. Ducat, *g*	2.28.28	9s. 4.75d
" (Hungary), *g*	2.29.16	9s. 5.25d
" Quadr'pl., *g*	9.13.20	1.17s. 7.25d
Florin, *g*	48.23	2s. 1.50d
" *s*	41.30	2s.
New-Kreutzer, *b*	.41	.20d
Scudo, *s*	1. 2.60	4s. 2.80d
Thaler, Levantine, *s*	99.96	4s. 1d
" Species, *s*	1. 2.30	4s. 2.15d
" Vereins, *s*	71.40	3s.
Vereins-Krone, *g*	6.64.20	1. 7s. 3.75d
Azores. Milreis, *s*	83.50	3s. 5.50d
Baden. Florin, *s*	40	1s. 8.50d
Batavia. Rix Dollar, *s*	75	3s. 1d
Stiver, *b*	1.56	78d
Bavaria. Caroline, *g*	4.99.20	1. 6.10d
D'bl Gulden, *s*	81.50	3s. 5.12d
Ducat, *g*	2.28.76	9s. 4.75d
Florin, *s*	41	1s. 8.50d
Ludwig d'or, *g*	3.43.85	14s. 2d
Max d'Or, *g*	3.34.14	13s. 9.07d
Belgium. Centavo, *b*	.19	.09d
Franc, *s*	19.30	9.65d

COUNTRY. COINS.	U. S. VAL.	GT. BRIT. VAL.
Bolivia. Boliviano, *s*	$ 83.60	£ 4s. .50d
Centavo, *b*	.83	.42d
Peso, *s*	83.60	4s. .50d
Real, *s*	9.65	4.82d
Brazil. Joao, *g*	8.71.95	1.15s. 10.75d
Milreis, *s*	54.50	2s. 1.12d
Pataca0, *s*	1. 6.57	4s. 4.78d
Rei, *b*	.05	.02d
Brunswick. Pistole, *g*	3.95.93	16s. 3d
Burmah. Bat, *s*	43.48	2s.
Fuang, *s*	6.06	3.03d
Sal, *s*	12.12	6.06d
Canada and Newfoundland.		
Cent, *b*	1	.50d
Dollar, *s*	1.	4s. 1.50d
Central America.		
Centavo, *b*	.83	.41d
Doubloon, *g*	14.96.58	3. 1s. 6d
Dollar, *s*	83.60	4s. .50d
Onza, *g*	14.96.58	3. 1s. 6d
Peso, *s*	83.60	4s. .50d
Chili. Condor, *g*	9.12.30	1. 7s. 6d
Doubloon, *g*	4.56.10	18s. 9d
Escudo, *s*	1.82.40	7s. 6d
Peso, *s*	91.20	4s. 1d
China. Taels,	1.61	6s. 9.50d
Colombia, U. S. A.		
Bogota, 20 Pesos, *g*	18.90.20	3.17s. 9.10d
Centavo, *b*	.83	.48d
Condor, *g*	9.64.76	1.19s. 7.75d
Decimo, *s*	8.36	4.82d
Doubloon, *g*	15.56.10	3. 4s. 9.50d
Medellin, *g*	9. 1.60	1.18s. 2.50d
Peso, *s*	93.60	4s.
Denmark.		
Christian d'Or, *g*	3.95.47	16s. 3d
Crown, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Frederick d'Or, *g*	3.95.47	16s. 3d
Kroner, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Ore, *b*	.26	.13d
Dominician Republic.		
Centavo, *b*	.95	.48d
Gourd, *s*	1.	4s. 1.50d
Piaster, *s*	95	4s.
Ecuador. Centavo, *b*	.83	.41d
Peso, *s*	91.60	4s.
Quadr'pl Escudo, *g*	7.55.50	1 12s. 1d
Egypt. Asper, *b*	.04	.02d
Gersh, *b*	4.97	2.48d
Para, *b*	.12	.06d

COUNTRY. COIN.	U. S. VAL.	GT. BRIT. VAL
Piaster, *b*	4.97	2.48d
Finland. Markka, *s*	19.30	9.75d
Penni, *b*	.19	.09d
France. Centime, *b*	.19	.09d
Franc, *s*	19.30	9.75d
Louis d'Or (1785), *g*	$ 4.66 .04	18s. 9.75d
" (1800–40), *g*	3.82 .58	15s. 10.25d
ASIA. { Cash, *b*	.32	.16d
ASIA. { Fanon, *s*	5.72	2.86d
German Empire.		
Crown, *g*	2.38	9s. 9.47d
Doppelkrone, *g*	4.76	19s. 6.95d
Krone, *g*	2.38	9s. 9.47d
Mark, *s*	23.80	11,90d
Pfennig, *b*	.23	.11d
Germany.		
Double Thaler, *s*	1.42.50	6s.
Thaler, *s*	71.40	2s. 11.75d
Vereins-Krone, *g*	6.64.20	£1 7s. 3.75d
" Thaler, *s*	71.40	2s. 11.25d
Great Britain.		
Crown, *s*	1.11.05	5s.
Farthing, *b*	.50	.25d
Florin, *s*	48.60	2s.
Guinea, *g*	5. 05.65	1 1s.
Penny, *b*	02.02	1d
Pound Sterling, *g*	4.86.65	1
Shilling, *s*	24.30	1s
Sovereign, *g*	4.86.65	1
Greece.		
Drachmas (20), *g*	3.85	4s
Drachma, *s*	19	9.50d
Lepta *s*	.19	.95d
Phœnix, *s*	17.42	8.76d
Hanover.		
Ludwig d'Or, *g*	3.95.93	16s. 3.37d
Hesse-Darmstadt.		
Karolin, *g*	4.99.20	1 6d
Hungary. Ducat, *g*	2.29.16	9s. 5.25d
India. Anna, *b*	2.48	1.24d
Pice, *b*	.68	.34d
Pie, *b*	.22	.11d
Rupee, *s*	39.70	1s. 11.25d
Ionian Islands.		
Obolo, *b*	.96	.48d
Italy. Centisimo, *b*	.19	.09d
Lira, *s*	19.30	9.65d
Sequin, *g*	2.29.16	9s. 5.83d
Sovrano, *g*	6.77.83	1 7s. 10.25d
Zecchine, *g*	2.29.16	9s. 5.83d
Japan. Itakane, *g*	2.92.80	12s. .40d
Itzebu, *s*	36.50	1s. 6.25d
Kobang, *g*	4.44.60	18s. 3.30d
" (Imperial), *g*	5.79.30	1 3s. 10.15d
Yen, *s*	1.	4s. 1.50d
Sen, *b*	1	.50d
Trade Dollars, *s*	78	.39d
Liberia. Cent, *b*	1	.50d
10 Cent, *s*	10	5d
25 Cent, *s*	25	12.50d
Madras. Mohur, *g*	7.06.96	1 9s. 2d
Star-Pagoda, *s*	1.84	7s. 7d
Malta. Grano, *b*	.16	.83d
Scudo. *s*	70	2s. 11d
Taro, *b*	3.33	1.66d
Mexico.		
Doubloon, *g*	15.52.38	3 4s. 8.25d
Peso, *s*	90.90	4s. 2d
Real, *s*	10	5d
Netherland (Holland).		
Cent, *b*	.38	.17d
Double Ducat, *g*	4.56	18s. 8.25d
" William, *g*	7.99.40	1 6s. 6.50d
Ducat, *g*	2.28.34	9s. 4.50d
Florin, *s*	40.20	1s. 8.37d
Ryder, *g*	1.31.89	5s. 5.44d
Stiver, *b*	1.50	.75d
Norway. Crown, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Koner, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Oere, *b*	.26	.13d
Paraguay. Centavo, *b*	.95	.48d
Peso, *s*	95.20	4s. 1d
Real, *s*	9.65	4.82d
Persia. Abassee, *b*	4.43	2.21d
Dinar, *b*	.02	.01d
Dinar-Bistee, *b*	.22	.11d
Kasbequi, *b*	.11	.05d

COUNTRY. COIN.	U. S. VAL.	GT. BRIT. VAL
Kiran, *s*	$ 22.16	£ 11.08d
Mahmudi, *b*	.21	1.10d
Panabat, *s*	11.08	5.54d
Rupee, *s*	37.12	1s 9d
Shatree, *b*	1.10	.55d
Toman, *g*	2.21.64	9s. 1d
Peru. Centavo, *b*	.83	.41d
Sol *s*	93.60	4s.
Pondicherry.		
Moon-Pagoda, *g*	1.60.15	6s. 07.07d
Poland. Zloty, *s*	11.46	05.73d
Portugal. Coroa, *g*	10.80.00	2. 4s. 5d.
Milreis, *s*	10. 80	2. 4s. 1.25d
Rei, *b*	10	.05d
Africa. Macutta, *s*	5.35	2.67d
Prussia.		
Frederick d'Or, *g*	4. .96	16s. 05.75.d
Roumania.		
Ban Para, *b*	.19	.09d
Lei, *s*	19.30	9.65d
Leu, *s*	14	.07d
Russia. Deneshka, *b*	.33	.16d
Ducat, *g*	2.28.34	9s. 4.50d
Grievenik, *s*	6.69	3.34d
Imperial, *g*	7.97.20	1. 12s. 9.25d
Kopeika, *b*	.66	.33d
Piatak, *b*	3.34	1.67d
Poloo-Imperial, *g*	3.98.60	16s. 5d
Poltina, *s*	33.45	1s. 6.50d
Poloushka, *b*	.16	.08d
Tshetvertak, *s*	16.72	8.36d
Sandwich Islands.		
Cent, *b*	1	.50d
Dime, *s*	10	.05d
Dollar, *s*	1.00	4s. 1.50d
Saxony.		
Angust d'Or, *g*	4.00.98	16s. 5.75d
Servia. Dinar, *s*	19.30	9.65d
Para, *b*	.19	.09d
Siam. Bat, *s*	60.46	2s. 6.23d
Fuang. *s*	7.55	3.77d
Salung, *s*	15.11	7.55d
Tical, *s*	60.46	2s. 6.23d
Spain. Centime, *b*	.19	09d
Corona (Isabel), *s*	50	2s. 1.12d
Doubloon " *g*	5.51.60	1. 7.50d
Escudo, *s*	50	2s. .25d
Peseta. *s*	19.30	9.65d
Peso Duro, *s*	96.90	4s. .45d
Real, *s*	5	2.50d
Soudan. Peseta, *s*	46.80	1s. 11.40d
Sweden. Crown, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Kroner, *s*	26.80	1s. 1.22d
Oere, *b*	.26	.13d
Rix Dollar, *s*	99.95	4s. 50d
Switzerland.		
Centime, *b*	.19	.09d
Franc. *s*	19.30	9.65d
Rappen, *b*	.19	.09d
Tripolis. Gersh, *b*	4.30	2.15d
Mahbub, *s*	74.80	3s. 1d
Para, *b*	.04	.02d
Piaster, *b*	4.22	2.11d
Tunis. Caruba, *b*	.73	.36d
Piaster, *s*	11.80	5.90d
Sbiglien, *s*	11.80	5.90d
Tukestan. Puls, *b*	.49	.24d
Tenga, *s*	21.93	10.96d
Tilla, *g*	2.71.55	11s. 2.27d
Turkey. Asper, *b*	.04	.02d
Ellilik, *g*	2.19.60	9s. .30d
Gersh, *b*	4.22	2.11d
Hirk-Para, *b*	4.30	2.15d
Mediidie, *g*	4.30	17s. 08.50d
" *s*	85.68	3s. 6.34d
Para, *b*	.10	.05d
Piaster, *b*	4.30	2.15d
United States of America.		
Cent, b	1	.50d
Dime *s*	10	5d
Dollar, *g* and *s*	1.	4s. 1.50d
Double Eagle, *g*	20.	2. 1s. 1d
Eagle, *g*	10.	1. 6.50d
Uruguay. Patacon,	94.98	4s. 1d.
Venezuela. Centavos, *b*	.71	.35d
Peso, *s*	71.40	2s. 11.70d
Zanzibar.		
Dollar Januario *s*	99.96	4s. 1d

FRENCH GRAMMES AND ENGLISH GRAINS.

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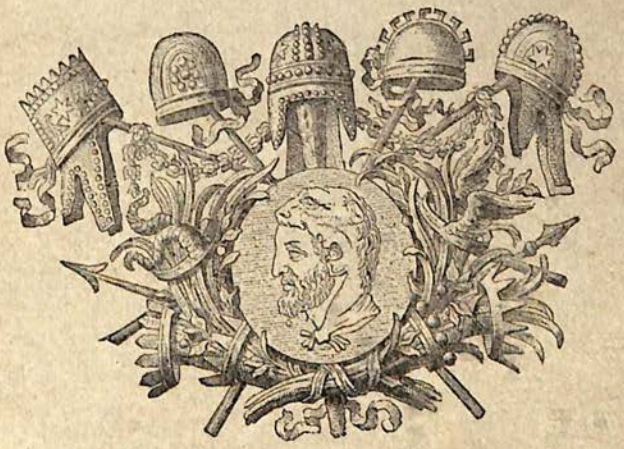
This Table exhibits the Grammes (French) contained in Grains (English). [The **Gramme** is the unit of weight in the metric system, equivalent to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water at its maximum density, that is, at a temperature of 39° Fahrenheit, in a vacuum; it is equal to 15,432 grains avoirdupois or troy.]

GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES
1	.064	27	1.749	53	3.434	79	5.119
2	.129	28	1.814	54	3.498	80	5.184
3	.194	29	1.879	55	3.564	100	6.480
4	.259	30	1.944	56	3.628	120	7.776
5	.324	31	2.008	57	3.693	140	9.072
6	.388	32	2.073	58	3.758	150	9.720
7	.453	33	2.138	59	3.823	160	10.368
8	.518	34	2.202	60	3.888	180	11.664
9	.583	35	2.267	61	3.952	200	12.960
10	.648	36	2.332	62	4.017	250	16.200
11	.712	37	2.397	63	4.082	300	19.440
12	.777	38	2.462	64	4.146	400	25.920
13	.842	39	2.527	65	4.211	500	32.400
14	.907	40	2.592	66	4.276	600	38.880
15	.972	41	2.656	67	4.341	700	45.360
16	1.036	42	2.720	68	4.406	800	51.840
17	1.101	43	2.785	69	4.471	900	58.320
18	1.166	44	2.850	70	4.536	1,000	64.800
19	1.231	45	2.915	71	4.600	2,000	129.600
20	1.296	46	2.980	72	4.665	3,000	194.400
21	1.360	47	3.045	73	4.729	4,000	259.200
22	1.425	48	3.110	74	4.794	5,000	324.000
23	1.490	49	3.175	75	4.859	10,000	648.000
24	1.555	50	3.240	76	4.924	20,000	1296.000
25	1.620	51	3.304	77	4.989	25,000	1620.000
26	1.684	52	3.368	78	5.054	50,000	3240.000



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